



ANKRD20A1 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-127972

BACKGROUND

Ankyrins are membrane adaptor molecules that play important roles in coupling integral membrane proteins to the spectrin-based cytoskeleton network. Mutations of ankyrin genes lead to severe genetic diseases such as fatal cardiac arrhythmias and hereditary spherocytosis. ANKRD20A (ankyrin repeat domain-containing protein 20A) is an 823 amino acid protein that contains 5 ANK repeats. The gene encoding ANKRD20A maps to chromosome 9, which consists of about 145 million bases and encodes 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, and familial dysautonomia are associated with chromosome 9. Also, 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. Hryniewicz-Jankowska, A., Czogalla, A., Bok, E. and Sikorsk, A.F. 2002. Ankyrins, multifunctional proteins involved in many cellular pathways. *Folia Histochem. Cytobiol.* 40: 239-249.
2. 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., Babbage, A.K., Babbage, S., Bagguley, C.L., Bailey, J., Banerjee, R., et al. 2004. DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 9. *Nature* 429: 369-374.
3. Hopitzan, A.A., Baines, A.J. and Kordeli, E. 2006. Molecular evolution of ankyrin: gain of function in vertebrates by acquisition of an obscurin/titin-binding-related domain. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 23: 46-55.
4. 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.
5. Cai, X. and Zhang, Y. 2006. Molecular evolution of the ankyrin gene family. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 23: 550-558.
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.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ANKRD20A1 (human) mapping to 9q13.

PRODUCT

ANKRD20A1 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human ANKRD20A1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

ANKRD20A1 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive ANKRD20A1 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.