SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

RP9 (Y-12): sc-163315

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

RP9 (retinitis pigmentosa 9 protein), also known as Pim-1 kinase associated protein or PAP-1, is a 221 amino acid nuclear protein that associates with Pim-1 to influence B-cell proliferation. Expressed in a multitude of tissues, RP9 may also be the target protein for Pim-1 kinase. The gene encoding RP9 maps to human chromosome 7p14.3, which, when defective, is the cause of a disorder known as retinitis pigmentosa type 9 (RP9). Patients with retinitis pigmentosa 9 experience degeneration of retinal photoreceptor cells. Chromosome 7 houses over 1,000 genes, comprises nearly 5% of the human genome and has been linked to osteogenesis imperfecta, pendred syndrome, lissencephaly, citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome.

REFERENCES

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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. Keen, T.J., et al. 2002. Mutations in a protein target of the Pim-1 kinase associated with the RP9 form of autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 10: 245-249.
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6. Reiner, O., et al. 2006. Lissencephaly 1 linking to multiple diseases: mental retardation, neurodegeneration, schizophrenia, male sterility, and more. Neuromolecular Med. 8: 547-565.
7. Gilbert-Dussardier, B. 2006. Williams-Beuren syndrome. Rev. Prat. 56: 2102-2106.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RP9 (human) mapping to 7p14.3; Rp9 (mouse) mapping to 9 A3.

SOURCE

RP9 (Y-12) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of RP9 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.

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-163315 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

RP9 (Y-12) is recommended for detection of RP9 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 pther RP family members.

RP9 (Y-12) is also recommended for detection of RP9 in additional species, including equine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for RP9 siRNA (h): sc-89416, RP9 siRNA (m): sc-153095, RP9 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89416-SH, RP9 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153095-SH, RP9 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89416-V and RP9 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153095-V.

Molecular Weight of RP9: 26 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.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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