

Synoviolin (m2): 293T Lysate: sc-123874

BACKGROUND

Ubiquitination is an important mechanism through which three classes of enzymes act in concert to target short-lived or abnormal proteins for destruction. The three classes of enzymes involved in ubiquitination are the ubiquitin-activating enzymes (E1s), the ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2s) and the ubiquitin-protein ligases (E3s). Synoviolin, also known as SYVN1 (synovial apoptosis inhibitor 1) or HRD1, is a 617 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum and contains one RING-type zinc finger. Expressed ubiquitously with highest expression in kidney and liver, Synoviolin exists as a homodimer that exhibits E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity and is a component of the ER-associated degradation (ERAD) complex, a multi-protein structure that mediates the degradation of misfolded proteins within the ER. Synoviolin is upregulated in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), suggesting a role for Synoviolin in the pathogenesis of RA.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Syn1 (mouse) mapping to 19 A.

PRODUCT

Synoviolin (m2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse Synoviolin transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

Synoviolin (m2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive Synoviolin 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.

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.