



Rabbit Anti-FAM63A antibody

SL11004R

Product Name:	FAM63A
Chinese Name:	FAM63A蛋白抗体
Alias:	FA63A_HUMAN; FAM 63A; FAM63A; Family with sequence similarity 63 member A; FLJ11280; FLJ43504; Hypothetical protein LOC55793; KIAA1390; Protein FAM63A.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	52kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FAM63A:151-250/469
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 °C 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°C. 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 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing

exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma. The FAM63A gene product has been provisionally designated FAM63A pending further characterization.

Similarity:

Belongs to the FAM63 family.

SWISS:

Q8N5J2

Gene ID:

55793

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 55793](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 75007](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 310665](#)Rat

[SwissProt: Q8N5J2](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q76LS9](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q5BJQ2](#)Rat

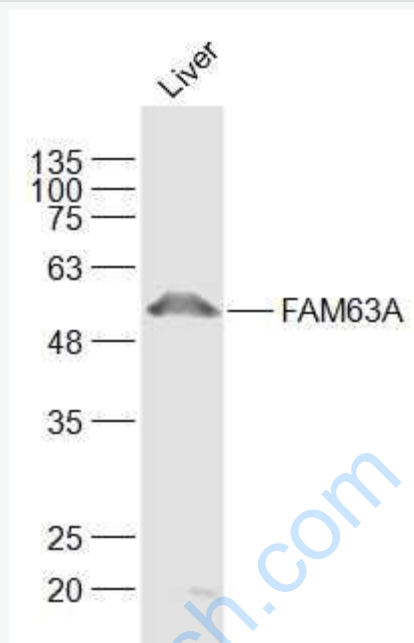
[Unigene: 743952](#)Human

[Unigene: 279287](#)Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

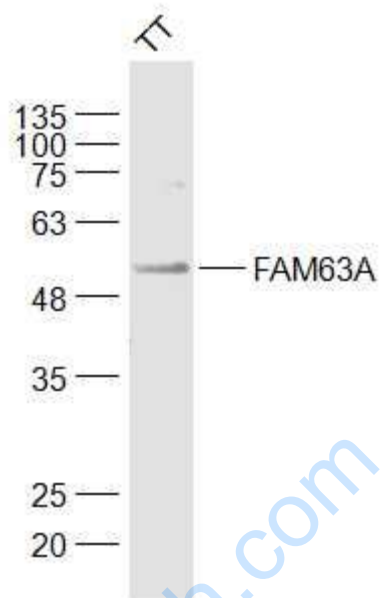
Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-FAM63A (SL11004R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 52 kD

Observed band size: 52 kD



Sample:

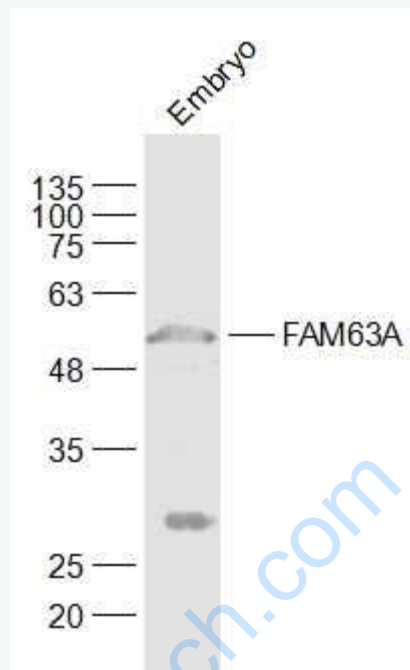
TT(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-FAM63A (SL11004R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 52 kD

Observed band size: 52 kD



Sample:

Embryo (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-FAM63A (SL11004R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 52 kD

Observed band size: 52 kD