SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Atlastin (h): 293 Lysate: sc-111145

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Atlastins are Golgi-localized, integral membrane proteins that function as GTPases. The Atlastin proteins, also designated SPG3A and guanylate-binding protein 3, comprise a Dynamin superfamily that plays a role in axonal maintenance. Hereditary spastic paraplegia (HSP) is an inherited neurodegenerative disorder that is characterized by retrograde axonal degeneration. HSP primarily affects long corticospinal neurons and causes spastic lower extremity weakness. Spastin, a microtubule (MT)-severing AAA ATPase, is a binding partner of Atlastin that is involved in membrane dynamics. This Spastin/Atlastin binding may be involved in the biochemical pathway that leads to HSP development. Mutations in the Atlastin gene (SPG3A) account for approximately 10% of all autosomal dominant HSPs, while mutations in the Spastin gene (SPG4) account for almost 40%.

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ATL1 (human) mapping to 14q22.1.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

Atlastin (h): 293 Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive Atlastin 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-transfected 293 cells.

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.