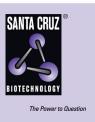
SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

PTAR1 (N-19): sc-248320



BACKGROUND

Chromosome 9 consists of about 145 million bases and 4% of the human genome, encoding 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.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Coppo, P., et al. 2006. Bcr-Abl activates Stat3 via JAK and MEK pathways in human cells. Br. J. Haematol. 134: 171-179.
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- 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.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PTAR1 (human) mapping to 9q21.12; Ptar1 (mouse) mapping to 19 B.

SOURCE

PTAR1 (N-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of PTAR1 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.

PROTOCOLS

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

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-248320 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

PTAR1 (N-19) is recommended for detection of PTAR1 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).

PTAR1 (N-19) is also recommended for detection of PTAR1 in additional species, including canine, bovine and porcine.

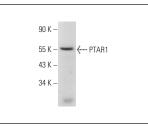
Suitable for use as control antibody for PTAR1 siRNA (m): sc-152570, PTAR1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-152570-SH and PTAR1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-152570-V.

Positive Controls: human liver extract: sc-363766.

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.

DATA



PTAR1 (N-19): sc-248320. Western blot analysis of PTAR1 expression in human liver tissue extract.

RESEARCH USE

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