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ASCL1 (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-172009

BACKGROUND

The mammalian homolog of the *Drosophila* protein achaete-scute, ASCL1 (also known as ASH1) is a basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor that is required for early development of the nervous system. Expressed in fetal brain, ASCL1 is essential for the proper development of autonomic neurons and for the survival of subsets of autonomic neurons. ASCL1 interaction with MEF-2A may regulate the expression of specific genes that are critical for the formation of distinct neuronal circuits within the central nervous system. The high level of ASCL1 expression in neuroendocrine tumors, such as medullary thyroid cancer, small cell lung cancer and lung cancer with neuroendocrine features may provide a useful marker for cancers with neuroendocrine features. Mapping to human chromosome 12, the ASCL1 gene contains a trinucleotide repeat region, making this locus a candidate for inherited disease.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ASCL1 (human) mapping to 12q23.2.

PRODUCT

ASCL1 (h2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human ASCL1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

ASCL1 (h2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive ASCL1 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.