



## LOC728512 (S-16): sc-83914

### BACKGROUND

Human gender is determined by the sex chromosomes X and Y. Pairing two X chromosomes during fertilization leads to female development, and the pairing of an X with a Y chromosome leads to male development. The Y chromosome is the human sex determining chromosome, necessary for male development. Deletion or defect of any gene residing on the Y chromosome is not lethal, however it would impair masculine development and function. Carrying an additional copy of the Y chromosome, as in males with XYY Syndrome, does not lead to an obvious phenotype and most XYY males are unaware of their additional Y chromosome. The Y chromosome contains about 86 genes encoded within approximately 58 million base pairs. The LOC728512 gene product has been provisionally designated LOC728512 pending further characterization.

### REFERENCES

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2. Delbridge, M.L. and Graves J.A. 1999. Mammalian Y chromosome evolution and the male-specific functions of Y chromosome-borne genes. *Rev. Reprod.* 4: 101-109.
3. Koopman, P. 1999. Sry and Sox9: mammalian testis-determining genes. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 55: 839-856.
4. Graves, J.A. 2001. From brain determination to testis determination: evolution of the mammalian sex-determining gene. *Reprod. Fertil. Dev.* 13: 665-672.
5. Graves, J.A. 2006. Sex chromosome specialization and degeneration in mammals. *Cell* 124: 901-914.
6. Krausz, C. and Giachini, C. 2007. Genetic risk factors in male infertility. *Arch. Androl.* 53: 125-133.
7. Lefebvre, V., Dumitriu, B., Penzo-Méndez, A., Han, Y. and Pallavi, B. 2007. Control of cell fate and differentiation by Sry-related high-mobility-group box (Sox) transcription factors. *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* 39: 2195-2214.
8. Waters, P.D., Wallis, M.C. and Marshall Graves, J.A. 2007. Mammalian sex—Origin and evolution of the Y chromosome and SRY. *Semin. Cell Dev. Biol.* 18: 389-400.
9. Wilhelm, D., Palmer, S. and Koopman, P. 2007. Sex determination and gonadal development in mammals. *Physiol. Rev.* 87: 1-28.

### STORAGE

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

### RESEARCH USE

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

### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

### SOURCE

LOC728512 (S-16) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of LOC728512 of human origin.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-83914 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

### APPLICATIONS

LOC728512 (S-16) is recommended for detection of LOC728512 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).

### 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) 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.