SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

PIG-F (P-16): sc-54306

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Phosphatidylinositol-glycans (PIGs) are multi-pass transmembrane proteins that localize to the endoplasmic reticulum. PIGs exhibit various functions but all are crucial for the biosynthesis of the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchor. Some PIG proteins are components of the GPI transamidase complex and play a role in the recognition of either the GPI attachment signal or the lipid portion of GPI. Other PIGs belong to the glycosyltransferase complex and function in the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) to phosphatidylinositol (PI). A variety of other PIGs play distinct roles in GPI synthesis. PIG-F functions as an auxiliary subunit of ethanolamine phosphate (EtNP) transferases. It associates with PIG-O and is required for its expression and stability. Together these two PIGs function as an EtNP transferase and catalyze the transfer of EtNP to the third mannose (Man-3) of GPI. A mutation in the gene encoding PIG-F may result in a block of EtNP addition to Man-3 and lead to an absence of GPI-anchored proteins.

REFERENCES

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2. Taron, C.H., et al. 2000. Glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol biosynthesis defects in Gpi11p- and Gpi13p-deficient yeast suggest a branched pathway and implicate gpi13p in phosphoetha-nolamine transfer to the third mannose. Mol. Biol. Cell 11: 1611-1630.
3. Hong, Y., et al. 2000. Requirement of PIG-F and PIG-O for transferring phosphoethanola-mine to the third mannose in glycosylphosphatidylinositol. J. Biol. Chem. 275: 20911-20919.
4. Delorenzi, M., et al. 2002. Genes for glycosylphosphatidylinositol toxin biosynthesis in *Plasmodium falciparum*. Infect. Immun. 70: 4510-4522.
5. Murakami, Y., et al. 2003. PIG-W is critical for inositol acylation but not for flipping of glycosylphosphatidylinositolanchor. Mol. Biol. Cell 14: 4285-4295.
6. Shishioh, N., et al. 2005. GPI7 is the second partner of PIG-F and involved in modification of glycosylphosphatidylinositol. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 9728-9734.
7. Bowman, S.M., et al. 2006. Mutational analysis of the glycosylphos-phatidylinositol (GPI) anchor pathway demonstrates that GPI-anchored proteins are required for cell wall biogenesis and normal hyphal growth in *Neurospora crassa*. Eukaryotic Cell 5: 587-600.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PIGF (human) mapping to 2p21; Pigf (mouse) mapping to 17 E4.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

SOURCE

PIG-F (P-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of PIG-F of human 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-54306 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

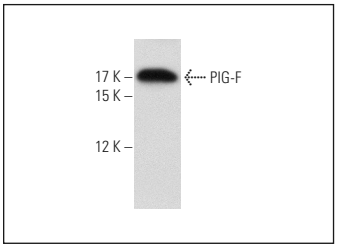
PIG-F (P-16) is recommended for detection of PIG-F of mouse and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for PIG-F siRNA (h): sc-72326, PIG-F siRNA (m): sc-72327, PIG-F shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72326-SH, PIG-F shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-72327-SH, PIG-F shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72326-V and PIG-F shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72327-V.

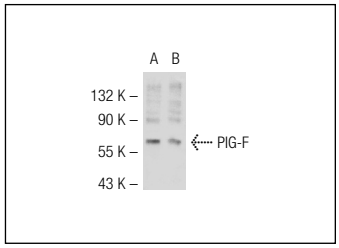
Molecular Weight of PIG-F: 20 kDa.

Positive Controls: PIG-F (m): 293T Lysate: sc-122570 or BYDP whole cell lysate: sc-364368.

DATA



PIG-F (P-16): sc-54306. Western blot analysis of PIG-F expression in BYDP whole cell lysate.



PIG-F (P-16): sc-54306. Western blot analysis of PIG-F expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and mouse PIG-F transfected: sc-122570 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates.

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

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