SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

CYLD (d1-316): sc-28211

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Familial cylindromatosis is an autosomal dominant predisposition to tumours of skin appendages called cylindromas. Cylindromas are benign adnexal skin tumors caused by germline mutations in the CYLD gene, which maps to 16q12-13. CYLD is a deubiquitinating enzyme that negatively regulates activation of NFκB by specific TNF receptors and is required for appropriate cellular homeostasis of skin appendages. Mutations in the CYLD gene are also involved in Brooke-Spiegler syndrome, an inherited disease characterized by neoplasms of the skin appendages such as cylindroma, trichoepithelioma, and spiradenoma. The *Drosophila* homolog of CYLD is also known as CG5603.

REFERENCES

1. 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.
2. Trompouki, E., Hatzivassiliou, E., Tsichritzis, T., Farmer, H., Ashworth, A., and Mosialos, G. 2003. CYLD is a deubiquitinating enzyme that negatively regulates NFκB activation by TNFR family members. Nature 424: 793-796.
3. Regamey, A., Hohl, D., Liu, J.W., Roger, T., Kogerman, P., Toftgard, R., and Huber, M. 2003. The tumor suppressor CYLD interacts with TRIP and regulates negatively nuclear factor kappa B activation by tumor necrosis factor. J. Exp. Med. 198: 1959-1964.
4. Hu, G., Onder, M., Gill, M., Aksakal, B., Oztas, M., Gurer, M.A., and Celebi, J.T. 2003. A novel missense mutation in CYLD in a family with Brooke-Spiegler syndrome. J. Invest. Dermatol. 121: 732-734.
5. Scheinfeld, N., Hu, G., Gill, M., Austin, C., and Celebi, J.T. 2003. Identification of a recurrent mutation in the CYLD gene in Brooke-Spiegler syndrome. Clin. Exp. Dermatol. 28: 539-541.

SOURCE

CYLD (d1-316) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-316 of *Drosophila* origin CYLD 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.

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.

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

CYLD (d1-316) is recommended for detection of CYLD of *Drosophila melanogaster* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], 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 goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (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) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/ 2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.