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Rabbit Anti-REEP1 antibody

SL11752R

Product Name:	REEP1
Chinese Name:	受体辅助蛋白1抗体
Alias:	C2orf23; Chromosome 2 open reading frame 23; FLJ13110; Receptor accessory protein 1; Receptor expression-enhancing protein 1; Reep1; REEP1_HUMAN; SPG31.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	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.
Molecular weight:	22kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human REEP1:53-150/201
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:	Transport of G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) to the cell surface membrane is critical for receptor-ligand recognition. Mammalian GPCR odorant receptors (ORs), when heterologously expressed in cells, are poorly expressed on the cell surface. REEP1 (receptor expression-enhancing protein 1), is a 201 amino acid multi-pass mitochondrion membrane protein that belongs to the DP1 family. REEP1 interacts with odorant receptor proteins and may enhance the cell surface expression of odorant receptors.

Mutations in the REEP1 gene are the third most common cause of hereditary spastic paraplegia (HSP) after spastin and atlastin gene mutations. Mutations in the REEP1 gene also cause spastic paraplegia autosomal dominant type 31, a neurodegenerative disorder. The REEP1 gene is conserved in chimpanzee, dog, cow, mouse, rat, chicken, zebrafish, A.thaliana and rice, and maps to human chromosome 2p11.2.

Function:
May enhance the cell surface expression of odorant receptors.

Subunit:
Interacts with SPAST and ATL1; it preferentiallyinteracts with SPAST isoform 1. Interacts (via C-terminus) withmicrotubules. Interacts with odorant receptor proteins

Subcellular Location:
Membrane. Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-passmembrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum.

Post-translational modifications:
Belongs to the DP1 family.

DISEASE:
Defects in REEP1 are the cause of spastic paraplegia autosomal dominant type 31 (SPG31) [MIM:610250]. Spastic paraplegia is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by a slow, gradual, progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower limbs. Rate of progression and the severity of symptoms are quite variable. Initial symptoms may include difficulty with balance, weakness and stiffness in the legs, muscle spasms, and dragging the toes when walking. In some forms of the disorder, bladder symptoms (such as incontinence) may appear, or the weakness and stiffness may spread to other parts of the body.

Similarity:
Belongs to the DP1 family.

SWISS:
Q9H902

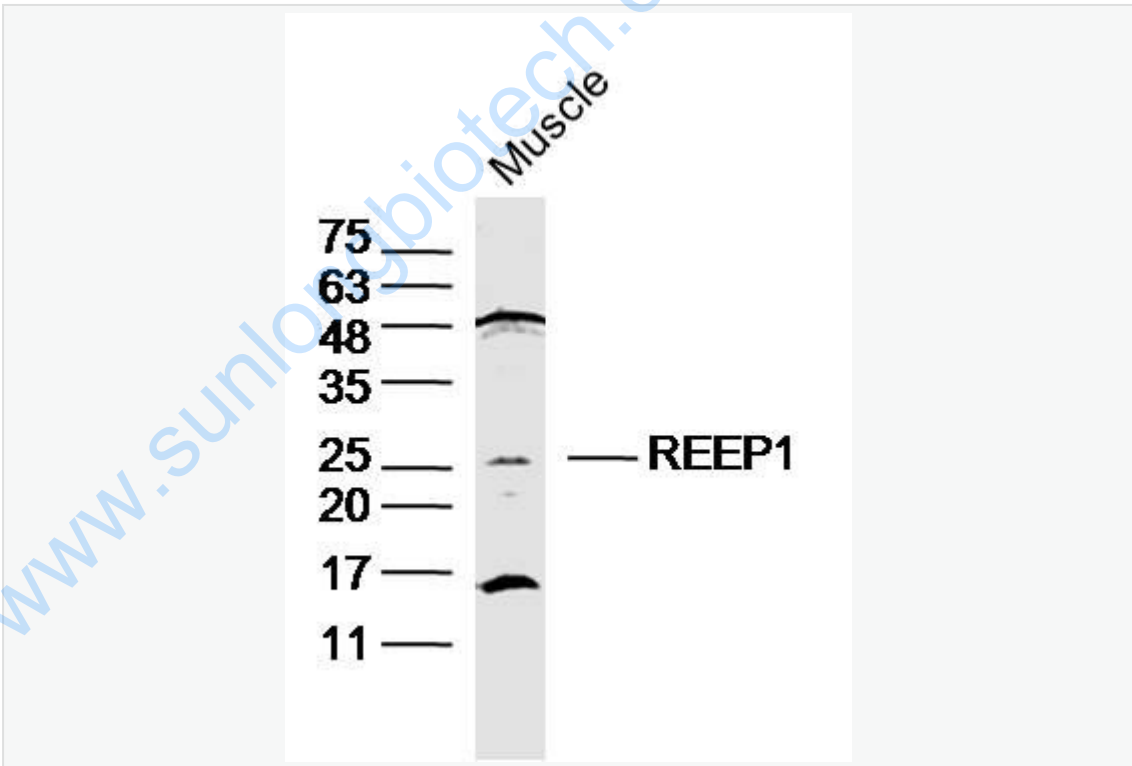
Gene ID:
65055

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 65055Human

Entrez Gene: 52250Mouse

Entrez Gene: 362384Rat

	Omim: 609139Human SwissProt: Q9H902Human SwissProt: Q8BGH4Mouse SwissProt: D4A193Rat Unigene: 368884Human Unigene: 146332Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Sample: Muscle (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-REEP1 (SL11752R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 22kD

	Observed band size: 25kD