SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Bcy1 (yN-19): sc-6764

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The guanine nucleotide exchange factor Cdc25 (also designated Ctn1) regulates adenylyl cyclase via the small G proteins Ras1 and Ras2 (also known as Glc5 or Ctn5). The yeast Ras proteins regulate cell growth and development by cycling between an active GTP-bound state and an inactive GDP-bound state. Adenylyl cyclase, encoded by the Cdc35 gene (also designated Cyr1, Hrs1 or Sra4), catalyzes the formation of the second messenger cAMP. cAMP exerts its effects via a cAMP-dependent kinase consisting of two regulatory subunits, encoded by Bcy1 (also designated Reg1 or Sra1), and two catalytic subunits, encoded by Tpk1 (also designated Pka1 or Sra3).

REFERENCES

1. Broek, D., et al. 1985. Differential activation of yeast adenylate cyclase by wild-type and mutant Ras proteins. Cell 41: 763-769.
2. Kataoka, T., et al. 1985. DNA sequence and characterization of the *S. cerevisiae* gene encoding adenylate cyclase. Cell 43: 493-505.
3. Toda, T., et al. 1987. Cloning and characterization of Bcy1, a locus encoding a regulatory subunit of the cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Mol. Cell. Biol. 7: 1371-1377.
4. Broek, D., et al. 1987. The *S. cerevisiae* CDC25 gene product regulates the Ras/adenylate cyclase pathway. Cell 48: 789-799.
5. Toda, T., et al. 1987. Three different genes in *S. cerevisiae* encode the catalytic subunits of the cAMP-dependent protein kinase. Cell 50: 277-287.
6. Oehlen, L.J.W.M., et al. 1993. Inactivation of the CDC25 gene product in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* leads to a decrease in glycolytic activity which is independent of cAMP levels. J. Gen. Microbiol. 139: 2091-2100.
7. Mintzer, K.A. and Field, J. 1994. Interactions between adenylyl cyclase, CAP and RAS from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Cell. Signal. 6: 681-694.

SOURCE

Bcy1 (yN-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of Bcy1 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.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-6764 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

Bcy1 (yN-19) is recommended for detection of Bcy1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

RESEARCH USE

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

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.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Portela, P., et al. 2001. Evaluation of *in vivo* activation of protein kinase A under non-dissociable conditions through the overexpression of wild-type and mutant regulatory subunits in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Microbiology 147: 1149-1159.

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.