SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TMEM207 (S-14): sc-100219

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Chromosome 3 is made up of about 214 million bases encoding over 1,100 genes. Notably, there is a chemokine receptor gene cluster and a variety of human cancer related loci on chromosome 3. Particular regions of the chromosome 3 short arm are deleted in many types of cancer cells. Key tumor suppressing genes on chromosome 3 encode apoptosis mediator RASSF1, cell migration regulator HYAL1 and angiogenesis suppressor SEMA3B. Marfan syndrome, porphyria, von Hippel-Lindau syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta and Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease are a few of the numerous genetic diseases associated with chromosome 3. The TMEM207 gene product has been provisionally designated TMEM207 pending further characterization.

REFERENCES

1. Müller, S., et al. 2000. Molecular cytogenetic dissection of human chromosomes 3 and 21 evolution. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 97: 206-211.
2. Braga, E.A., et al. 2003. New tumor suppressor genes in hot spots of human chromosome 3: new methods of identification. Mol. Biol. 37: 194-211.
3. Tsend-Ayush, E., et al. 2004. Plasticity of human chromosome 3 during primate evolution. Genomics 83: 193-202.
4. Darai, E., et al. 2005. Evolutionarily plastic regions at human 3p21.3 coincide with tumor breakpoints identified by the "elimination test." Genomics 86: 1-12.
5. Yue, Y., et al. 2005. Genomic structure and paralogous regions of the inversion breakpoint occurring between human chromosome 3p12.3 and orangutan chromosome 2. Cytogenet. Genome Res. 108: 98-105.
6. Yue, Y., et al. 2005. Comparative cytogenetics of human chromosome 3q21.3 reveals a hot spot for ectopic recombination in hominoid evolution. Genomics 85: 36-47.
7. Muzny, D.M., et al. 2006. The DNA sequence, annotation and analysis of human chromosome 3. Nature 440: 1194-1198.
8. Nareyeck, G., et al. 2006. Establishment and characterization of two uveal melanoma cell lines derived from tumors with loss of one chromosome 3. Exp. Eye Res. 83: 858-864.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TMEM207 (human) mapping to 3q28.

SOURCE

TMEM207 (S-14) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of TMEM207 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-100219 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

TMEM207 (S-14) is recommended for detection of TMEM207 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); non cross-reactive with other UNQ family members.

Suitable for use as control antibody for TMEM207 siRNA (h): sc-77952, TMEM207 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-77952-SH and TMEM207 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-77952-V.

Molecular Weight of TMEM207: 16 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.