# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# SMRT (N-20): sc-1610



## BACKGROUND

Retinoids are metabolites of vitamin A (retinol) and represent important signaling molecules during vertebrate development and tissue differentiation. Retinoic acid receptors (RARs) have a high affinity for all trans retinoic acids and belong to the same class of nuclear transcription factors as thyroid hormone receptors, vitamin D<sub>3</sub> receptor and ecdysone receptor. Two cofactors that function to repress transcription, designated SMRT (silencing mediator for RARs and thyroid receptors (TR)) and N-CoR, associate with TR and RAR in their unliganded state and are released from them upon ligand binding. The carboxy termini of both proteins contain receptor interacting domains while their amino termini contain two repressor domains. SMRT is comprised of 1,495 amino acids and contains an 8 amino acid sequence that is not present in SMRTe (SMRT-extended), which contains 2,514 amino acids. SMRTe contains an N-terminal sequence spanning over 1,000 amino acids that is not present in SMRT, but that shows significant similarity with N-CoR. SMRTe expression is regulated during cell cycle progression, suggesting a role for SMRTe in the regulation of cycle-specific gene expression in diverse signaling pathways.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NCOR2 (human) mapping to 12q24.31.

## SOURCE

SMRT (N-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of SMRT of human 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-1610 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

#### **APPLICATIONS**

SMRT (N-20) is recommended for detection of SMRT of 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) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for SMRTe siRNA (h): sc-36514, SMRTe shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36514-SH and SMRTe shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36514-V.

Molecular Weight of SMRT: 160 kDa.

Molecular Weight of SMRTe: 270 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa nuclear extract: sc-2120.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*D0 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



SMRT (N-20): sc-1610. Western blot analysis of SMRT expression in HeLa nuclear extract.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Gurnell, M., et al. 2000. A dominant-negative peroxisome proliferatoractivated receptor γ (PPARγ) mutant is a constitutive repressor and inhibits PPARγ-mediated adipogenesis. J. Biol. Chem. 275: 5754-5759.
- Matilainen, J.M., et al. 2010. The number of vitamin D receptor binding sites defines the different vitamin D responsiveness of the CYP24 gene in malignant and normal mammary cells. J. Biol. Chem. 285: 24174-24183.
- DiNatale, B.C., et al. 2010. Mechanistic insights into the events that lead to synergistic induction of interleukin 6 transcription upon activation of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor and inflammatory signaling. J. Biol. Chem. 285: 24388-24397.
- 4. Yan, J.H., et al. 2010. Exchange of a nuclear corepressor between NF- $\kappa$ B and CREB mediates inhibition of phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase transcription by NF- $\kappa$ B. Chin. Med. J. 123: 221-226.
- 5. Hong, W., et al. 2010. Inhibition of MAP kinase promotes the recruitment of corepressor SMRT by tamoxifen-bound estrogen receptor  $\alpha$  and potentiates tamoxifen action in MCF-7 cells. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 396: 299-303.
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- 7. Jokela, T.A., et al. 2011. Cellular content of UDP-N-acetylhexosamines controls hyaluronan synthase 2 expression and correlates with O-linked N-acetylglucosamine modification of transcription factors YY1 and SP1. J. Biol. Chem. 286: 33632-33640.
- 8. Gynther, P., et al. 2011. Mechanism of  $1\alpha$ ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D<sub>3</sub>-dependent repression of interleukin-12B. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1813: 810-818.

#### MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed

Try SMRTe (1542/H7): sc-13554 or SMRT (1212): sc-32298, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to SMRT (N-20).