

LIS1 (G-3): sc-17817

BACKGROUND

Lissencephaly (smooth brain) is an abnormality of brain development characterized by incomplete neuronal migration and a smooth cerebral surface, resulting in severe mental retardation. Genetic analysis identified two proteins that are mutated in some cases of lissencephaly, designated lissencephaly-1 protein (LIS1) and doublecortin. LIS1 shows sequence homology to β -subunits of heterotrimeric G proteins. Doublecortin contains a consensus Abl phosphorylation site, and it has some sequence homology to a predicted kinase protein. Both proteins are highly expressed in developing brain, suggesting that they may be involved in a signal transduction pathway that is crucial to brain development.

REFERENCES

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- Garcia-Higuera, I., et al. 1996. Folding of proteins with WD-repeats: comparison of six members of the WD-repeat superfamily to the G protein β -subunit. *Biochemistry* 35: 13985-13994.
- Albrecht, U., et al. 1996. Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase expression and activity suggest a link between neuronal migration and platelet-activating factor. *Dev. Biol.* 180: 579-593.
- Walsh, C.A. 1998. LISsen up! *Nat. Genet.* 19: 307-308.
- des Portes, V., et al. 1998. A novel CNS gene required for neuronal migration and involved in X-linked subcortical laminar heterotopia and lissencephaly syndrome. *Cell* 92: 51-61.
- Gleeson, J.G., et al. 1998. Doublecortin, a brain-specific gene mutated in human X-linked lissencephaly and double cortex syndrome, encodes a putative signaling protein. *Cell* 92: 63-72.
- Shu, T., et al. 2004. NDEL1 operates in a common pathway with LIS1 and cytoplasmic Dynein to regulate cortical neuronal positioning. *Neuron* 44: 263-277.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PFAFH1B1 (human) mapping to 17p13.3; Pafah1b1 (mouse) mapping to 11 B5.

SOURCE

LIS1 (G-3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-300 of LIS1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG_{2b} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

LIS1 (G-3) is recommended for detection of LIS1 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for LIS1 siRNA (h): sc-35814, LIS1 siRNA (m): sc-35815, LIS1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35814-SH, LIS1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35815-SH, LIS1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35814-V and LIS1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35815-V.

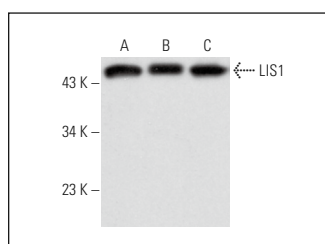
Molecular Weight of LIS1: 47 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200, C6 whole cell lysate: sc-364373 or BC₃H1 cell lysate: sc-2299.

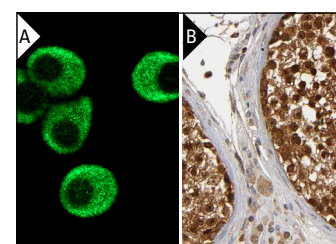
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

DATA



LIS1 (G-3): sc-17817. Western blot analysis of LIS1 expression in HeLa (A), C6 (B) and BC₃H1 (C) whole cell lysates.



LIS1 (G-3): sc-17817. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed KNRK cells showing cytoplasmic staining (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human testis tissue showing nuclear staining of cells in ductus seminiferus and cytoplasmic staining in Leydig cells. Kindly provided by The Swedish Human Protein Atlas (HPA) program (B).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Drusenheimer, N., et al. 2011. Overexpression of LIS1 in different stages of spermatogenesis does not result in an aberrant phenotype. *Cytogenet. Genome Res.* 134: 269-282.

RESEARCH USE

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