

WDR61 (WW-5): sc-100897

BACKGROUND

WD-repeats are motifs that are found in a variety of proteins and are characterized by a conserved core of 40-60 amino acids that commonly form a tertiary propeller structure. While proteins that contain WD-repeats participate in a wide range of cellular functions, they are generally involved in regulatory mechanisms concerning chromatin assembly, cell cycle control, signal transduction, RNA processing, apoptosis and vesicular trafficking. WDR61 (WD-repeat-containing protein 61), also known as SKI8 or REC14, is a 305 amino acid protein that contains seven WD-repeats. WDR61 is a subunit of the human Ski and PAF complexes which function in downstream transcriptional regulation events, such as RNA surveillance.

REFERENCES

1. van der Voorn, L. and Ploegh, H.L. 1992. The WD-40 repeat. *FEBS Lett.* 307: 131-134.
2. Neer, E.J., et al. 1994. The ancient regulatory-protein family of WD-repeat proteins. *Nature* 371: 297-300.
3. Garcia-Higuera, I., et al. 1996. Folding of proteins with WD-repeats: comparison of six members of the WD-repeat superfamily to the G protein β subunit. *Biochemistry* 35: 13985-13994.
4. Garcia-Higuera, I., et al. 1998. Folding a WD repeat propeller. Role of highly conserved aspartic acid residues in the G protein β subunit and SEC13. *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 9041-9049.
5. Smith, T.F., et al. 1999. The WD repeat: a common architecture for diverse functions. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 24: 181-185.
6. Li, D. and Roberts, R. 2001. WD-repeat proteins: structure characteristics, biological function, and their involvement in human diseases. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 58: 2085-2097.
7. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 609540. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
8. Zhu, B., et al. 2005. The human PAF complex coordinates transcription with events downstream of RNA synthesis. *Genes Dev.* 19: 1668-1673.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: WDR61 (human) mapping to 15q25.1.

SOURCE

WDR61 (WW-5) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant WDR61 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG_{2b} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

WDR61 (WW-5) is recommended for detection of WDR61 of human 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).

Suitable for use as control antibody for WDR61 siRNA (h): sc-89952, WDR61 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89952-SH and WDR61 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89952-V.

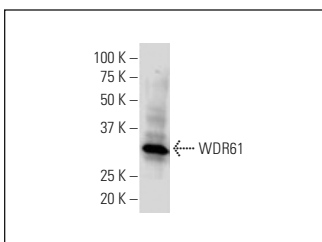
Molecular Weight of WDR61: 34 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200.

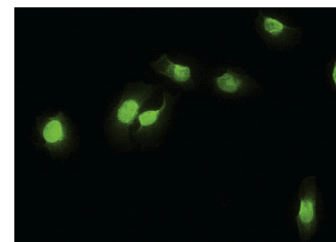
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 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 m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz[®] Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz[®] Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA



WDR61 (WW-5): sc-100897. Western blot analysis of WDR61 expression in HeLa whole cell lysate.



WDR61 (WW-5): sc-100897. Immunofluorescence staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa cells showing nuclear localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Madak-Erdogan, Z., et al. 2014. Novel roles for ERK5 and cofilin as critical mediators linking ER α -driven transcription, actin reorganization, and invasiveness in breast cancer. *Mol. Cancer Res.* 12: 714-727.
2. Park, S.H., et al. 2021. Posttranslational regulation of FOXA1 by polycomb and BUB3/USP7 deubiquitin complex in prostate cancer. *Sci. Adv.* 7: eabe2261.

RESEARCH USE

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