SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ASCC2 (D-16): sc-86301

BACKGROUND

ASCC2 (activating signal co-integrator 1-complex, subunit 2), also known as ASC1P100, is a 757 amino acid protein that is ubiquitously expressed and contains one CUE domain. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, ASCC2 interacts with ASCC1 and HELIC1 and, via this interaction, functions to enhance NFκB and SRF transactivation. The gene encoding ASCC2 maps to human chromosome 22q12.2, which houses over 500 genes and is the second smallest human chromosome. Mutations in several of the genes that map to chromosome 22 are involved in the development of PhelanMcDermid syndrome, neurofibromatosis type 2, autism and schizophrenia. Additionally, translocations between chromosomes 9 and 22 may lead to the formation of the Philadelphia chromosome and the subsequent production of the novel fusion protein Bcr-Abl, a potent cell proliferation activator found in several types of leukemias.

REFERENCES

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3. Jung, D.J., Sung, H.S., Goo, Y.W., Lee, H.M., Park, O.K., Jung, S.Y., Lim, J., Kim, H.J., Lee, S.K., Kim, T.S., Lee, J.W. and Lee, Y.C. 2002. Novel transcription coactivator complex containing activating signal cointegrator 1. Mol. Cell. Biol. 22: 5203-5211.
4. Tsilchorozidou, T., Menko, F.H., Lalloo, F., Kidd, A., De Silva, R., Thomas, H., Smith, P., Malcolmson, A., Dore, J., Madan, K., Brown, A., Yovos, J.G., Tsaligopoulos, M., Vogiatzis, N., Baser, M.E., Wallace, A.J. and Evans, D.G. 2004. Constitutional rearrangements of chromosome 22 as a cause of neurofibromatosis 2. J. Med. Genet. 41: 529-534.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ASCC2 (human) mapping to 22q12.2; Ascc2 (mouse) mapping to 11 A1.

SOURCE

ASCC2 (D-16) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of ASCC2 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-86301 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

ASCC2 (D-16) is recommended for detection of ASCC2 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).

ASCC2 (D-16) is also recommended for detection of ASCC2 in additional species, including equine, canine and bovine.

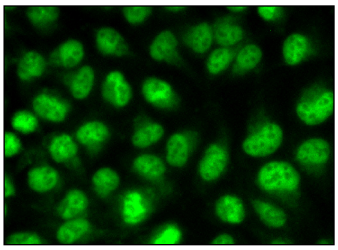
Suitable for use as control antibody for ASCC2 siRNA (h): sc-72562, ASCC2 siRNA (m): sc-141296, ASCC2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72562-SH, ASCC2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-141296-SH, ASCC2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72562-V and ASCC2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-141296-V.

Molecular Weight of ASCC2: 86 kDa.

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.

DATA



ASCC2 (D-16): sc-86301. Immunofluorescence staining of formalin-fixed HeLa cells showing nuclear localization. Kindly provided by Yang Xiang, Ph.D., Division of Newborn Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital, Cell Biology Department, Harvard Medical School.

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.