SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TMEM69 (B-23): sc-134098

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes Lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinson's, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

REFERENCES

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2. Blackwood, D.H., et al. 2001. Schizophrenia and affective disorders—cosegregation with a translocation at chromosome 1q42 that directly disrupts brain-expressed genes: clinical and P300 findings in a family. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 69: 428-433
3. Weise, A., et al. 2005. New insights into the evolution of chromosome 1. Cytogenet. Genome Res. 108: 217-222.
4. Gregory, S.G., et al. 2006. The DNA sequence and biological annotation of human chromosome 1. Nature 441: 315-321.
5. Hennah, W., et al. 2006. Genes and schizophrenia: beyond schizophrenia: the role of DISC1 in major mental illness. Schizophr. Bull. 32: 409-416.
6. Lans, H. and Hoeijmakers, J.H. 2006. Cell biology: aging nucleus gets out of shape. Nature 440: 32-34.
7. Marzin, Y., et al. 2006. Chromosome 1 abnormalities in multiple myeloma. Anticancer Res. 26: 953-959.
8. McClintock, D., et al. 2006. Hutchinson-Gilford progeria mutant Lamin A primarily targets human vascular cells as detected by an anti-Lamin A G608G antibody. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 103: 2154-2159.
9. Scaffidi, P. and Misteli, T. 2006. Lamin A-dependent nuclear defects in human aging. Science 312: 1059-1063.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TMEM69 (human) mapping to 1p34.1.

SOURCE

TMEM69 (B-23) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic TMEM69 peptide of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 µg IgG in 500 µl PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide, 0.1% gelatin and < 0.02% sucrose.

APPLICATIONS

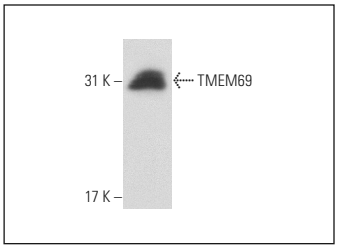
TMEM69 (B-23) is recommended for detection of TMEM69 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for TMEM69 siRNA (h): sc-88356, TMEM69 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-88356-SH and TMEM69 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-88356-V.

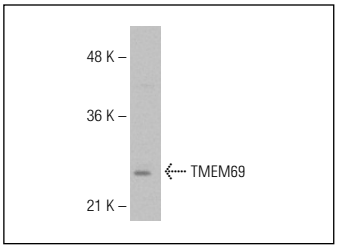
Molecular Weight of TMEM69: 28 kDa.

Positive Controls: Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227.

DATA



TMEM69 (B-23): sc-134098. Western blot analysis of TMEM69 expression in 293T whole cell lysate.



TMEM69 (B-23): sc-134098. Western blot analysis of TMEM69 expression in Hep G2 whole cell lysate.

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.