C1orf99 (C-16): sc-323630

SANTA CRUZ®
BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

REFERENCES

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3. Weise, A., et al. 2005. New insights into the evolution of chromosome 1. Cytogenet. Genome Res. 108: 217-222.

4. Lans, H. and Hoeijmakers, J.H. 2006. Cell biology: aging nucleus gets out of shape. Nature 440: 32-34.

5. Gregory, S.G., et al. 2006. The DNA sequence and biological annotation of human chromosome 1. Nature 441: 315-321.

6. Hennah, W., et al. 2006. Genes and schizophrenia: beyond schizophrenia: the role of DISC-1 in major mental illness. Schizophr. Bull. 32: 409-416.

7. Marzin, Y., et al. 2006. Chromosome 1 abnormalities in multiple myeloma. Anticancer Res. 26: 953-959.

8. McClintock, D., et al. 2006. Hutchinson-Gilford progeria mutant Lamin A primarily targets human vascular cells as detected by an anti-Lamin A G608G antibody. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 103: 2154-2159.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ERVMER61-1 (human) mapping to 1q31.1.

SOURCE

C1orf99 (C-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of C1orf99 of human origin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

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-323630 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

C1orf99 (C-16) is recommended for detection of C1orf99 of 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).

Molecular Weight of C1orf99: 12 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. 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.

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.