

FT α (h): 293 Lysate: sc-112923

BACKGROUND

Mammalian protein farnesyl transferases are heterodimeric proteins containing two nonidentical α and β subunits that attach farnesyl residues to a cysteine at the fourth position from the COOH terminus of several proteins, including nuclear lamins and p21Ras proteins. The natural substrates contain the Cys-A-A-Xaa recognition sequence, where the A residues are aliphatic and Xaa represents methionine, serine, glutamine or cysteine. The purified farnesyl transferase is an $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer. The β subunit binds the peptide substrate while the α subunit is suspected to participate in formation of a stable complex with the substrate farnesyl pyrophosphate. The α subunit is shared with a second prenyltransferase, geranylgeranyl transferase, that attaches 20 carbon geranylgeranyl to Ras-related proteins that terminate in a Cys-A-A-Xaa recognition site in which Xaa is leucine.

REFERENCES

1. Clarke, S., et al. 1988. Posttranslational modification of the Ha-Ras oncogene protein: evidence for a third class of protein carboxyl methyltransferases. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 4643-4647.
2. Reiss, Y., et al. 1990. Inhibition of purified p21Ras farnesyl: protein transferase by Cys-AAX tetrapeptides. *Cell* 62: 81-88.
3. Reiss, Y., et al. 1991. Sequence requirement for peptide recognition by rat brain p21Ras protein farnesyltransferase. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 732-736.
4. Chen, W.J., et al. 1991. Cloning and expression of a cDNA encoding the α subunit of rat p21^{Ras} protein farnesyltransferase. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 11368-11372.
5. Reiss, Y., et al. 1991. Nonidentical subunits of p21H-Ras farnesyltransferase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 266: 10672-10677.
6. Moores, S.L., et al. 1991. Sequence dependence of protein isoprenylation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 266: 14603-14610.
7. Seabra, M.C., et al. 1991. Protein farnesyltransferase and geranylgeranyltransferase share a common α subunit. *Cell* 65: 429-434.
8. Andres, D.A., et al. 1993. cDNA cloning of the two subunits of human CAAX farnesyltransferase and chromosomal mapping of FNTA and FNTB loci and related sequences. *Genomics* 18: 105-112.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FNTA (human) mapping to 8p11.21.

PRODUCT

FT α (h): 293 Lysate represents a lysate of human FT α transfected 293 cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

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.

APPLICATIONS

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

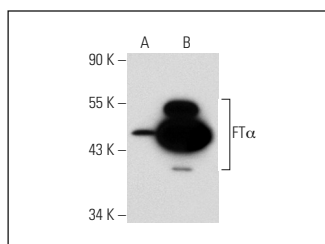
Control 293 Lysate: sc-110760 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293 cells.

FT α (IB7): sc-23906 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human FT α expression in FT α transfected 293 cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

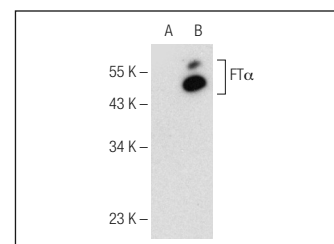
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-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.

DATA



FT α (IB7): sc-23906. Western blot analysis of FT α expression in non-transfected: sc-110760 (A) and human FT α transfected: sc-112923 (B) 293 whole cell lysates.



FT α (C-4): sc-373749. Western blot analysis of FT α expression in non-transfected: sc-110760 (A) and human FT α transfected: sc-112923 (B) 293 whole cell lysates.

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.