SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

KBTBD2 (C-14): sc-243135

BACKGROUND

The BTB (broad-complex, tramtrack and bric a brac) domain, also known as the POZ (poxvirus and zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of kelch repeats and/or C_2H_2-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function. KBTBD2 (kelch repeat and BTB domain-containing protein 2), also known as BKLHD1 or KIAA1489, is a 623 amino acid protein that contains a BTB (POZ) domain and 5 Kelch repeats. The gene that encodes KBTBD2 maps to human chromosome 7, which houses over 1,000 genes and comprises nearly 5% of the human genome. Chromosome 7 has been linked to osteogenesis imperfecta, pendred syndrome, lissencephaly, citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome.

REFERENCES

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2. Liang, H., et al. 1998. Molecular anatomy of chromosome 7q deletions in myeloid neoplasms: evidence for multiple critical loci. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 3781-3785.
3. Iwasaki, S., et al. 2001. Long-term audiological feature in Pendred syndrome caused by PDS mutation. Arch. Otolaryngol. Head Neck Surg. 127: 705-708.
4. Osborne, L.R., et al. 2006. Williams-Beuren syndrome diagnosis using fluorescence *in situ* hybridization. Methods Mol. Med. 126: 113-128.
5. Reiner, O., et al. 2006. Lissencephaly 1 linking to multiple diseases: mental retardation, neurodegeneration, schizophrenia, male sterility, and more. Neuromolecular Med. 8: 547-565.
6. Gilbert-Dussardier, B. 2006. Williams-Beuren syndrome. Rev. Prat. 56: 2102-2106.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: KBTBD2 (human) mapping to 7p14.3; Kbtbd2 (mouse) mapping to 6 B3.

SOURCE

KBTBD2 (C-14) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of KBTBD2 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-243135 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

KBTBD2 (C-14) is recommended for detection of KBTBD2 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 KBTBD family members.

KBTBD2 (C-14) is also recommended for detection of KBTBD2 in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for KBTBD2 siRNA (h): sc-89549, KBTBD2 siRNA (m): sc-146349, KBTBD2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89549-SH, KBTBD2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-146349-SH, KBTBD2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89549-V and KBTBD2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-146349-V.

Molecular Weight of KBTBD2: 71 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.

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.

PROTOCOLS

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