SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

SRPX (N-18): sc-10700

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

X-linked retinitis pigmentosa (XLRP) is a retinal degeneration disorder. The most common form of XLRP has been localized to the gene locus RP3 by linkage and deletion analysis. RP3 maps to chromosome Xp11.4 between CYBB and OTC. The sushi-repeat-containing protein, x chromosome (SRPX) gene, also designated ETX1, resides within this region and is deleted in XLRP patients. There are at least two splice variants of SRPX, one of which contains a thirty amino acid signal peptide. Both variants contain three complement control protein domains, a hydrophobic region for membrane anchorage, and a cytoplasmic carboxy terminus. SRPX is expressed in retina and heart. SRPX is highly homologous to the drs (downregulated by v-src) human homolog, which suggests a role for SRPX as a tumor suppressor.

REFERENCES

1. Musarella, M.A. 1990. Mapping of the X-linked recessive retinitis pigmentosa gene. A review. Ophthalmic Paediatr. Genet. 11: 77-88.
2. Meindl, A., et al. 1995. A gene (SRPX) encoding a sushi-repeat-containing protein is deleted in patients with X-linked retinitis pigmentosa. Hum. Mol. Genet. 4: 2339-2346.
3. Dry, K.L., et al. 1995. Identification of a novel gene, ETX1 from Xp21.1, a candidate gene for X-linked retinitis pigmentosa (RP3). Hum. Mol. Genet. 4: 2347-2353.
4. Meindl, A., et al. 1996. A gene (RPGR) with homology to the RCC1 guanine nucleotide exchange factor is mutated in X-linked retinitis pigmentosa (RP3). Nat. Genet. 13: 35-42.
5. Zito, I., et al. 1999. Identification of novel RPGR (retinitis pigmentosa GTPase regulator) mutations in a subset of X-linked retinitis pigmentosa families segregating with the RP3 locus. Hum. Genet. 105: 57-62.
6. Yamashita, A., et al. 1999. Suppression of anchorage-independent growth of human cancer cell lines by the drs gene. Oncogene 18: 4777-4787.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SRPX (human) mapping to Xp11.4.

SOURCE

SRPX (N-18) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of SRPX of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-10700 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

SRPX (N-18) is recommended for detection of SRPX 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).

SRPX (N-18) is also recommended for detection of SRPX in additional species, including equine, canine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for SRPX siRNA (h): sc-106564, SRPX shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-106564-SH and SRPX shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106564-V.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (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 donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

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.