SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Snm1 (yN-16): sc-26932

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

RNase MRP, a multisubunit ribonucleoprotein, plays a role in both mitochondrial DNA replication and nuclear 5.8S rRNA processing. Snm1 (suppressor of nuclear mitochondrial endoribonuclease 1) is a protein that is an essential component of yeast RNase MRP. Snm1 interacts with nm23-H1, another component of RNase MRP, and functions to cleave pre-rRNA and regulate the degradation of daughter cell-specific mRNAs. Snm1 can be divided into three structural regions: a leucine zipper near the amino-terminus, a binuclear zinc cluster in the mid-region and a serine- and lysine-rich region near the carboxy-terminus. Snm1 is a 198 amino acid protein that, due to its role in RNA processing and degradation events, is essential for yeast cell viability.

REFERENCES

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2. Schmitt, M.E. and Clayton, D.A. 1994. Characterization of a unique protein component of yeast RNase MRP: an RNA-binding protein with a zinc-cluster domain. Genes Dev. 8: 2617-2628.
3. Cai, T., et al. 1999. Mutagenesis of Snm1, which encodes a protein component of the yeast RNase MRP, reveals a role for this ribonucleoprotein endoribonuclease in plasmid segregation. Mol. Cell. Biol. 19: 7857-7869. 10523674.
4. Venema, J., et al. 1999. Ribosome synthesis in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Annu. Rev. Genet. 33: 261-311.
5. Houser-Scott, F., et al. 2002. Interactions among the protein and RNA subunits of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* nuclear RNase P. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 99: 2684-2689.
6. Walker, S.C., et al. 2004. A conserved element in the yeast RNase MRP RNA subunit can participate in a long-range base-pairing interaction. J. Mol. Biol. 341: 375-388.
7. Salinas, K., et al. 2005. Characterization and purification of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* RNase MRP reveals a new unique protein component. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 11352-11360.

SOURCE

Snm1 (yN-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of Snm1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 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-26932 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.

APPLICATIONS

Snm1 (yN-16) is recommended for detection of Snm1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of Snm1: 23 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.

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.