



KBTBD2 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-373657

BACKGROUND

The BTB (broad-complex, tramtrack and bric a brac) domain, also known as the POZ (poxvirus and zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of kelch repeats and/or C₂H₂-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function. KBTBD2 (kelch repeat and BTB domain-containing protein 2), also known as BKLHD1 or KIAA1489, is a 623 amino acid protein that contains a BTB (POZ) domain and five Kelch repeats. The gene that encodes KBTBD2 maps to human chromosome 7, which houses over 1,000 genes and comprises nearly 5% of the human genome. Chromosome 7 has been linked to osteogenesis imperfecta, Pendred syndrome, lissencephaly, citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome.

REFERENCES

1. Tsipouras, P., Myers, J.C., Ramirez, F. and Prockop, D.J. 1983. Restriction fragment length polymorphism associated with the pro α 2(I) gene of human type I procollagen. Application to a family with an autosomal dominant form of osteogenesis imperfecta. *J. Clin. Invest.* 72: 1262-1267.
2. Liang, H., Fairman, J., Claxton, D.F., Nowell, P.C., Green, E.D. and Nagarajan, L. 1998. Molecular anatomy of chromosome 7q deletions in myeloid neoplasms: evidence for multiple critical loci. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 3781-3785.
3. Iwasaki, S., Usami, S., Abe, S., Isoda, H., Watanabe, T. and Hoshino, T. 2001. Long-term audiological feature in Pendred syndrome caused by PDS mutation. *Arch. Otolaryngol. Head Neck Surg.* 127: 705-708.
4. Osborne, L.R., Joseph-George, A.M. and Scherer, S.W. 2006. Williams-Beuren syndrome diagnosis using fluorescence *in situ* hybridization. *Methods Mol. Med.* 126: 113-128.
5. Reiner, O., Sapoznik, S. and Sapir, T. 2006. Lissencephaly 1 linking to multiple diseases: mental retardation, neurodegeneration, schizophrenia, male sterility, and more. *Neuromolecular Med.* 8: 547-565.
6. Gilbert-Dussardier, B. 2006. Williams-Beuren syndrome. *Rev. Prat.* 56: 2102-2106.
7. Leone, G., Pagano, L., Ben-Yehuda, D. and Voso, M.T. 2007. Therapy-related leukemia and myelodysplasia: susceptibility and incidence. *Haematologica* 92: 1389-1398.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: KBTBD2 (human) mapping to 7p14.3.

PRODUCT

KBTBD2 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human KBTBD2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l 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.

APPLICATIONS

KBTBD2 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive KBTBD2 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.

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.