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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Dysbindin 1 (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-177154

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome (HPS) is a rare, genetically heterogeneous, autosomal recessive disorder. It is characterized by oculocutaneous albinism, lysosomal storage defects and prolonged bleeding due to platelet storage pool deficiency. HPS is a result of defects in various cytoplasmic organelles such as melanosomes, platelet dense granules and lysosomes. The HPS proteins, including HPS-1–6 and Dysbindin (also designated HPS-7), all interact within three distinct, ubiquitously expressed protein complexes or biogenesis of lysosome-related organelle complexes. Defects in the genes encoding for these proteins are the cause of HPS. Dysbindin binds to dystrobrevins in the dystrophin-associated protein complex (DPC) complex. Dysbindin is a cytoplasmic protein. Isoforms 1 and 2 are the result of alternative splicing.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DTNBP1 (human) mapping to 6p22.3.

PRODUCT

Dysbindin 1 (h2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human Dysbindin 1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

Dysbindin 1 (h2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive Dysbindin 1 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.