

SDR-O (m): 293T Lysate: sc-123410

BACKGROUND

SDR-O (orphan short-chain dehydrogenase/reductase), also known as SDR9C7 (short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 9C, member 7) or RDHS, is a 313 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that is highly expressed in liver. While SDR-O shares homology with members of the SDR family, it does not possess retinoid or dehydrogenase activity. Instead, SDR-O has been hypothesized to either act as a regulatory factor, catalyze the metabolism of nuclear receptor ligands, or bind substrates to influence metabolism. The gene encoding SDR-O maps to human chromosome 12, which encodes over 1,100 genes and comprises approximately 4.5% of the human genome. Chromosome 12 is associated with a variety of diseases and afflictions, including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis, Kniest dysplasia, Noonan syndrome and trisomy 12p, which causes facial developmental defects and seizure disorders.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Sdr9c7 (mouse) mapping to 10 D3.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

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