

RSL1D1 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-372624

BACKGROUND

RSL1D1 (ribosomal L1 domain containing 1), also known as CATX-11 (cellular senescence-inhibited gene protein), PBK1, L12 or CSIG, is a 490 amino acid nuclear protein that belongs to the ribosomal protein L1P family. Expressed in placenta, RSL1D1 contains many phosphorylated amino acid residues and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 16p13.13. Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias.

REFERENCES

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2. Breuning, M.H., et al. 1993. Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome caused by submicroscopic deletions within 16p13.3. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 52: 249-254.
3. Bomont, P., et al. 2000. The gene encoding gigaxonin, a new member of the cytoskeletal BTB/kelch repeat family, is mutated in giant axonal neuropathy. *Nat. Genet.* 26: 370-374.
4. Kuhlbaumer, G., et al. 2002. Giant axonal neuropathy (GAN): case report and two novel mutations in the gigaxonin gene. *Neurology* 58: 1273-1276.
5. Cho, J.H. 2004. Advances in the genetics of inflammatory bowel disease. *Curr. Gastroenterol. Rep.* 6: 467-473.
6. Mathew, C.G., et al. 2004. Genetics of inflammatory bowel disease: progress and prospects. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 13: R161-R168.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RSL1D1 (human) mapping to 16p13.13.

PRODUCT

RSL1D1 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human RSL1D1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

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.

APPLICATIONS

RSL1D1 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive RSL1D1 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

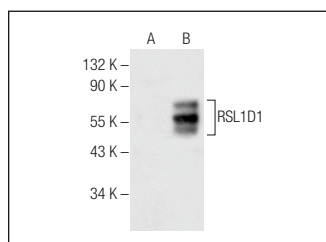
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RSL1D1 (G-4): sc-376974 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human RSL1D1 expression in RSL1D1 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



RSL1D1 (G-4): sc-376974. Western blot analysis of RSL1D1 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human RSL1D1 transfected: sc-372624 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

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