

Anti-DBNDD1 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse (predicted:Human,Rat)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 17 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse colon); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (DBNDD1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-04995) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human DBNDD1
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	79007
Uniprot ID:	Q9H9R9

Research Background

DBNDD1 is a 158 amino acid member of the dysbindin protein family. DBNDD1 is expressed as three isoforms that are produced by alternative splicing and are encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 16. 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. Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene. An association with systemic lupus erythematosus and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SGLT-6 as a potential autoimmune modifier.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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