# FTα (Y-53): sc-136



The Power to Question

# **BACKGROUND**

Mammalian protein farnesyl transferases are heterodimeric proteins containing two nonidentical  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunits that attach farnesyl residues to a cysteine at the fourth position from the COOH terminus of several proteins, including nuclear lamins and p21Ras proteins. The natural substrates contain the Cys-A-A-Xaa recognition sequence, where the A residues are aliphatic and Xaa represents methionine, serine, glutamine or cysteine. The purified farnesyl transferase is an a $\beta$  heterodimer. The  $\beta$  subunit binds the peptide substrate while the a subunit is suspected to participate in formation of a stable complex with the substrate farnesyl pyrophosphate. The a subunit is shared with a second prenyltransferase, geranylgeranyl transferase, that attaches 20 carbon geranylgeranyl to Ras-related proteins that terminate in a Cys-A-A-Xaa recognition site in which Xaa is leucine.

# **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: FNTA (human) mapping to 8p11.21; Fnta (mouse) mapping to 8 A2.

#### **SOURCE**

 $FT\alpha$  (Y-53) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of  $FT\alpha$  of rat origin.

# **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-136 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

# **APPLICATIONS**

FT $\alpha$  (Y-53) is recommended for detection of FT $\alpha$  of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g 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 FT $\alpha$  siRNA (h): sc-35420, FT $\alpha$  siRNA (m): sc-35419, FT $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35420-SH, FT $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35419-SH, FT $\alpha$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35420-V and FT $\alpha$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35419-V.

Molecular Weight of FTα: 49 kDa.

Positive Controls: FT $\alpha$  (m): 293T Lysate: sc-120327, NIH/3T3 Whole Cell Lysate: sc-2210 or Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate: sc-2204.

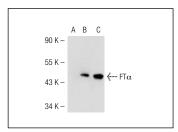
#### **STORAGE**

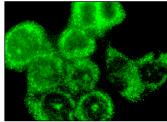
Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### **RESEARCH USE**

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

### DATA





FT $\alpha$  (Y-53): sc-136. Western blot analysis of FT $\alpha$  expression in non-transfected 293T: sc-117752 (**A**), mouse FT $\alpha$  transfected 293T: sc-120327 (**B**) and NIH/3T3 (**C**) whole cell lysates.

 $\text{FT}\alpha$  (Y-53): sc-136. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing perinuclear localization.

# **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- 1. Kumar, A., et al. 1997. p21Ras farnesyltransferase  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -subunits are phosphorylated in PC-12 cells: TGF $\beta$  signaling pathway independent phosphorylation. Neurosci. Lett. 231: 143-146.
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- Kezele, P., et al. 2005. Keratinocyte growth factor acts as a mesenchymal factor that promotes ovarian primordial to primary follicle transition. Biol. Reprod. 73: 967-973.
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- 5. Yang, W., et al. 2011. Farnesyltransferase inhibitor FTI-277 reduces mortality of septic mice along with improved bacterial clearance. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 339: 832-841.
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# **PROTOCOLS**

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



Try  $FT\alpha$  (D-5): sc-374262 or  $FT\alpha$  (IB7): sc-23906, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to  $FT\alpha$  (Y-53).

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