

Anti-RSL1D1 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Rat,Human (predicted:Mouse)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 55 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat uterus); 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 (RSL1D1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-12402) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining. 2. Tissue/cell: human placenta tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; 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°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-CSIG Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated 1: 200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining
Application:	WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:400-800; IHC-Fr: 1:400-800; 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 RSL1D1
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	26156
Uniprot ID:	O76021

Research Background

RSL1D1, also known as CATX-11, PBK1, L12 or CSIG, is a 490 amino acid nuclear protein that belongs to the ribosomal protein L1P family. Expressed in placenta, RSL1D1 contains many phosphorylated amino acid residues and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 16p13.13. 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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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