SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

MLH1 (h): 293 Lysate: sc-110500

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY
The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

DNA-mismatch repair (MMR) is an essential process in maintaining genetic stability. Lack of a functional DNA-mismatch repair pathway is a common characteristic of several different types of human cancers, either due to an MMR gene mutation or promoter methylation gene silencing. MLH1 is an integral part of the protein complex responsible for mismatch repair and is expressed in lymphocytes, heart, colon, breast, lung, spleen, testis, prostate, thyroid and gall bladder tissues, and is methylated in several ovarian tumors. Loss of MLH1 protein expression is associated with a mutated phenotype, microsatellite instability and a predisposition to cancer. In hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC), an autosomal dominant inherited cancer syndrome that signifies a high risk of colorectal and various other types of cancer, the MLH1 gene exhibits a pathogenic mutation. Certain cancer cell lines, including leukemia CCRF-CEM, colon HCT 116 and KM12, and ovarian cancers SK-OV-3 and IGROV-1, show complete deficiency of MLH1, while MLH1 is expressed in 60% of melanomas, 70% of noninvasive squamous cell carcinomas and 30% of invasive squamous cell carcinomas.

REFERENCES

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3. Korabiowska, M., et al. 2000. Analysis of the DNA mismatch repair proteins expression in malignant melanomas. Anticancer Res. 20: 4499-4505.
4. Giarnieri, E., et al. 2000. MSH2, MLH1, Fhit, p53, Bcl-2 and Bax expression in invasive and *in situ* squamous cell carcinoma of the uterine cervix. Clin. Cancer Res. 6: 3600-3606.
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6. Hardman, R.A., et al. 2001. Involvement of mammalian MLH1 in the apoptotic response to peroxide-induced oxidative stress. Cancer Res. 61: 1392-1397.
7. Strathdee, G., et al. 2001. Primary ovarian carcinomas display multiple methylator phenotypes involving known tumor suppressor genes. Am. J. Pathol. 158: 1121-1127.
8. Kruse, R., et al. 2001. "Second hit" in sebaceous tumors from Muir-Torre patients with germline mutations in MSH2: allele loss is not the preferred mode of inactivation. J. Invest. Dermatol. 116: 463-465.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MLH1 (human) mapping to 3p22.2.

PRODUCT

MLH1 (h): 293 Lysate represents a lysate of human MLH1 transfected 293 cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

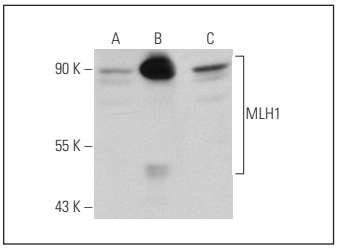
APPLICATIONS

MLH1 (h): 293 Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive MLH1 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

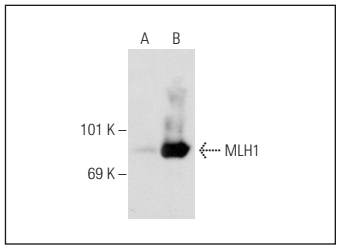
Control 293 Lysate: sc-110760 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-tranfected 293 cells.

MLH1 (Clone 14): sc-56160 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human MLH1 expression in MLH1 transfected 293 cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

DATA



MLH1 (Clone 14): sc-56160. Western blot analysis of MLH1 expression in non-transfected 293: sc-110760 (**A**) and human MLH1 transfected 293: sc-110500 (**B**) whole cell lysates and MCF7 nuclear extract (**C**).



MLH1 (A-8): sc-133228. Western blot analysis of MLH1 expression in non-transfected: sc-110760 (**A**) and human MLH1 transfected: sc-110500 (**B**) 293 whole cell lysates.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. 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.