SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

GATS (P-14): sc-138295

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

GATS, also known as STAG3OS (stromal antigen 3 opposite strand), is a 163 amino acid protein that belongs to the GATS family and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 7q22.1. Chromosome 7 houses over 1,000 genes and comprises nearly 5% of the human genome. Chromosome 7 has been linked to osteogenesis imperfecta, Pendred syndrome, lissencephaly, citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome. The deletion of a portion of the q arm of chromosome 7 is associated with Williams-Beuren syndrome, a condition characterized by mild mental retardation, an unusual comfort and friendliness with strangers and an elfin appearance. Deletions of portions of the q arm of chromosome 7 are also seen in a number of myeloid disorders including cases of acute myelogenous leukemia and myelodysplasia.

REFERENCES

1. Tsipouras, P., et al. 1983. Restriction fragment length polymorphism associated with the pro α 2(I) gene of human type I procollagen. Application to a family with an autosomal dominant form of osteogenesis imperfecta. J. Clin. Invest. 72: 1262-1267.
2. Liang, H., et al. 1998. Molecular anatomy of chromosome 7q deletions in myeloid neoplasms: evidence for multiple critical loci. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 3781-3785.
3. Iwasaki, S., et al. 2001. Long-term audiological feature in Pendred syndrome caused by PDS mutation. Arch. Otolaryngol. Head Neck Surg. 127: 705-708.
4. Osborne, L.R., et al. 2006. Williams-Beuren syndrome diagnosis using fluorescence *in situ* hybridization. Methods Mol. Med. 126: 113-128.
5. Reiner, O., et al. 2006. Lissencephaly 1 linking to multiple diseases: mental retardation, neurodegeneration, schizophrenia, male sterility, and more. Neuromolecular Med. 8: 547-565.
6. Gilbert-Dussardier, B. 2006. Williams-Beuren syndrome. Rev. Prat. 56: 2102-2106.
7. Leone, G., et al. 2007. Therapy-related leukemia and myelodysplasia: susceptibility and incidence. Haematologica 92: 1389-1398.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GATS (human) mapping to 7q22.1.

SOURCE

GATS (P-14) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of GATS of human origin.

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.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-138295 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

GATS (P-14) is recommended for detection of GATS of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:25, dilution range 1:25-1:250) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GATS siRNA (h): sc-89340, GATS shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89340-SH and GATS shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89340-V.

Molecular Weight of GATS: 18 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.