

Rabbit Anti-SIL1 antibody

SL17493R

Product Name:	SIL1
Chinese Name:	内质网分子伴侣SIL1抗体
Alias:	BAP; BiP associated protein; BiP-associated protein; Endoplasmic reticulum chaperone SIL 1; Endoplasmic reticulum chaperone SIL1; MSS; Nucleotide exchange factor SIL 1; Nucleotide exchange factor SIL1; SIL 1; sil1; SIL1 homolog; SIL1 homolog endoplasmic reticulum chaperone (S. cerevisiae); SIL1 homolog endoplasmic reticulum chaperone; SIL1_HUMAN; UGL 5; ULG5.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	49kDa 🔨 *
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SIL1:101-200/461
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:	SIKE interacts with IKK-epsilon (IKBKE; MIM 605048) and TBK1 (MIM 604834) and acts as a suppressor of TLR3 (MIM 603029) and virus-triggered interferon activation pathways (Huang et al., 2005 [PubMed 16281057]).[supplied by OMIM, Mar 2008]

Function:

Required for protein translocation and folding in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Functions as a nucleotide exchange factor for the ER lumenal chaperone HSPA5.

Subcellular Location: Endoplasmic reticulum lumen.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in tissues which produce large amounts of secreted proteins such as kidney, liver and placenta. Also expressed in colon, heart, lung, ovary, pancreas, peripheral leukocyte, prostate, spleen and thymus. Expressed at low levels throughout the brain.

Post-translational modifications:

N-glycosylated.

DISEASE:

Defects in SIL1 are a cause of Marinesco-Sjoegren syndrome (MSS) [MIM:248800]. MSS is an autosomal recessive multisystem disorder which is characterized by cerebellar ataxia due to cerebellar atrophy, with Purkinje and granule cell loss and myopathy featuring marked muscle replacement with fat and connective tissue. Other cardinal features include bilateral cataracts, hypergonadotrophic hypogonadism and mild to severe mental retardation. Skeletal abnormalities, short stature, dysarthria, strabismus and nystagmus are also frequent findings. Mutational inactivation of this protein may result in ER stress-induced cell death signaling or malfunctioning chaperone machineries that mishandle client proteins which are critical for the organs targeted in MSS.

Similarity: Belongs to the SIL1 family.

SWISS:

Q9H173

Gene ID: 64374

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 64374 Human

Entrez Gene: 81500 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 291673 Rat

	Omim: 608005 Human
	SwissProt: Q9H173 Human
	SwissProt: Q9EPK6 Mouse
	SwissProt: Q6P6S4 Rat
	Unigene: 483521 Human
	Unigene: 291482 Mouse
	<u>Unigene: 103851</u> Rat
	- Ch
	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	$ \frac{100}{75} - \frac{1000}{75} - \frac{100}{75} - \frac$
	11

Sample:
Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti-SIL1 (SL17493R) at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 49 kD
Observed band size: 59 kD

www.sunionobiotech.com