

CCDC66 (G-14): sc-102418

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.

REFERENCES

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- 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.
- Tsend-Ayush, E., et al. 2004. Plasticity of human chromosome 3 during primate evolution. *Genomics* 83: 193-202.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Muzny, D.M., et al. 2006. The DNA sequence, annotation and analysis of human chromosome 3. *Nature* 440: 1194-1198.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCDC66 (human) mapping to 3p14.3; Ccdc66 (mouse) mapping to 14 A3.

SOURCE

CCDC66 (G-14) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of CCDC66 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-102418 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

CCDC66 (G-14) is recommended for detection of CCDC66 of mouse and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], 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 CCDC family members.

CCDC66 (G-14) is also recommended for detection of CCDC66 in additional species, including equine and canine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for CCDC66 siRNA (h): sc-78499, CCDC66 siRNA (m): sc-105184, CCDC66 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-78499-SH, CCDC66 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-105184-SH, CCDC66 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-78499-V and CCDC66 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105184-V.

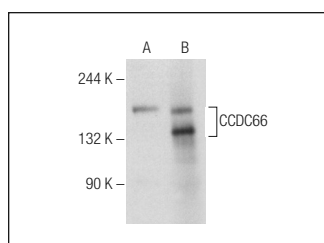
Molecular Weight of CCDC66 isoforms: 109/32/106/22 kDa.

Positive Controls: CCDC66 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-373061.

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) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) 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.

DATA



CCDC66 (G-14): sc-102418. Western blot analysis of CCDC66 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human CCDC66 transfected: sc-373061 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Dekomien, G., et al. 2009. Progressive retinal atrophy in Schapendoes dogs: mutation of the newly identified CCDC66 gene. *Neurogenetics* 11: 163-174.

RESEARCH USE

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