# Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-06180)

## Anti-FRY/C13orf14 Polyclonal Antibody

### Product Details

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| Ig Type: | IgG |
| Reactivity: | Human (predicted:Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Sheep) |
| Molecular Weight: | Theoretical: 339 kDa. |
| Purification: | Protein A purified |

### Applications

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| Verified Activity: | Tissue/cell: Human hepatocellular carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;<br>Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01 M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37℃ for 20 min;<br>Incubation: Anti-FRY/C13orf14 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06180) 1:500, overnight at 4℃, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody 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

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

### Antigen Details

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| Immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human FRY/C13orf14 |
| Antigen Species: | Human |
| Gene ID: | 10129 |
| Uniprot ID: | Q5TBA9 |

### Research Background

In yeast, flies, and worms, the Dbf2-related (Ndr) kinase protein family functions in various aspects of cell polarity and morphogenesis. The Drosophila melanogaster protein, furry, is responsible for maintaining integrity of polarized cell extensions, such as epidermal hair cells, lateral extensions of the arista and the shafts of neuronal sensory bristles. Mutations in furry lead to the formation of branched arista laterals, bristles and hairs. The yeast homolog of furry, Mor2, is important for the localization of F-actin specifically at the cell ends and is required for the restriction of the growth zones. The mammalian homolog of the Drosophila furry protein is FRY, also known as C13orf14, a 3,013 amino acid protein that probably functions as a transcription factor for genes that regulate the actin cytoskeleton. The gene encoding FRY maps to chromosome 13, which comprises nearly 4% of human DNA and contains around 114 million base pairs and 400 genes.

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