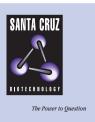
SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Ost1 (Y-300): sc-98936



BACKGROUND

Membrane proteins of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) may be localized by mechanisms that involve retention, retrieval or a combination of both. ER localization information has been found in cytoplasmic, transmembrane or luminal domains. Specific retrieval mechanisms have been identified for luminal ER proteins, which contain a KDEL domain, and for type I transmembrane proteins carrying a dilysine motif. Oligosaccharyl transferase α subunit (Ost1, also designated Dolichyl-diphosphooligosaccharide protein glycosyltransferase α subunit) is a protein belonging to the ribophorin I family of proteins. In polypeptide chains, Ost1 catalyzes the transfer of high mannose oligosaccharide to an asparagine residue within an Asn-X-Ser/Thr consensus motif.

REFERENCES

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- Pathak, R., et al. 1995. The essential yeast NLT1 gene encodes the 64 kDa glycoprotein subunit of the oligosaccharyl transferase. FEBS Lett. 362: 229-234.
- 3. Silberstein, S., et al. 1995. The α subunit of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae oligosaccharyl transferase complex is essential for vegetative growth of yeast and is homologous to mammalian ribophorin I. J. Cell. Biol. 128: 525-536.
- 4. Fu, J., et al. 1997. Interactions among subunits of the oligosaccharyl transferase complex. J. Biol. Chem. 272: 29687-29692.
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- Sanjay, A., et al. 1998. DAD1 is required for the function and the structural integrity of the oligosaccharyl transferase complex. J. Biol. Chem. 273: 26094-26099.
- Fu, J. and Kreibich, G. 2000. Retention of subunits of the oligosaccharyltransferase complex in the endoplasmic reticulum. J. Biol. Chem. 275: 3984-3990.
- Fu, J., et al. 2000. Localization of ribophorin II to the endoplasmic reticulum involves both its transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. Eur. J. Cell Biol. 79: 219-228.

SOURCE

Ost1 (Y-300) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-300 mapping at the N-terminus of Ost1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin.

PRODUCT

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

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

Ost1 (Y-300) is recommended for detection of Ost1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], 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).

Molecular Weight of Ost1: 64 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) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) 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.

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.