SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

REEP6 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-110960

BACKGROUND

Members of the REEP (receptor expression enhancing protein) family contain a TB2/DP1 and a HVA22 domain, which are involved in intracellular trafficking and secretion. REEP6 (receptor expression enhancing protein 6), also known as receptor accessory protein 6, DP1L1 or TB2L1, is a 184 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein belonging to the DP1 family. REEP6 may enhance the cell surface expression of odorant receptors and may interact with odorant receptor proteins. The gene encoding REEP6 maps to human chromosome 19, which consists of over 63 million bases, houses approximately 1,400 genes and is recognized for having the greatest gene density of the human chromosomes. It is the genetic home for a number of immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily members, including the killer cell and leukocyte Ig-like receptors, a number of ICAMs, the CEACAM and PSG family and Fc receptors (FcRs).

REFERENCES

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3. Sato, H., et al. 2005. Deleted in polyposis 1-like 1 gene (Dp1l1): a novel gene richly expressed in retinal ganglion cells. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 46: 791-796.
4. Züchner, S., et al. 2006. Mutations in the novel mitochondrial protein REEP1 cause hereditary spastic paraplegia type 31. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 79: 365-369.
5. Castermans, D., et al. 2007. Identification and characterization of the TRIP8 and REEP3 genes on chromosome 10q21.3 as novel candidate genes for autism. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 15: 422-431.
6. Beetz, C., et al. 2008. REEP1 mutation spectrum and genotype/phenotype correlation in hereditary spastic paraplegia type 31. Brain 131: 1078-1086.
7. Du, J., et al. 2009. Receptor expression-enhancing protein 1 gene (SPG31) mutations are rare in Chinese Han patients with hereditary spastic paraplegia. Chin. Med. J. 122: 2064-2066.
8. Argasinska, J., et al. 2009. Loss of REEP4 causes paralysis of the *Xenopus* embryo. Int. J. Dev. Biol. 53: 37-43.
9. Hewamadduma, C., et al. 2009. New pedigrees and novel mutation expand the phenotype of REEP1-associated hereditary spastic paraplegia (HSP). Neurogenetics 10: 105-110.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: REEP6 (human) mapping to 19p13.3.

PRODUCT

REEP6 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human REEP6 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

REEP6 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive REEP6 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

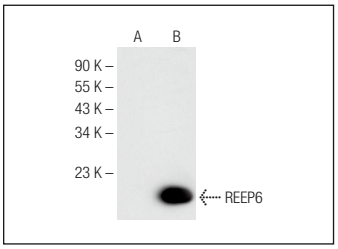
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

REEP6 (E-10): sc-374166 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human REEP6 expression in REEP6 transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

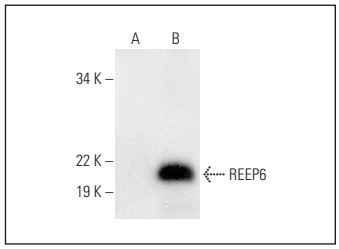
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ 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.

DATA



REEP6 (E-10): sc-374166. Western blot analysis of REEP6 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and human REEP6 transfected: sc-110960 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates.



REEP6 (H-9): sc-393569. Western blot analysis of REEP6 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and human REEP6 transfected: sc-110960 (**B**) 293T 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.

PROTOCOLS

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