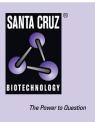
# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# FLJ41200 (T-17): sc-246909



# BACKGROUND

Chromosome 9 consists of about 145 million bases and 4% of the human genome and encodes nearly 900 genes. Considered 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. The FLJ41200 gene product has been provisionally designated FLJ41200 pending further characterization.

#### REFERENCES

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- 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.
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- Gardiner, J., et al. 2007. Potential role of tubulin acetylation and microtubule-based protein trafficking in familial dysautonomia. Traffic 8: 1145-1149.
- 8. Hims, M.M., et al. 2007. A humanized IKBKAP transgenic mouse models a tissue-specific human splicing defect. Genomics 90: 389-396.
- 9. Temtamy, S.A., et al. 2007. Phenotypic and cytogenetic spectrum of 9p trisomy. Genet. Couns. 18: 29-48.

#### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FLJ41200 (human) mapping to 9p23.

#### SOURCE

FLJ41200 (T-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of FLJ41200 of human origin.

# **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*D0 NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

# PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-246909 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

## **APPLICATIONS**

FLJ41200 (T-17) is recommended for detection of FLJ41200 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).

Suitable for use as control antibody for FLJ41200 siRNA (h): sc-92510, FLJ41200 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-92510-SH and FLJ41200 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-92510-V.

Molecular Weight of FLJ41200: 18 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-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

#### **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.