

SPOUT1 (h4): 293T Lysate: sc-117149

BACKGROUND

Chromosome 9 consists of about 145 million bases and 4% of the human genome, encoding nearly 900 genes. Considered to play a role in gender determination, deletion of the distal portion of 9p can lead to development of male to female sex reversal, the phenotype of a female with a male X,Y genotype. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, which is characterized by harmful vascular defects, is associated with the chromosome 9 gene-encoding Endoglin protein, ENG. Familial dysautonomia is also associated with chromosome 9 through the gene IKBKAP. Notably, chromosome 9 encompasses the largest interferon family gene cluster. Chromosome 9 is partnered with chromosome 22 in the translocation leading to the aberrant production of Bcr-Abl fusion protein often found in leukemias.

REFERENCES

1. Humphray, S.J., Oliver, K., Hunt, A.R., Plumb, R.W., Loveland, J.E., Howe, K.L., Andrews, T.D., Searle, S., Hunt, S.E., Scott, C.E., Jones, M.C., Ainscough, R., Almeida, J.P., Ambrose, K.D., Ashwell, R.I., et al. 2004. DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 9. *Nature* 429: 369-374.
2. Coppo, P., Flamant, S., De Mas, V., Jarrier, P., Guillier, M., Bonnet, M.L., Lacout, C., Guilhot, F., Vainchenker, W. and Turhan, A.G. 2006. Bcr-Abl activates STAT3 via JAK and MEK pathways in human cells. *Br. J. Haematol.* 134: 171-179.
3. Zheng, X., Güller, S., Beissert, T., Puccetti, E. and Ruthardt, M. 2006. Bcr and its mutants, the reciprocal t(9;22)-associated Abl/Bcr fusion proteins, differentially regulate the cytoskeleton and cell motility. *BMC Cancer* 7: 262.
4. Burmeister, T., Schwartz, S., Taubald, A., Jost, E., Lipp, T., Schneller, F., Diedrich, H., Thomssen, H., Mey, U.J., Eucker, J., Rieder, H., Gökbüget, N., Hoelzer, D. and Thiel, E. 2007. Atypical Bcr-Abl mRNA transcripts in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Haematologica* 92: 1699-1702.
5. Cottin, V., Dupuis-Girod, S., Lesca, G. and Cordier, J.F. 2007. Pulmonary vascular manifestations of hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (Rendu-Osler disease). *Respiration* 74: 361-378.
6. Fernandez-L, A., Garrido-Martin, E.M., Sanz-Rodriguez, F., Pericacho, M., Rodriguez-Barbero, A., Eleno, N., Lopez-Novoa, J.M., Düwell, A., Vega, M.A., Bernabeu, C. and Botella, L.M. 2007. Gene expression fingerprinting for human hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 16: 1515-1533.
7. Gardiner, J., Barton, D., Marc, J. and Overall, R. 2007. Potential role of tubulin acetylation and microtubule-based protein trafficking in familial dysautonomia. *Traffic* 8: 1145-1149.
8. Hims, M.M., Shetty, R.S., Pickel, J., Mull, J., Leyne, M., Liu, L., Gusella, J.F. and Slaugenaupt, S.A. 2007. A humanized IKBKAP transgenic mouse models a tissue-specific human splicing defect. *Genomics* 90: 389-396.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SPOUT1 (human) mapping to 9q34.11.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

SPOUT1 (h4): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human SPOUT1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

SPOUT1 (h4): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive SPOUT1 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.

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.