

Rabbit Anti-ESPNL antibody

SL14636R

Product Name:	ESPNL
Chinese Name:	ESPNL蛋白抗体 SPNL蛋白抗体 SPNL氧白抗体 SPNL氧白抗体 SPNL氧白抗体 SPNL氧白抗体 SPNL氧白抗体 SPNL氧白抗体 SPNL氧白抗体 SPNL氧白抗体 SPNL氧白抗ht SPNL氧白ht SPNL氧白ht SPNL氧白ht SPNL氧白ht SPNL氧白ht SPNL氧白ht SPNL氧白ht SPNL氧ht SPNL氧ht SPNL氧白ht SPNL氧ht SPNL氧白ht SPNL氧ht SPNL
Alias:	Espin-like; Espin-like protein; Espnl; ESPNL_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Guinea Pig,
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:	108kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ESPNL:751-850/1005
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:	ESPNL is a 1,005 amino acid protein that contains nine ANK repeats and exists as three alternatively spliced isoforms. The gene encoding ESPNL maps to human chromosome 2q37.3 and mouse chromosome 1 D. Chromosome 2 is the second largest human chromosome, which consists of 237 million bases, encodes over 1,400 genes and makes up approximately 8% of the human genome. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder

	sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder known as Alstrom syndrome is due to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. Interestingly, chromosome 2 contains what appears to be a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes seen in modern form today in apes.
	Similarity: Contains 9 ANK repeats.
	SWISS: Q6ZVH7
	Gene ID: 339768 Database links: Entrez Gene: 339768 Human Entrez Gene: 227357 Mouse
	Database links:
	Entrez Gene: 339768 Human
	Entrez Gene: 227357 Mouse
	SwissProt: Q6ZVH7 Human
	SwissProt: Q3UYR4 Mouse
	Unigene: 127724 Human
	SUI
	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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