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# Rabbit Anti-MIR16 antibody

SL12039R

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| **Product Name:** | MIR16 |
| **Chinese Name:** | 膜蛋白相互作用蛋白RGS16抗体 |
| **Alias:** | EC 3.1.4.44; GDE1; Glycerophosphodiester phosphodiesterase 1; Membrane interacting protein of RGS16; RGS16 interacting membrane protein; GDE1_HUMAN. |
| **Organism Species:** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality:** | Polyclonal |
| **React Species:** | Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Horse,Rabbit, |
| **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）<br>not yet tested in other applications.<br>optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| **Molecular weight:** | 38kDa |
| **Cellular localization:** | cytoplasmicThe cell membrane |
| **Form:** | Lyophilized or Liquid |
| **Concentration:** | 1mg/ml |
| **immunogen:** | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MIR16/GDE1:231-331/331 |
| **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:** | GDE1 is a 331 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that localizes to both the membrane and the cytoplasm and contains one GDPD domain. Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, GDE1 uses magnesium as a cofactor to catalyze the conversion of 1-(sn-glycero-3-phospho)-1D-myo-inositol to myo-inositol and sn-glycerol 3-phosphate, an event that is modulated by G protein signaling pathways and provides a link between phosphoinositide metabolism and G protein signal transduction. The gene encoding |

GDE1 maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. 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, as is Crohn's disease, which is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition.

**Function:**
MIR6 has glycerophosphoinositol phosphodiesterase activity.

**Subunit:**
Interacts with RGS16 (By similarity). Interacts with PRAF2.

**Subcellular Location:**
Cytoplasmic. Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (By similarity).

**Tissue Specificity:**
Widely expressed.

**Post-translational modifications:**
N-glycosylated

**Similarity:**
Belongs to the glycerophosphoryl diester phosphodiesterase family.
Contains 1 GDPD domain.

**SWISS:**
Q9NZC3

**Gene ID:**
51573

**Database links:**

Entrez Gene: 51573 Human

Omim: 605943 Human

SwissProt: Q9NZC3 Human

Unigene: 512607 Human

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

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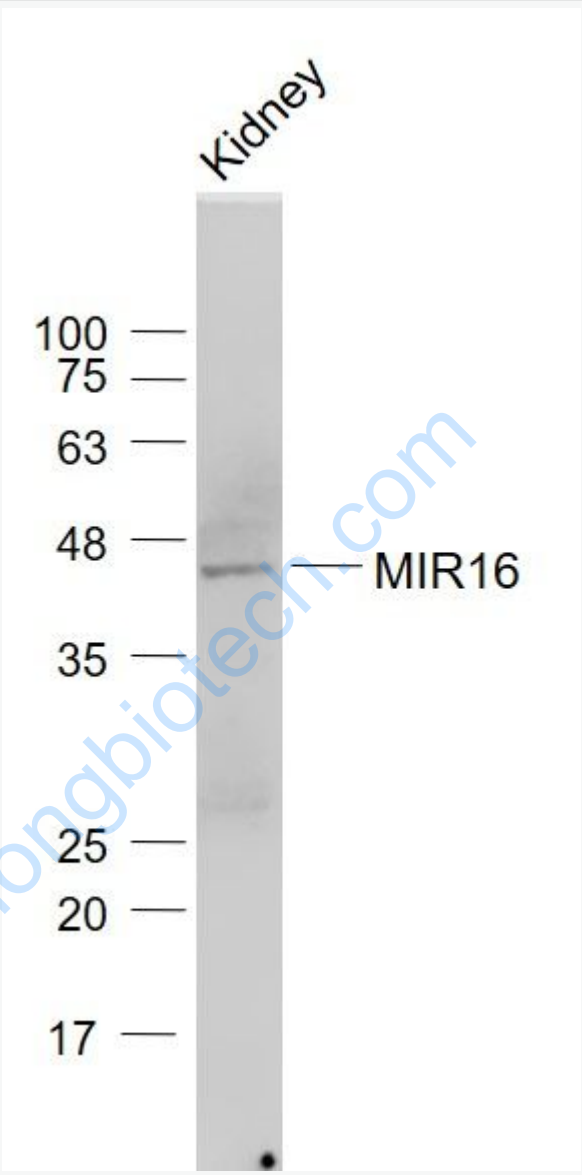
| **Picture:** |  <br>Sample:<br>Kidney (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug<br>Primary: Anti- MIR16 (SL12039R) at 1/1000 dilution<br>Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution<br>Predicted band size: 38 kD |

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| | Observed band size: 40 kD |