SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

DnaJC4 (M-17): sc-242591

BACKGROUND

The DnaJ family is one of the largest of all chaperone families and has evolved with diverse cellular localization and functions. Presence of a J domain defines a protein as a member of the DnaJ family. DnaJ heat shock induced proteins are derived from *Escherichia coli* and are under the control of the htpR regulatory protein. DnaJ proteins play a critical role in the HSP 70 chaperone machine by interacting with HSP 70 to stimulate ATP hydrolysis. DnaJ proteins contain cysteine rich regions that are composed of zinc fingers, which form a peptide binding domain responsible for the chaperone function. DnaJ proteins are important mediators of proteolysis and are involved in the regulation of protein degradation, exocytosis and endocytosis. DnaJC4 (DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 4), also known as HSPF2, MCG18 or DANJC4, is a 241 amino acid membrane protein that contains one J domain.

REFERENCES

1. Saito, H. and Uchida, H. 1978. Organization and expression of the dnaJ and dnaK genes of *Escherichia coli* K12. Mol. Gen. Genet. 164: 1-8.
2. Georgopoulos, C.P., et al. 1980. Identification of the *E. coli* dnaJ gene product. Mol. Gen. Genet. 178: 583-588.
3. Suh, W.C., et al. 1998. Interaction of the Hsp70 molecular chaperone, DnaK, with its cochaperone DnaJ. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 15223-15228.
4. Tomoyasu, T., et al. 1998. Levels of DnaK and DnaJ provide tight control of heat shock gene expression and protein repair in *Escherichia coli*. Mol. Microbiol. 30: 567-581.
5. Stewart, G.R., et al. 2004. Analysis of the function of mycobacterial DnaJ proteins by overexpression and microarray profiling. Tuberculosis 84: 180-187.
6. Shi, Y.Y., et al. 2005. The C-terminal (331-376) sequence of *Escherichia coli* DnaJ is essential for dimerization and chaperone activity: a small angle X-ray scattering study in solution. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 22761-22768.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Dnajc4 (mouse) mapping to 19 A.

SOURCE

DnaJC4 (M-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of DnaJC4 of mouse 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-242591 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

DnaJC4 (M-17) is recommended for detection of DnaJC4 of mouse origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], 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 DnaJC4 siRNA (m): sc-143109, DnaJC4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-143109-SH and DnaJC4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-143109-V.

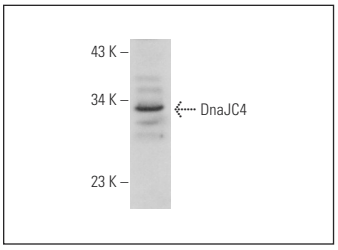
Molecular Weight of DnaJC4: 28 kDa.

Positive Controls: c4 whole cell lysate: sc-364186.

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) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) 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.

DATA



DnaJC4 (M-17): sc-242591. Western blot analysis of DnaJC4 expression in c4 whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Peng, B., et al. 2012. Microarray-assisted pathway analysis identifies MT1X & NFκB as mediators of TCRP1-associated resistance to cisplatin in oral squamous cell carcinoma. PLoS ONE 7: e51413.

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.