

HHCM (N-17): sc-87763

BACKGROUND

Originally cloned from African Mahlavu hepatocellular carcinoma, HHCM (Mahlavu hepatocellular carcinoma) is a 467 amino acid protein that has oncogenic transforming capabilities on a variety of different cell lines. When HHCM was transfected into BRL-1 (Buffalo rat liver) or NIH3T3 cells, the cells exhibited significant morphological changes, anchorage independent growth and loss of contact inhibition. When the cells were inoculated into rats and mice, they became highly tumorigenic. HHCM gene-related DNA sequences were found in at least 18 hepatomas of Asian origin. The gene encoding HHCM maps to human chromosome 8, which is made up of nearly 146 million bases and encodes about 800 genes. Translocation of portions of chromosome 8 with amplifications of the c-Myc gene are found in some leukemias and lymphomas, and are typically associated with a poor prognosis.

REFERENCES

1. Yang, S.S., Modali, R., Parks, J.B. and Taub, J.V. 1988. Transforming DNA sequences of human hepatocellular carcinomas, their distribution and relationship with hepatitis B virus sequence in human hepatomas. *Leukemia* 2: 102S-113S.
2. Yang, S.S., Vieira, W., Farshid, M., Cannon, G. and Wivel, N.A. 1988. Induction of B-cell lymphomas in athymic NIH Swiss nu/nu mice. *Leukemia* 2: 114S-124S.
3. Yang, S.S., Zhang, K., Viera, W., Taub, J.V., Zeilstra-Ryalls, J.H. and Somerville, R.L. 1990. A human hepatocellular carcinoma 3.0-kilobase DNA sequence transforms both rat liver cells and NIH3T3 fibroblasts and encodes a 52-kilodalton protein. *Cancer Res.* 50: 5658S-5667S.
4. Luber, B., Arnold, N., Stürzl, M., Höhne, M., Schirmacher, P., Lauer, U., Wienberg, J., Hofschneider, P.H. and Kekule, A.S. 1996. Hepatoma-derived integrated HBV DNA causes multi-stage transformation *in vitro*. *Oncogene* 12: 1597-1608.
5. Gilbert, F. 2001. Chromosome 8. *Genet. Test.* 5: 345-354.
6. Nusbaum, C., Mikkelsen, T.S., Zody, M.C., Asakawa, S., Taudien, S., Garber, M., Kodira, C.D., Schueler, M.G., Shimizu, A., Whittaker, C.A., Chang, J.L., Cuomo, C.A., et al. 2006. DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 8. *Nature* 439: 331-335.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HHCM (human) mapping to 8q24.3.

SOURCE

HHCM (N-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of HHCM of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-87763 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

HHCM (N-17) is recommended for detection of HHCM 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).

Suitable for use as control antibody for HHCM siRNA (h): sc-77662, HHCM shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-77662-SH and HHCM shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-77662-V.

Molecular Weight of HHCM: 52 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) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or 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.