# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# CECR4 (S-13): sc-86368



# BACKGROUND

Adenosine deaminase is an enzyme that is present in most tissues and exists predominantly as a monomer, although in some tissues it is associated with adenosine deaminase-binding protein. Adenosine deaminase degrades extracellular adenosine, which is toxic for lymphocytes. A novel family of growth factors that share sequence similarity to adenosine deaminase has been identified. The cat eye syndrome critical region protein (CECR) family includes CECR1, CECR2, CECR3, CECR4, CECR5, CECR6, CECR7, CECR8 and CECR9. The genes encoding CECR proteins are candidates for cat eye syndrome (CES), a developmental disorder associated with the duplication of a 2 Mb region of 22q11.2. CES is characterized by the combination of coloboma of the iris and anal atresia with fistula, downslanting palpebral fissures, preauricular tags and/or pits, frequent occurrence of heart and renal malformations, and normal or near-normal mental development. CECR family members are widely expressed. Specifically, CECR1 has the highest expression in adult heart, lung, lymphoblasts and placenta. CECR2 is also involved in neurulation and chromatin remodeling. Mutations in the CECR2 gene result in neural tube defects.

# REFERENCES

- 1. Daddona, P.E. and Kelly, W.N. 1980. Analysis of normal and mutant forms of human adenosine deaminase — a review. Mol. Cell. Biochem. 29: 91-101.
- 2. Franco, R., Valenzuela, A., Lluis, C. and Blanco, J. 1998. Enzymatic and extraenzymatic role of ectoadenosine deaminase in lymphocytes. Immunol. Rev. 161: 27-42.
- 3. Riazi, M.A., Brinkman-Mills, P., Nguyen, T., Pan, H., Phan, S., Ying, F., Roe, B.A., Tochigi, J., Shimizu, Y., Minoshima, S., Shimizu, N., Buchwald, M. and McDermid, H.E. 2000. The human homolog of insect-derived growth factor, CECR1, is a candidate gene for features of cat eye syndrome. Genomics 64: 277-285.
- 4. Maier, S.A., Podemski, L., Graham, S.W., McDermid, H.E. and Locke, J. 2001. Characterization of the adenosine deaminase-related growth factor (ADGF) gene family in Drosophila. Gene 280: 27-36.
- 5. Footz, T.K., Brinkman-Mills, P., Banting, G.S., Maier, S.A., Riazi, M.A., Bridgland, L., Hu, S., Birren, B., Minoshima, S., Shimizu, N., Pan, H., Nguyen, T., Fang, F., Fu, Y., Ray, L., Wu, H., Shaull, S., Phan, S., Yao, Z., Chen, F., Huan, A., Hu, P., Wang, Q., Loh, P., Qi, S., Roe, B.A. and McDermid, H.E. 2001. Analysis of the cat eye syndrome critical region in humans and the region of conserved synteny in mice: a search for candidate genes at or near the human chromosome 22 pericentromere. Genome Res. 11: 1053-1070.
- 6. Banting, G.S., Barak, O., Ames, T.M., Burnham, A.C., Kardel, M.D., Cooch, N.S., Davidson, C.E., Godbout, R., McDermid, H.E. and Shiekhattar, R. 2005. CECR2, a protein involved in neurulation, forms a novel chromatin remodeling complex with SNF2L. Hum. Mol. Genet. 14: 513-524.
- 7. Riazi, A.M., Van Arsdell, G. and Buchwald, M. 2005. Transgenic expression of CECR1 adenosine deaminase in mice results in abnormal development of heart and kidney. Transgenic Res. 14: 333-336.
- 8. Keuling, A., Yang, F., Hanna, S., Wang, H., Tully, T., Burnham, A., Locke, J. and McDermid, H.E. 2007. Mutation analysis of Drosophila dikar/CG32394, homologue of the chromatin-remodelling gene CECR2. Genome 50: 767-777.

#### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: CECR4 (human) mapping to 22q11.1.

# SOURCE

CECR4 (S-13) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of CECR4 of human origin.

#### PRODUCT

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

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-86368 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

# **APPLICATIONS**

CECR4 (S-13) is recommended for detection of CECR4 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); non cross-reactive with other CECR family members.

Suitable for use as control antibody for CECR4 siRNA (h): sc-72856, CECR4 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72856-SH and CECR4 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72856-V.

Molecular Weight of CECR4: 16 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<sup>™</sup> compatible goat antirabbit 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<sup>™</sup> 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.