

Anti-Hairless Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human (predicted:Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 127 kDa. Actual: 127 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Sample: Hela (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg Hela (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg Primary: Anti-Hairless (TMAB-06877) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 127 kD Observed band size: 120 kD
	2. Sample: Siha (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg A549 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg Primary: Anti-Hairless (TMAB-06877) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 127 kD Observed band size: 127 kD
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 Hairless
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	55806
Uniprot ID:	O43593

Research Background

Hairless is a 1,189 amino acid protein which is expressed as two isoforms produced by alternative splicing. The two isoforms are expressed in a variety of tissues in varying concentrations. Isoform 1 is more abundant than isoform 2 and is expressed at low levels in kidneys and testis, while isoform 2 is expressed abundantly in skin. Both isoforms are also present together in many tissues and are expressed strongly in small intestine and brain and weakly in trachea. HR is thought to be a transcription factor involved in hair growth. Hair growth occurs in three phases known

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as anagen, catagen and telogen, which are phases where growth, regression and rest, respectively, are taking place. By unknown mechanisms, HR is thought to regulate one of the hair growth phases and to work with vitamin D receptor (VDR) to regulate hair follicle cycling. Defects in HR may cause two serious ailments, known as alopecia universalis congenita (ALUNC) and atrichia with papular lesions (APL), which is also referred to as congenital atrichia. Both are autosomally recessive impairments. ALUNC is a rare condition in which hair follicles are produced without hair, while APL is a serious disease in which papillary lesions may cover the body and little to no hair is grown.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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