

Anti-FOPNL Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse,Rat (predicted:Human,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 20 kDa. Actual: 19 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); 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 (FOPNL) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06106) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.</p> <p>2. Sample: Pancreas (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg Primary: Anti-FOPNL (TMAB-06106) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 20 kD Observed band size: 19 kD</p>
Application:	WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; 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 FOPNL/C16orf63
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	123811
Uniprot ID:	Q96NB1

Research Background

C16orf63, also known as FLJ31153 or DKFZp686N1651, is a 174 amino acid protein that contains one LisH domain. The gene that encodes C16orf63 maps 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

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number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SLC5A11 as a potential autoimmune modifier. The C16orf63 gene product has been provisionally designated C16orf63 pending further characterization.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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