

rat kidney extract: sc-2394

BACKGROUND

Santa Cruz Biotechnology offers a variety of tissue extracts for use in combination with our antibodies as Western Blotting controls. Rat kidney extract is derived from normal, healthy rat kidney tissue using a procedure that ensures protein integrity and lot-to-lot reproducibility. All tissue extracts are tested by Western Blotting to assure that each one contains the expected concentration and assortment of proteins. Numerous antibodies directed against a wide array of mammalian proteins are used to test each tissue extract.

REFERENCES

1. Ruest, L.B., et al. 2002. Development-dependent disappearance of caspase-3 in skeletal muscle is post-transcriptionally regulated. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 86: 21-28.

SOURCE

rat kidney tissue extract is derived from normal, healthy rat kidney tissue. The rat kidney tissue was collected from mature Sprague-Dawley strain rats (mixed sex, 7-8 weeks of age).

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 500 µg protein in 200 µl of an SDS-PAGE Western Blotting buffer, which consists of 100 µl RIPA Lysis Buffer and 100 µl Electrophoresis Buffer, 2X.

APPLICATIONS

rat kidney extract is provided as a Western Blotting positive control. Recommended use is 50 µg (20 µl) per lane. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use.

PREPARATION METHOD

Frozen tissues are reduced to a granular powder using a tissue crusher. Crushed tissues are suspended in solution and lysed using the RIPA Lysis Buffer System (sc-24948). The BCA Protein Assay Kit (sc-202389) is used to determine the total protein concentration. The lysate is adjusted to contain 500 µg of total cellular protein in 100 µl before adding an equal volume of Electrophoresis Sample Buffer, 2X (sc-24945). Final concentration of product is 500 µg total protein in a final volume of 200 µl.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required. Minimize repeated freezing and thawing.

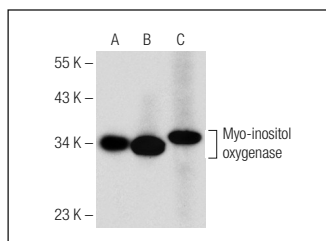
PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

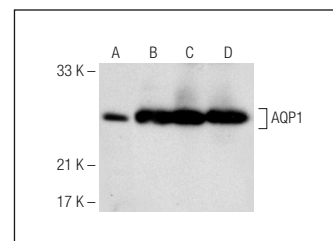
RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

DATA



Myo-inositol oxygenase (N-19): sc-50603. Western blot analysis of Myo-inositol oxygenase expression in human kidney (A), mouse kidney (B) and rat kidney (C) tissue extracts.



AQP1 (H-55): sc-20810. Western blot analysis of AQP1 expression in KNRK whole cell lysate (A) and human kidney (B), mouse kidney (C) and rat kidney (D) tissue extracts.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Chemuturi, N.V., et al. 2006. Role of dopamine transporter (DAT) in dopamine transport across the nasal mucosa. *Life Sci.* 79: 1391-1398.
2. Chemuturi, N.V. and Donovan, M.D. 2007. Role of organic cation transporters in dopamine uptake across olfactory and nasal respiratory tissues. *Mol. Pharm.* 4: 936-942.
3. Xiao, C., et al. 2008. Enhanced cellular uptake of remnant high-density lipoprotein particles: a mechanism for high-density lipoprotein lowering in insulin resistance and hypertriglyceridemia. *Circ. Res.* 103: 159-166.
4. Mace, E.M., et al. 2010. Elucidation of the integrin LFA-1-mediated signaling pathway of actin polarization in natural killer cells. *Blood* 116: 1272-1279.
5. Miller, B.F., et al. 2011. A comprehensive assessment of mitochondrial protein synthesis and cellular proliferation with age and caloric restriction. *Aging Cell* 11: 150-161.