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Rabbit Anti-FAHD1 antibody

SL13132R

Product Name:	FAHD1
Chinese Name:	FAHD1蛋白抗体
Alias:	Acylpyruvase FAHD1; C16orf36; Chromosome 16 open reading frame 36; DKFZP566J2046; FAHD1; FAHD1_HUMAN; Fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase domain containing protein 1; Fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase domain-containing protein 1; MGC74876; mitochondrial; YISK like; YISK like/RJD15; YisK-like protein; YISKL.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,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:	cytoplasmicMitochondrion
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FAHD1:101-200/224
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:	FAHD1 is a 224 amino acid protein belonging to the FAH family. Present as a homodimer, FAHD1 is thought to have hydrolase activity and uses magnesium and calcium as cofactors. The gene that encodes FAHD1 maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, making up nearly

	3% of human cellular DNA. 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, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias. Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene. An association with systemic lupus erythematosis and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SLC5A11 as a potential autoimmune modifier. **Function:** Probable mitochondrial acylpyruvase which is able to hydrolyze acetylpyruvate and fumarylpyruvate in vitro. **Subunit:** Homodimer. **Subcellular Location:** Mitochondrion. Cytoplasm, cytosol. **Tissue Specificity:** Ubiquitous (at protein level). **Similarity:** Belongs to the FAH family. **SWISS:** Q6P587 **Gene ID:** 81889 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 509273Cow Entrez Gene: 81889Human Entrez Gene: 68636Mouse Entrez Gene: 100171851Orangutan Entrez Gene: 302980Rat Omim: 616320Human SwissProt: Q2HJ98Cow

	SwissProt: Q6P587Human SwissProt: Q8R0F8Mouse SwissProt: Q5RDW0Orangutan **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.