



scute (dN-17): sc-15735

BACKGROUND

Drosophila melanogaster is a proven and effective model for studying developmental and cellular processes common to higher eukaryotes. Approximately 13,600 genes have been elucidated from more than 120 megabases of euchromatin, and they are organized among the chromosomes 2, 3, 4, X and Y, with the Y chromosome being predominately heterochromatic. *Drosophila* genes can be categorized based on the type of protein for which they encode and are represented by six major classifications, which include intracellular signaling proteins, transmembrane proteins, RNA binding proteins, secreted factors, transcription regulators (basic helix-loop-helix, homeodomain containing, zinc finger containing, and chromatin associated) or other functional proteins. Among these numerous proteins, scute mediates neurogenesis and sex determination, and is one of four gene products that make up the achaete-scute complex (AS-C).

REFERENCES

- Villares, R. and Cabrera, C.V. 1987. The achaete-scute gene complex of *D. melanogaster*. Conserved domains in a subset of genes required for neurogenesis and their homology to Myc. *Cell* 50: 415-424.
- Botella, L.M., Donoro, C., Sanchez, L., Segarra, C. and Granadino, B. 1996. Cloning and characterization of the scute (sc) gene of *Drosophila subobscura*. *Genetics* 144: 1043-1051.
- Gandarela, M.R., Bouzada, J.A. and Valade, E. 1996. Molecular evolution of regulatory genes of development in *Drosophila*. The scute gene. *Int. J. Dev. Biol. Suppl* 1: 89S-90S.
- Adams, M.D., Celniker, S.E., Holt, R.A., Evans, C.A., Gocayne, J.D., Amanatides, P., et al. 2000. The genome sequence of *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Science* 287: 2185-2195.
- The Interactive Fly. <http://www.sdbonline.org/fly/aimain/1aahome.htm>.
<http://www.sdbonline.org/fly/neural/scute1.htm>
- LocusLink Report (LocusID:30981). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

SOURCE

scute (dN-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of scute of *Drosophila melanogaster* 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-15735 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

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.

APPLICATIONS

scute (dN-17) is recommended for detection of scute of *Drosophila melanogaster* 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).

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.

PROTOCOLS

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