



## Rabbit Anti-C1orf76 antibody

SL11711R

<b>Product Name:</b>	C1orf76
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	神经母细胞瘤源性分泌蛋白抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	C1orf76; NDSP; FAM163A; Chromosome 1 open reading frame 76; F163A_HUMAN; Fam163a; hypothetical protein MGC16664; NDSP; Neuroblastoma derived secretory protein; Neuroblastoma-derived secretory protein; Protein FAM163A
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	18kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The cell membrane
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NDSP:121-167/167
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	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 C1orf76 gene product has been provisionally designated C1orf76 pending further characterization.

**Subcellular Location:**

Membrane; Single-pass membrane protein (Potential).

**Tissue Specificity:**

Highly expressed in neuroblastoma compared to other tissues, suggesting that it may be used as a marker for metastasis in bone marrow.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the FAM163 family.

**SWISS:**

Q96GL9

**Gene ID:**

148753

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 148753](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 329274](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q96GL9](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8CAA5](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 729631](#) Human

[Unigene: 150857](#) Mouse

**Important Note:**

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