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Rabbit Anti-Ecat1 antibody

SL13596R

Product Name:	Ecat1
Chinese Name:	胚胎Stem cells相关转录因子1抗体
Alias:	C6orf221; Chromosome 6 open reading frame 221; ES cell-associated transcript 1 protein; HYDM2; KHD3L_HUMAN; KHDC3-like protein; KHDC3L.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	24kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Ecat1:1-100/217
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:	ECAT1 (ES cell-associated transcript 1 protein) is a 217 amino acid protein that belongs to the KHDC1 family. The ECAT1 protein contains an atypical KH domain with amino acid changes at critical sites, suggesting that it may not bind RNA. Expression of ECAT1 appears to be maximal in germinal vesicle oocytes, it tails off through metaphase II oocytes and is undetectable following the completion of the oocyte to embryo transition. Specifically expressed in the oocytes, recent studies

suggest that ECAT1 may function as a regulator of genomic imprinting in the oocyte. Defects in ECAT1 are the cause of hydatidiform mole recurrent type 2 (HYDM2), a disorder characterized by excessive trophoblast development that produces a growing mass of tissue inside the uterus at the beginning of a pregnancy. HYDM2 leads to abnormal pregnancies with no embryo, and cystic degeneration of the chorionic villi.

Tissue Specificity:
Expression appears to be maximal in germinal vesicle oocytes, it tails off through metaphase II oocytes and is undetectable following the completion of the oocyte to embryo transition.

DISEASE:
Defects in KHDC3L are the cause of hydatidiform mole recurrent type 2 (HYDM2) [MIM:614293]. A disorder characterized by excessive trophoblast development that produces a growing mass of tissue inside the uterus at the beginning of a pregnancy. It leads to abnormal pregnancies with no embryo, and cystic degeneration of the chorionic villi.

Similarity:
Belongs to the KHDC1 family. Contains 1 KH domain.

SWISS:
Q587J8

Gene ID:
154288

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 154288 Human

Omim: 611687 Human

SwissProt: Q587J8 Human

Unigene: 128326 Human

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