SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Sic1 (FL-284): sc-50441

BACKGROUND

Cell cycle progression is controlled at a point late in G_1 designated Start. Passage through Start requires the activity of the cyclin-dependent protein kinase Cdc28. Transition from G_1 to S phase requires the association of Cdc28 with members of the G_1 cyclin family. This progression also requires the destruction of the S-phase cyclin/Cdk inhibitor, Sic1. Sic1 proteolysis is mediated in part by the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme Cdc34. Cdc4, a potential ubiquitin-protein ligase, is also involved in the degradation of Sic1. Another protein thought to play a role in the ubiquitin-protein ligase complex is Cdc53, which binds to Cdc34 and targets phosphorylated G_1 cyclins for ubiquitin-mediated degradation.

REFERENCES

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3. Sherlock, G. and Rosamond, J. 1993. Starting to cycle: G_1 controls regulating cell division in budding yeast. J. Gen. Microbiol. 139: 2531-2541.
4. Knapp, D., Bhoite, L., Stillman, D.J. and Nasmyth, K. 1996. The transcription factor Swi5 regulates expression of the cyclin kinase inhibitor p40Sic1. Mol. Cell. Biol. 16: 5701-5707.
5. Levine, K., Huang, K. and Cross, F.R. 1996. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* G_1 cyclins differ in their intrinsic functional specificities. Mol. Cell. Biol. 16: 6794-6803.
6. Willems, A.R., Lanker, S., Patton, E.E., Craig, K.L., Nason, T.F., Mathias, N., Kobayashi, R., Wittenberg, C. and Tyers, M. 1996. Cdc53 targets phosphorylated G_1 cyclins for degradation by the ubiquitin proteolytic pathway. Cell 86: 453-463.
7. Verma, R., Feldman, R.M. and Deshaies, R.J. 1997. Sic1 is ubiquitinated *in vitro* by a pathway that requires Cdc4, Cdc34, and cyclin/Cdk activities. Mol. Biol. Cell 8: 1427-1437.
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SOURCE

Sic1 (FL-284) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-284 representing full length Sic1 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.

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

Sic1 (FL-284) is recommended for detection of Sic1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 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).

Molecular Weight of Sic1: 32.2 kDa.

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.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. López-Avilés, S., Kapuy, O., Novák, B. and Uhlmann, F. 2009. Irreversibility of mitotic exit is the consequence of systems-level feedback. Nature 459: 592-595.

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.