## SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# MOCS3 (N-20): sc-85764



#### BACKGROUND

Molybdenum is an essential trace element found in most organisms and it functions as a cofactor for several enzymes that catalyze important transformations in carbon, nitrogen, and sulfur metabolism. The molybdenum cofactor biosynthetic pathway is evolutionarily conserved between organisms. MOCS3 (molybdenum cofactor synthesis protein 3), also known as UBA4, molybdopterin synthase sulfurylase or MPT synthase sulfurylase, belongs to the hesA/moeB/thiF family and is necessary for the function of all molybdoen-zymes. MOCS3 is thought to activate molybdopterin synthase by adenylating its smaller subunit at the C-terminus during molybdopterin biosynthesis in humans. Molybdopterin synthase catalyzes the formation of molybdopterin by incorporating a dithiolene functional group. Molybdenum cofactor deficiency in humans results in the loss of the activity of molybdoenzymes sulfite oxidase, xanthine dehydrogenase, and aldehyde oxidase which leads to progressive neurological damage. All forms of molybdenum cofactor deficiency are inherited as autosomal recessive traits.

#### REFERENCES

- Sloan, J., et al. 1999. The two subunits of human molybdopterin synthase: evidence for a bicistronic messenger RNA with overlapping reading frames. Nucleic Acids Res. 27: 854-858.
- Wuebbens, M.M., et al. 2000. Insights into molybdenum cofactor deficiency provided by the crystal structure of the molybdenum cofactor biosynthesis protein MoaC. Structure 8: 709-718.
- Reiss, J. and Johnson, J.L. 2003. Mutations in the molybdenum cofactor biosynthetic genes MOCS1, MOCS2, and GEPH. Hum. Mutat. 21: 569-576.
- Matthies, A., et al. 2004. Evidence for the physiological role of a rhodaneselike protein for the biosynthesis of the molybdenum cofactor in humans. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 101: 5946-5951.
- Matthies, A., et al. 2005. Molybdenum cofactor biosynthesis in humans: identification of a persulfide group in the rhodanese-like domain of MOCS3 by mass spectrometry. Biochemistry 44: 7912-7920.
- Leimkühler, S., et al. 2005. Ten novel mutations in the molybdenum cofactor genes MOCS1 and MOCS2 and *in vitro* characterization of a MOCS2 mutation that abolishes the binding ability of molybdopterin synthase. Hum. Genet. 117: 565-570.
- 7. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2005. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: >609277: >World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/ >
- Ichida, K., et al. 2006. A Turkish case with molybdenum cofactor deficiency. Nucleosides Nucleotides Nucleic Acids. 25: 1087-1091.
- Krepinsky, K., et al. 2007. Site-directed mutagenesis of the active site loop of the rhodanese-like domain of the human molybdopterin synthase sulfurase MOCS3. Major differences in substrate specificity between eukaryotic and bacterial homologs. FEBS J. 274: 2778-2787.

#### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MOCS3 (human) mapping to 20q13.13; Mocs3 (mouse) mapping to 2 H3.

## SOURCE

MOCS3 (N-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of MOCS3 of human origin.

#### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-85764 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

#### **APPLICATIONS**

MOCS3 (N-20) is recommended for detection of MOCS3 of mouse, rat and 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).

Suitable for use as control antibody for MOCS3 siRNA (h): sc-75807, MOCS3 siRNA (m): sc-149496, MOCS3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-75807-SH, MOCS3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-149496-SH, MOCS3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-75807-V and MOCS3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-149496-V.

Molecular Weight of MOCS3: 50 kDa.

### **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) Immunofluo-rescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## 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 or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed

Try **MOCS3 (37-X): sc-100562**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to MOCS3 (N-20).