



Scabrous (dA-12): sc-26867

BACKGROUND

Drosophila melanogaster is a proven and effective model for studying developmental and cellular processes common to higher eukaryotes. Approximately 13,600 genes have been elucidated from more than 120 megabases of euchromatin, and they are organized among the chromosomes 2, 3, 4, X and Y, with the Y chromosome being predominately heterochromatic. *Drosophila* genes can be categorized based on the type of protein for which they encode and are represented by six major classifications, which include intracellular signaling proteins, transmembrane proteins, RNA binding proteins, secreted factors, transcription regulators (basic helix-loop-helix, homeodomain-containing, zinc finger-containing, and chromatin-associated) or other functional proteins. *Drosophila* scabrous (*sca*) gene encodes a secreted dimeric glycoprotein with putative coiled-coil domains N-terminally and a C-terminal region related to the blood clot protein fibrinogen. Scabrous influences ommatidial rotation during eye development by suppressing nemo activity. Homozygous *sca* mutants have extra bristle organs and rough eyes.

REFERENCES

1. Lee, E.C., Yu, S.Y., Hu, X., Mlodzik, M. and Baker, N.E. 1998. Functional analysis of the fibrinogen-related scabrous gene from *Drosophila melanogaster* identifies potential effector and stimulatory protein domains. *Genetics* 150: 663-673.
2. Adams, M.D., Celniker, S.E., Holt, R.A., Evans, C.A., Gocayne, J.D., Amanatides, P.G., Scherer, S.E., Li, P.W., Hoskins, R.A., Galle, R.F., George, R.A., Lewis, S.E., Richards, S., Ashburner, M., Henderson, S.N., et al. 2000. The genome sequence of *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Science* 287: 2185-2195.
3. Chou, Y.H. and Chien, C.T. 2002. Scabrous controls ommatidial rotation in the *Drosophila* compound eye. *Dev. Cell* 3: 839-850.
4. Society for Developmental Biology. 2003. The Interactive Fly. <http://sdb.bio.purdue.edu/fly/aimain/1aahome.htm>
5. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 36411). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

SOURCE

Scabrous (dA-12) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of Scabrous of *Drosophila melanogaster* 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-26867 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.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

Scabrous (dA-12) is recommended for detection of Scabrous of *Drosophila melanogaster* 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).

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.

PROTOCOLS

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