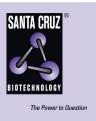
SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

C9orf169 (S-20): sc-246009



BACKGROUND

C9orf169 (chromosome 9 open reading frame 169) is a 144 amino acid protein that belongs to the UPF0574 family and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 9q34.3. Chromosome 9 consists of about 145 million bases, represents 4% of the human genome and encodes nearly 900 genes. Thought to play a role in gender determination, deletion of the distal portion of 9p can lead to development of male to female sex reversal, the phenotype of a female with a male X,Y genotype. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, which is characterized by harmful vascular defects, is associated with the chromosome 9 gene encoding endoglin protein, ENG. Familial dysautonomia is also associated with chromosome 9 though through the gene IKBKAP. Notably, chromosome 9 encompasses the largest interferon family gene cluster. Chromosome 9 is partnered with chromosome 22 in the translocation leading to the aberrant production of Bcr-Abl fusion protein often found in leukemias.

REFERENCES

- Humphray, S.J., et al. 2004. DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 9. Nature 429: 369-374.
- Coppo, P., et al. 2006. BCR-ABL activates STAT3 via JAK and MEK pathways in human cells. Br. J. Haematol. 134: 171-179.
- Zheng, X., et al. 2006. BCR and its mutants, the reciprocal t(9;22)-associated Abl/Bcr fusion proteins, differentially regulate the cytoskeleton and cell motility. BMC Cancer 7: 262.
- Burmeister, T., et al. 2007. Atypical Bcr-Abl mRNA transcripts in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica 92: 1699-1702.
- Cottin, V., et al. 2007. Pulmonary vascular manifestations of hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (Rendu-Osler disease). Respiration 74: 361-378.
- Fernandez-L, A., et al. 2007. Gene expression fingerprinting for human hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia. Hum. Mol. Genet. 16: 1515-1533.
- Gardiner, J., et al. 2007. Potential role of tubulin acetylation and microtubule-based protein trafficking in familial dysautonomia. Traffic 8: 1145-1149.
- Hims, M.M., et al. 2007. A humanized IKBKAP transgenic mouse models a tissue-specific human splicing defect. Genomics 90: 389-396.
- Temtamy, S.A., et al. 2007. Phenotypic and cytogenetic spectrum of 9p trisomy. Genet. Couns. 18: 29-48.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: C9orf169 (human) mapping to 9q34.3.

SOURCE

C9orf169 (S-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of C9orf169 of human origin.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-246009 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

C9orf169 (S-20) is recommended for detection of C9orf169 of 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).

Molecular Weight of C9orf169: 9 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) Immunofluo-rescence: 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.

PROTOCOLS

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