

NOL9 (K-14): sc-137636

BACKGROUND

The nucleolus consists of a number of specific proteins that play a critical role in the assembly of ribosomes, as well as in the maintenance and structural integrity of the nucleolus. NOL9 is a 702 amino acid protein that resides within the nucleolus. The gene encoding NOL9 maps to human chromosome 1, which spans 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.

REFERENCES

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2. Murphy, W.J., et al. 2003. The origin of human chromosome 1 and its homologs in placental mammals. *Genome Res.* 13: 1880-1888.
3. Ota, T., et al. 2004. Complete sequencing and characterization of 21,243 full-length human cDNAs. *Nat. Genet.* 36: 40-45.
4. Weise, A., et al. 2005. New insights into the evolution of chromosome 1. *Cytogenet. Genome Res.* 108: 217-222.
5. Gregory, S.G., et al. 2006. The DNA sequence and biological annotation of human chromosome 1. *Nature* 441: 315-321.
6. Gauci, S., et al. 2009. Lys-N and trypsin cover complementary parts of the phosphoproteome in a refined SCX-based approach. *Anal. Chem.* 81: 4493-4501.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NOL9 (human) mapping to 1p36.31; Nol9 (mouse) mapping to 4 E2.

SOURCE

NOL9 (K-14) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of NOL9 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-137636 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

NOL9 (K-14) is recommended for detection of NOL9 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); non cross-reactive with other NOL family members.

NOL9 (K-14) is also recommended for detection of NOL9 in additional species, including equine, canine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for NOL9 siRNA (h): sc-88187, NOL9 siRNA (m): sc-150027, NOL9 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-88187-SH, NOL9 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-150027-SH, NOL9 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-88187-V and NOL9 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-150027-V.

Molecular Weight of NOL9: 79 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.