SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Sso2 (yN-18): sc-23425

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Fusion of post-Golgi secretory vesicles with the plasma membrane in yeast requires the function of a Rab protein called Sec4p and a set of v- and t-SNAREs: the Snc, Sso and Sec9 proteins. The duplicate genes SSO1 and SSO2 encode yeast homologs of Syntaxin 1 and perform an essential function during fusion of secretory vesicles at the plasma membrane. SSO1 and SSO2 encode small proteins with N-terminal hydrophilic domains and C-terminal hydrophobic tails. The two proteins are 72% identical in sequence and together perform an essential function late in secretion. Sso1 is specifically required during sporulation, whereas Sso2 is not, indicating that functional differences exist between the Sso1 and Sso2 proteins. Sso1 and Sso2 are suppressors of the temperature-sensitive Sec1, which functions in the docking of secretory transport vesicles to the plasma membrane.

REFERENCES

1. Aalto, M.K., Ronne, H. and Keranen, S. 1993. Yeast syntaxins Sso1p and Sso2p belong to a family of related membrane proteins that function in vesicular transport. EMBO J.12: 4095-4104.
2. Ruohonen, L., Toikkanen, J., Tieaho, V., Outola, M., Soderlund, H. and Keranen, S. 1997. Enhancement of protein secretion in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* by overproduction of Sso protein, a late-acting component of the secretory machinery. Yeast 13: 337-351.
3. Aalto, M.K., Jantti, J., Ostling, J., Keranen, S. and Ronne, H. 1997. Mso1p: a yeast protein that functions in secretion and interacts physically and genetically with Sec1p. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 94: 7331-7336.
4. Grote, E. and Novick, P.J. 1999. Promiscuity in Rab-SNARE interactions. Mol. Biol. Cell. 10: 4149-4161.
5. Jantti, J., Aalto, M.K., Oyen, M., Sundqvist, L., Keranen, S. and Ronne, H. 2002. Characterization of temperature-sensitive mutations in the yeast Syntaxin 1 homologues Sso1p and Sso2p, and evidence of a distinct function for Sso1p in sporulation. J. Cell. Sci. 115: 409-420.

SOURCE

Sso2 (yN-18) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of Sso2 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 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-23425 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.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

Sso2 (yN-18) is recommended for detection of Sso2 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

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.

PROTOCOLS

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