SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

BAT9 (S-16): sc-167178

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

BAT9, also known as Protein G10 or ZBTB12 (zinc finger and BTB domain containing 12), is a 459 amino acid protein that may be involved in transcriptional regulation. BAT9 localizes to nucleus, contains one BTB (POZ) domain and four C_2H_2-type zinc fingers. The BAT9 gene maps to human chromosome 6p21.32. Making up nearly 6% of the human genome, chromosome 6 contains around 1,200 genes within 170 million base pairs of sequence. Porphyria cutanea tarda is associated with chromosome 6 through the HFE gene which, when mutated, predisposes an individual to developing this porphyria. Notably, the PARK2 gene, which is associated with Parkinson's disease, and the genes encoding the major histocompatiblity complex proteins, which are key molecular components of the immune system and determine predisposition to rheumatic diseases, are also located on chromosome 6.

REFERENCES

1. Pieler, T., et al. 1994. Perspectives on zinc finger protein function and evolution—an update. Mol. Biol. Rep. 20: 1-8.
2. Bouhouche, N., et al. 2000. The origin of prokaryotic C_2H_2 zinc finger regulators. Trends Microbiol. 8: 77-81.
3. Strausberg, R.L., et al. 2002. Generation and initial analysis of more than 15,000 full-length human and mouse cDNA sequences. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 99: 16899-16903.
4. Mungall, A.J., et al. 2003. The DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 6. Nature 425: 805-811.
5. Safadi, S.S., et al. 2007. A disease state mutation unfolds the parkin ubiquitin-like domain. Biochemistry 46: 14162-14169.
6. Park, E., et al. 2007. Modulation of parkin gene expression in noradrenergic neuronal cells. Int. J. Dev. Neurosci. 25: 491-497.
7. SWISS-PROT/TrEMBL (Q9Y330). World Wide Web URL: http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y330

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ZBTB12 (human) mapping to 6p21.33; Zbtb12 (mouse) mapping to 17 B1.

SOURCE

BAT9 (S-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of BAT9 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-167178 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

BAT9 (S-16) is recommended for detection of BAT9 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 other BAT family members.

Suitable for use as control antibody for BAT9 siRNA (h): sc-95142, BAT9 siRNA (m): sc-141472, BAT9 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-95142-SH, BAT9 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-141472-SH, BAT9 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-95142-V and BAT9 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-141472-V.

Molecular Weight of BAT9: 49 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.