SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# SRRD (S-17): sc-86388

## BACKGROUND

The SRR1 family of proteins are involved in regulating SOX2 expression during neurodevelopment and are active in neural stem cells. SRRD, also known as SRR1-like protein, SRR1 domain-containing protein or SRR1L, is a 339 amino acid protein belonging to the SRR1 family. SRRD may function in circadian clock input pathways and biological rhythms. The gene encoding SRRD maps to human chromosome 22q12.1. Chromosome 22 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 Phelan-McDermid syndrome, neurofibromatosis type 2, autism and schizophrenia.

## REFERENCES


1. Dunham, I., et al. 1999. The DNA sequence of human chromosome 22. Nature 402: 489-495.
2. Jarmuz, A., et al. 2002. An anthropoid-specific locus of orphan C to U RNA-editing enzymes on chromosome 22. Genomics 79: 285-296.
3. Sikorska, M., et al. 2008. Epigenetic modifications of SOX2 enhancers, SRR1 and SRR2, correlate with *in vitro* neural differentiation. J. Neurosci. Res. 86: 1680-1693.
4. Strenge, S., et al. 2008. Muscular hypotonia, developmental retardation, speech delay and mildly dysmorphic features: 22q13 deletion syndrome (Phelan-McDermid syndrome) as an important differential diagnosis. Klin. Padiatr. 220: 318-320.
5. Gratacòs, M., et al. 2009. Identification of new putative susceptibility genes for several psychiatric disorders by association analysis of regulatory and non-synonymous SNPs of 306 genes involved in neurotransmission and neurodevelopment. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 150B: 808-816.
6. Zirn, B., et al. 2010. Ring chromosome 22 and neurofibromatosis type II: proof of two-hit model for the loss of the NF2 gene in the development of meningioma. Clin. Genet. 81: 82-87.


## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SRRD (human) mapping to 22q12.1.

## SOURCE

SRRD (S-17) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of SRRD 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-86388 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

## STORAGE

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

## APPLICATIONS

SRRD (S-17) is recommended for detection of SRRD 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).

SRRD (S-17) is also recommended for detection of SRRD in additional species, including equine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for SRRD siRNA (h): sc-77042, SRRD shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-77042-SH and SRRD shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-77042-V.

Molecular Weight of SRRD: 39 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.

## 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.