

RSL1D1 (M-240): sc-135393

BACKGROUND

RSL1D1 (ribosomal L1 domain containing 1), also known as CATX-11 (cellular senescence-inhibited gene protein), PBK1, L12 or CSIG, is a 490 amino acid nuclear protein that belongs to the ribosomal protein L1P family. Expressed in placenta, RSL1D1 contains many phosphorylated amino acid residues and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 16p13.13. Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias.

REFERENCES

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- Breuning, M.H., et al. 1993. Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome caused by submicroscopic deletions within 16p13.3. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 52: 249-254.
- Bomont, P., et al. 2000. The gene encoding gigaxonin, a new member of the cytoskeletal BTB/kelch repeat family, is mutated in giant axonal neuropathy. *Nat. Genet.* 26: 370-374.
- Kuhlensäumer, G., et al. 2002. Giant axonal neuropathy (GAN): case report and two novel mutations in the gigaxonin gene. *Neurology* 58: 1273-1276.
- Cho, J.H. 2004. Advances in the genetics of inflammatory bowel disease. *Curr. Gastroenterol. Rep.* 6: 467-473.
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- Crawford, N.P., et al. 2009. The metastasis efficiency modifier ribosomal RNA processing 1 homolog B (RRP1B) is a chromatin-associated factor. *J. Biol. Chem.* 284: 28660-28673.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RSL1D1 (human) mapping to 16p13.13; Rsl1d1 (mouse) mapping to 16.

SOURCE

RSL1D1 (M-240) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-240 mapping at the N-terminus of RSL1D1 of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

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

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

RSL1D1 (M-240) is recommended for detection of RSL1D1 of mouse, rat and, to a lesser extent, 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).

Suitable for use as control antibody for RSL1D1 siRNA (h): sc-93449, RSL1D1 siRNA (m): sc-153144, RSL1D1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-93449-SH, RSL1D1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153144-SH, RSL1D1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-93449-V and RSL1D1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153144-V.

Molecular Weight of RSL1D1: 55 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.

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.



Try **RSL1D1 (G-4): sc-376974** or **RSL1D1 (E-12): sc-376302**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to RSL1D1 (M-240).