

## Rabbit Anti-GRRP1 antibody

SL16326R

Product Name:	GRRP1
Chinese Name:	GRRP1蛋白抗体 State S
Alias:	FAM110D; Family with sequence similarity 110, member D; Glycine/arginine-rich
	protein 1; GRPP1_HUMAN; GRRP1; Protein FAM110D; RP11-96L14.5.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,
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:	29kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GRRP1:51-150/271
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:	GRRP1 (glycine/arginine-rich protein 1), also known as FAM110D, is a 271 amino acid
	protein encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 1p36.11 and mouse
	chromosome 4 D3. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about
	260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000
	genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes, there are also a
	large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease

Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1.

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**Similarity:** Belongs to the FAM110 family.

SWISS: Q8TAY7

**Gene ID:** 79927

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 79927 Human

Entrez Gene: 72690 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 500563 Rat

SwissProt: Q8TAY7 Human

SwissProt: Q80X91 Mouse

Unigene: 694119 Human

Important Note:

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