

CCDC132 (AA4): sc-101010

BACKGROUND

Chromosome 7 is about 158 million bases long, encodes over 1000 genes and makes up about 5% of the human genome. Chromosome 7 has been linked to osteogenesis imperfecta, Pendred syndrome, lissencephaly, citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome. The deletion of a portion of the q arm of chromosome 7 is associated with Williams-Beuren syndrome, a condition characterized by mild mental retardation, an unusual comfort and friendliness with strangers and an elfin appearance. Deletions of portions of the q arm of chromosome 7 are also seen in a number of myeloid disorders including cases of acute myelogenous leukemia and myelodysplasia. CCDC132 (coiled-coil domain containing 132) is a 964 amino acid protein that is located on chromosome 7. Two isoforms of CCDC132 exist due to alternative splicing events.

REFERENCES

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2. Liang, H., et al. 1998. Molecular anatomy of chromosome 7q deletions in myeloid neoplasms: evidence for multiple critical loci. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 3781-3785.
3. Hillier, L.W., et al. 2003. The DNA sequence of human chromosome 7. *Nature* 424: 157-164.
4. Eckert, M.A., et al. 2006. The neurobiology of Williams syndrome: cascading influences of visual system impairment? *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 63: 1867-1875.
5. Osborne, L.R., et al. 2006. Williams-Beuren syndrome diagnosis using fluorescence *in situ* hybridization. *Methods Mol. Med.* 126: 113-128.
6. Reiner, O., et al. 2006. Lissencephaly 1 linking to multiple diseases: mental retardation, neurodegeneration, schizophrenia, male sterility, and more. *Neuromolecular Med.* 8: 547-565.
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8. Brezinová, J., et al. 2007. Structural aberrations of chromosome 7 revealed by a combination of molecular cytogenetic techniques in myeloid malignancies. *Cancer Genet. Cytogenet.* 173: 10-16.
9. Leone, G., et al. 2007. Therapy-related leukemia and myelodysplasia: susceptibility and incidence. *Haematologica* 92: 1389-1398.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: VPS50 (human) mapping to 7q21.3; Vps50 (mouse) mapping to 6 A1.

SOURCE

CCDC132 (AA4) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant CCDC132 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 μ g IgG_{2b} kappa light chain in 0.5 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

CCDC132 (AA4) is recommended for detection of CCDC132 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:100-1:5000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ l per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:100-1:5000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for CCDC132 siRNA (h): sc-89551, CCDC132 siRNA (m): sc-142076, CCDC132 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89551-SH, CCDC132 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-142076-SH, CCDC132 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89551-V and CCDC132 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-142076-V.

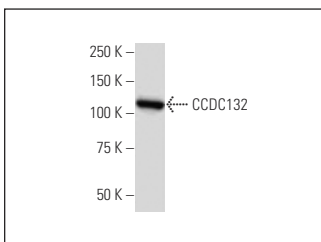
Molecular Weight of CCDC132: 111 kDa.

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).

DATA



CCDC132 (AA4): sc-101010. Western blot analysis of CCDC132 expression in HeLa whole cell lysate.

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 for detailed protocols and support products.