SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ARMC9 (L-13): sc-107431



BACKGROUND

The armadillo (ARM) repeat family of proteins are related to the Drosophila melanogaster armadillo protein, a protein essential for wingless signal transduction. ARM proteins are involved in a variety of processes such as cell migration, cell proliferation, tissue maintenance and tumorigenesis, and they also function in signal transduction and the maintenance of overall cell structure. ARMC9 (armadillo repeat containing 9), also known as ARM, KU-MEL-1 or LisH domain-containing protein ARMC9, is an 817 amino acid protein belonging to the armadillo repeat family of proteins. ARMC9 is strongly expressed in most melanomas and melanocytes and weakly expressed in the testis. Containing a LisH domain, ARMC9 exists as 2 alternatively spliced isoforms and is encoded by a gene on human chromosome 2, which houses over 1,400 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Loureiro, J. and Peifer, M. 1998. Roles of armadillo, a Drosophila catenin, during central nervous system development. Curr. Biol. 8: 622-632.
- 3. Hatzfeld, M. 1999. The armadillo family of structural proteins. Int. Rev. Cytol. 186: 179-224.
- 4. Klymkowsky, M.W. 1999. Plakophilin, armadillo repeats, and nuclear localization. Microsc. Res. Tech. 45: 43-54.
- 5. Coates, J.C., et al. 2006. Armadillo-related proteins promote lateral root development in Arabidopsis. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 103: 1621-1626.
- 6. Sakai, T., et al. 2008. Armadillo repeat-containing kinesins and a NIMArelated kinase are required for epidermal-cell morphogenesis in Arabidopsis. Plant J. 53: 157-171.
- 7. Mou, Z., et al. 2009. The armadillo repeat-containing protein, ARMCX3, physically and functionally interacts with the developmental regulatory factor Sox10. J. Biol. Chem. 284: 13629-13640.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ARMC9 (human) mapping to 2q37.1; Armc9 (mouse) mapping to 1 C5.

SOURCE

ARMC9 (L-13) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of ARMC9 of human origin.

PRODUCT

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

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-107431 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

ARMC9 (L-13) is recommended for detection of ARMC9 of mouse, rat and 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).

ARMC9 (L-13) is also recommended for detection of ARMC9 in additional species, including equine, canine and bovine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for ARMC9 siRNA (h): sc-94876, ARMC9 siRNA (m): sc-141261, ARMC9 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-94876-SH, ARMC9 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-141261-SH, ARMC9 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-94876-V and ARMC9 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-141261-V.

Molecular Weight of ARMC9: 92 kDa.

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.

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

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