CCS (m): 293T Lysate: sc-119087



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Cu-Zn superoxide dismutase-1 (SOD-1) is a well characterized cytosolic scavenger of oxygen free radicals that requires copper and zinc binding to potentiate its enzymatic activity. Copper chaperone for SOD-1 (CCS) is essential for the incorporation of copper into SOD-1, and therefore is necessary for its enzymatic activity. CCS prevents copper ions from binding to intracellular copper scavengers and provides the SOD-1 enzyme with the necessary copper cofactor. CCS escorts copper only to SOD-1 and fails to deliver copper to proteins in the mitochondria, nucleus or secretory pathway. CCS interacts with both wildtype and mutated forms of SOD-1 through CCS domains that are homologous in SOD-1. CCS exists as a homodimer that may form a heterodimer with SOD-1 during copper loading. While many tissues express CCS, the chaperone is most abundant in the kidney, liver and Purkinje cells in the neuropil of the central nervous system.

REFERENCES

- 1. Levanon, D., et al. 1985. Architecture and anatomy of the chromosomal locus in human chromosome 21 encoding the Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase. EMBO J. 4: 77-84.
- 2. Bewley, G.C. 1988. cDNA and deduced amino acid sequence of murine Cu-Zn superoxide dismutase. Nucleic Acids Res. 16: 2728.
- 3. Culotta, V.C., et al. 1997. The copper chaperone for superoxide dismutase. J. Biol. Chem. 272: 23469-23472.
- Casareno, R.L., et al. 1998. The copper chaperone CSS directly interacts with copper/zinc superoxide dismutase. J. Biol. Chem. 272: 23625-23628.
- Rae, T.D., et al. 1999. Undetectable intracellular free copper: the requirement of a copper chaperone for superoxide dismutase. Science 284: 805-808.
- Rothstein, J.D., et al. 1999. The copper chaperone CCS is abundant in neurons and astrocytes in human and rodent brain. J. Neurochem. 72: 422-429.
- Wong, P.C., et al. 2000. Copper chaperone for superoxide dismutase is essential to activate mammalian Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 97: 2886-2891.
- 8. Rae, T.D., et al. 2000. Mechanism of Cu,Zn-superoxide dismutase by the human metallochaperone CCS. J. Biol. Chem. 276: 5166-5176.
- Lamb, A.L., et al. 2000. Heterodimer formation between superoxide dismutase and its copper chaperone. Biochemistry 39: 14720-14727.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ccs (mouse) mapping to 19 A.

PRODUCT

CCS (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse CCS 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

CCS (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive CCS antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

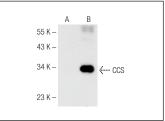
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

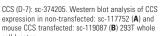
CCS (D-7): sc-374205 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse CCS expression in CCS transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

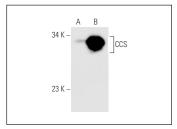
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA







CCS (H-7): sc-55561. Western blot analysis of CCS expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse CCS transfected: sc-119087 (B) 293T whole cell Ivsates.

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.