



NALP9 (N-20): sc-50650

BACKGROUND

NACHT-, LRR- and PYD-containing protein (NALP) family function in the regulation of apoptosis and inflammatory signaling pathways. Members of the NALP family (also designated Pyrin-containing APAF1-like proteins) include NALP1 through NALP11. Several family members, such as NALP1, NALP2, NALP3 and NALP6 influence NF κ B and caspase pathways as components of the inflammasome. NALP5 (also designated Mater) is a maternal effect protein required for early embryonic development. Most short NALPs, such as NALP9 (NOD6), have a C-terminal leucine-rich repeat (LRR) region, an N-terminal pyrin (MEFV) domain (PYD) followed by a NACHT domain, and a NACHT-associated domain (NAD). The 986 amino acid NALP9 protein has the characteristic PYD-NACHT-LRR domain structure found in the NALP family and the NALP9 gene maps to chromosome 19q13.42, in a cluster with several other NALP genes.

REFERENCES

1. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 609663. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
2. Dalbiès-Tran, R., Papillier, P., Pennetier, S., Uzbekova, S. and Monget, P. 2005. Bovine Mater-like NALP9 is an oocyte marker gene. *Mol. Reprod. Dev.* 71: 414-421.
3. Drygin, D., Koo, S., Perera, R., Barone, S. and Bennett, C.F. 2005. Induction of Toll-like receptors and NALP/PAN/PYPAP family members by modified oligonucleotides in lung epithelial carcinoma cells. *Oligonucleotides* 15: 105-118.
4. Ponsuksili, S., Brunner, R.M., Goldammer, T., Kühn, C., Walz, C., Chomdej, S., Tesfaye, D., Schellander, K., Wimmers, K. and Schwerin, M. 2006. Bovine NALP5, NALP8, and NALP9 genes: assignment to a QTL region and the expression in adult tissues, oocytes, and preimplantation embryos. *Biol. Reprod.* 74: 577-584.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NLRP9 (human) mapping to 19q13.42; Nlrp9b (mouse) mapping to 7 A3.

SOURCE

NALP9 (N-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of NALP9 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-50650 P, (100 μ g 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

NALP9 (N-20) is recommended for detection of NALP9 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for NALP9 siRNA (h): sc-61151.

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.