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Rabbit Anti-TMEM166 antibody

SL3870R

Product Name:	TMEM166
Chinese Name:	Transmembrane protein166抗体
Alias:	FLJ13391; TMEM 166; Transmembrane protein 166; EVA1A_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	17kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TMEM166:51-152/152
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 癈 for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20癈. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 癈.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	TMEM166, also known as FAM176A (family with sequence similarity 176, member A), is a 152 amino acid protein encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 2. The second largest human chromosome, 2 consists of 237 million bases encoding over 1,400 genes and making up approximately 8% of the human genome. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid

	metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alstr鳇 syndrome is due to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. Interestingly, chromosome 2 contains what appears to be a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes seen in modern form today in apes. **Function:** Acts as a regulator of programmed cell death, mediating both autophagy and apoptosis. **Subcellular Location:** Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. **Tissue Specificity:** Expressed in lung, kidney, liver, pancreas, placenta, but not in heart and skeletal muscle. **Similarity:** Belongs to the EVA1 family. **SWISS:** Q9H8M9 **Gene ID:** 84141 **Database links:** UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q9H8M9.1 **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.