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Rabbit Anti-FHIT antibody

SL1769R

Product Name:	FHIT
Chinese Name:	脆性组氨酸三联体抗体
Alias:	fragile histidine triad; AP3A hydrolase; AP3A hydrolase fragile site 3p14.2; AP3Aase; Bis 5' adenosyl triphosphatase; Dinucleosidetriphosphatase; FRA 3B; FRA3B; Fragile histidine triad gene; Fragile histidine triad protein; Tumor suppressor protein; FHIT_HUMAN.
文献引用 PubMed :	**Specific References(1)**|SL1769R has been referenced in 1 publications. **[IF=2.41]**Liu, Wen-bin, et al. "CpG island hypermethylation of multiple tumor suppressor genes associated with loss of their protein expression during rat lung carcinogenesis induced by 3-methylcholanthrene and diethylnitrosamine." Biochemical and biophysical research communications 402.3 (2010): 507.**IHC-P;Rat**. PubMed:20970405
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	17kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FHIT:31-147/147
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:	Glucose-6-phosphatase (G6Pase) is a multi-subunit integral membrane protein of the endoplasmic reticulum that is composed of a catalytic subunit and transporters for G6P, inorganic phosphate, and glucose. This gene (G6PC) is one of the three glucose-6-phosphatase catalytic-subunit-encoding genes in human: G6PC, G6PC2 and G6PC3. Glucose-6-phosphatase catalyzes the hydrolysis of D-glucose 6-phosphate to D-glucose and orthophosphate and is a key enzyme in glucose homeostasis, functioning in gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis. Mutations in this gene cause glycogen storage disease type I (GSD1). This disease, also known as von Gierke disease, is a metabolic disorder characterized by severe hypoglycemia associated with the accumulation of glycogen and fat in the liver and kidneys.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011] **Function:** Hydrolyzes glucose-6-phosphate to glucose in the endoplasmic reticulum. Forms with the glucose-6-phosphate transporter (SLC37A4/G6PT) the complex responsible for glucose production through glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Hence, it is the key enzyme in homeostatic regulation of blood glucose levels. **Subunit:** Homodimer. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. **Tissue Specificity:** Low levels expressed in all tissues tested. Phospho-FHIT observed in liver and kidney, but not in brain and lung. Phospho-FHIT undetected in all tested human tumor cell lines. **DISEASE:** Glycogen storage disease 1A (GSD1A) [MIM:232200]: A metabolic disorder characterized by impairment of terminal steps of glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Patients manifest a wide range of clinical symptoms and biochemical abnormalities, including hypoglycemia, severe hepatomegaly due to excessive accumulation of glycogen, kidney enlargement, growth retardation, lactic acidemia, hyperlipidemia, and hyperuricemia. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. **Similarity:** Contains 1 HIT domain. **SWISS:**

	P49789 **Gene ID:** 2272 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 2272Human Entrez Gene: 14198Mouse Entrez Gene: 60398Rat Omim: 601153Human SwissProt: P49789Human SwissProt: O89106Mouse SwissProt: Q9JIX3Rat Unigene: 655995Human Unigene: 441926Mouse Unigene: 45598Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. 脆性组氨酸三联体(FHIT)作为Tumour抑制因子发挥作用，其基因的突变和缺失与人类一系列Tumour的发生和发展密切相关。这些Tumour发生部位包括肺、头颈部、乳腺、结肠、胃以及胰腺。