



FOPNL (m): 293T Lysate: sc-117763

BACKGROUND

FOPNL, also known as FLJ31153 or DKFZp686N1651, is a 174 amino acid protein that contains one LisH domain. The gene that encodes FOPNL maps to human chromosome 16. Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias. Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene. An association with systemic lupus erythematosus and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SLC5A11 as a potential autoimmune modifier. The FOPNL gene product has been provisionally designated FOPNL pending further characterization.

REFERENCES

1. Ben Hamida, C., et al. 1997. Homozygosity mapping of giant axonal neuropathy gene to chromosome 16q24.1. *Neurogenetics* 1: 129-133.
2. Karlsson, J., et al. 2003. Novel quantitative trait loci controlling development of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis and proportion of lymphocyte subpopulations. *J. Immunol.* 170: 1019-1026.
3. Forabosco, P., et al. 2006. Meta-analysis of genome-wide linkage studies of systemic lupus erythematosus. *Genes Immun.* 7: 609-614.
4. Carneiro, L.A., et al. 2007. Nod-like receptors in innate immunity and inflammatory diseases. *Ann. Med.* 39: 581-593.
5. King, K., et al. 2007. Identification, evolution, and association study of a novel promoter and first exon of the human NOD2 (CARD15) gene. *Genomics* 90: 493-501.
6. Gervasini, C., et al. 2007. High frequency of mosaic CREBBP deletions in Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome patients and mapping of somatic and germ-line breakpoints. *Genomics* 90: 567-573.
7. Koop, O., et al. 2007. Genotype-phenotype analysis in patients with giant axonal neuropathy (GAN). *Neuromuscul. Disord.* 17: 624-630.
8. Tattoli, I., et al. 2007. The Nodosome: Nod1 and Nod2 control bacterial infections and inflammation. *Semin. Immunopathol.* 29: 289-301.
9. Yang, Y., et al. 2007. Giant axonal neuropathy. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 64: 601-609.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Fopnl (mouse) mapping to 16 A1.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

FOPNL (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive FOPNL 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.

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.