



Rabbit Anti-PARD6G antibody

SL13696R

Product Name:	PARD6G
Chinese Name:	PARD6G蛋白抗体
Alias:	PAR 6 gamma protein; par 6 partitioning defective 6 homolog gamma; PAR 6G; PAR6D; PAR6gamma; Partitioning defective 6 homolog gamma; PAR6G HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,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) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	41kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PARD6G:4-100/376
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:	PARD6G (partitioning defective 6 homolog gamma) is a 376 amino acid adaptor protein that is involved in cell polarization and asymmetrical cell division processes. PARD6G contains one OPR domain, one PDZ (DHR) domain and one pseudo-CRIB domain. The PDZ and pseudo-CRIB domains are required for interaction with Rho small GTPases. Through its complex formation with PARD3G, PARD6G participates in the linking of GTP-bound Rho small GTPases to atypical protein kinase C (PKC)

proteins. This assembly is involved in formation of normal tight junctions at epithelial cell-cell contacts. When atypical PKC and PARD6G are expressed with a constitutively active RAC, the proteins colocalize to the membrane ruffles, which are structures that occur at the leading edge of polarized cells during movement. Though widely expressed, PARD6G is found at highest levels in adult and fetal kidney.

Function:

Adapter protein involved in asymmetrical cell division and cell polarization processes. May play a role in the formation of epithelial tight junctions. The PARD6-PARD3 complex links GTP-bound Rho small GTPases to atypical protein kinase C proteins.

Subunit:

Interacts with PARD3 (Probable). Interacts with GTP-bound forms of CDC42, ARHQ/TC10 and RAC1. Interacts with the N-terminal part of PRKCI and PRKCZ.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane (By similarity). Cell junction, tight junction (By similarity).

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed, with a higher expression in fetal and adult kidney.

Similarity:

Belongs to the PAR6 family.
Contains 1 OPR domain.
Contains 1 PDZ (DHR) domain.
Contains 1 pseudo-CRIB domain.

SWISS:

Q9BYG4

Gene ID:

84552

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 84552](#) Human

[Omir: 608976](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9BYG4](#) Human

Important Note:

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

