Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-05876)

Anti-FAM63A Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat (predicted:Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 52 kDa. Actual: 52 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Sample: TT (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 μg Primary: Anti-FAM63A (TMAB-05876) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 52 kD Observed band size: 52 kD 2. Sample: Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 μg Primary: Anti-FAM63A (TMAB-05876) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 52 kD Observed band size: 52 kD 3. Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Cerebrum tissue lysates Lane 2: Mouse Muscle tissue lysates Lane 3: Rat Cerebrum tissue lysates Lane 4: Rat Muscle tissue lysates Primary: Anti-FAM63A (TMAB-05876) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 52 kDa Observed band size: 52 kDa
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000

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 FAM63A
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	55793
Uniprot ID:	Q8N5J2

Research Background

Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma. The FAM63A gene product has been provisionally designated FAM63A pending further characterization.

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