

# SLTM (S-14): sc-165503

## BACKGROUND

SLTM (SAFB-like, transcription modulator), also known as MET (modulator of estrogen-induced transcription), is a 1,034 amino acid protein that localizes to punctate structures within the nucleus and contains one SAP domain and one RNA recognition motif. When expressed at high levels, SLTM functions to inhibit transcription and may, ultimately, lead to apoptosis. Multiple isoforms of SLTM exist due to alternative splicing events. The gene encoding SLTM maps to human chromosome 15, which houses over 700 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. Angelman syndrome, Prader-Willi syndrome, Tay-Sachs disease and Marfan syndrome are all associated with defects in chromosome 15-localized genes.

## REFERENCES

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- Zody, M.C., et al. 2006. Analysis of the DNA sequence and duplication history of human chromosome 15. *Nature* 440: 671-675.
- Diene, G., et al. 2007. The Prader-Willi syndrome. *Ann. Endocrinol.* 68: 129-137.
- Lalande, M., et al. 2007. Molecular epigenetics of Angelman syndrome. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 64: 947-960.
- Makoff, A.J., et al. 2007. Detailed analysis of 15q11-q14 sequence corrects errors and gaps in the public access sequence to fully reveal large segmental duplications at breakpoints for Prader-Willi, Angelman, and inv dup(15) syndromes. *Genome Biol.* 8: R114
- Chan, C.W., et al. 2007. A novel member of the SAF (scaffold attachment factor)-box protein family inhibits gene expression and induces apoptosis. *Biochem. J.* 407: 355-362.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLTM (human) mapping to 15q22.1; Sltm (mouse) mapping to 9 D.

## SOURCE

SLTM (S-14) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of SLTM 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-165503 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.

## APPLICATIONS

SLTM (S-14) is recommended for detection of SLTM 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).

Suitable for use as control antibody for SLTM siRNA (h): sc-89972, SLTM siRNA (m): sc-153607, SLTM shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89972-SH, SLTM shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153607-SH, SLTM shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89972-V and SLTM shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153607-V.

Molecular Weight of SLTM: 117 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](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.