



Baz (dC-17): sc-26949

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. Morphogenesis and cell differentiation in *Drosophila* requires accurate control of cell division. In *Drosophila*, the multi-PDZ domain protein Baz (Bazooka) is required for establishment of apico-basal polarity in epithelia and neuroblasts. In the neuroblasts, Baz anchors Inscuteable in the apical cytotortex, which is essential for asymmetric localization of cell fate determinants and for proper orientation of the mitotic spindle.

REFERENCES

1. Lehner, C.F. 1991. Pulling the string: cell cycle regulation during *Drosophila* development. *Semin. Cell Biol.* 2: 223-231.
2. Adams, M.D., Celniker, S.E., Holt, R.A., Evans, C.A., Gocayne, J.D., Amanatides, P., et al. 2000. The genome sequence of *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Science* 287: 2185-2195.
3. Mata, J., Curado, S., Ephrussi, A., and Rorth, P. 2000. Tribbles coordinates mitosis and morphogenesis in *Drosophila* by regulating string/Cdc25 proteolysis. *Cell* 101: 511-522.
4. Wodarz, A., Ramrath, A., Grimm, A., and Knust, E. 2000. *Drosophila* atypical protein kinase C associates with Bazooka and controls polarity of epithelia and neuroblasts. *J. Cell. Biol.* 150: 1361-1374.
5. The Interactive Fly. <http://www.sdbonline.org/fly/aimain/1aahome.htm>. <http://www.sdbonline.org/fly/aimain/6biochem.htm>

SOURCE

Baz (dC-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of Baz 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-26949 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

Baz (dC-17) is recommended for detection of Baz 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.