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Rabbit Anti-LOR/Loricrin antibody

SL18340R

Product Name:	LOR/Loricrin
Chinese Name:	兜甲蛋白抗体
Alias:	LOR; LOR protein; LORI_HUMAN; Loricrin; LRN; MGC111513; OTTHUMP00000015823.
文献引用 PubMed :	**Specific References(1)**|SL18340R has been referenced in 1 publications. **[IF=2.30]**Xie, Xin, et al. "Exogenous hydrogen sulfide promotes cell proliferation and differentiation by modulating autophagy in human keratinocytes."Biochemical and biophysical research communications (2016).**WB;Human**. PubMed:6780726
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Horse,
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:	26kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LOR/Loricrin:251-312/312
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:	This gene encodes loricrin, a major protein component of the cornified cell envelope found in terminally differentiated epidermal cells. Mutations in this gene are associated with Vohwinkel's syndrome and progressive symmetric erythrokeratoderma, both inherited skin diseases. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] **Function:** Major keratinocyte cell envelope protein. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. Nucleus ; nucleoplasm. **Post-translational modifications:** Substrate of transglutaminases. Some glutamines and lysines are cross-linked to other loricrin molecules and to SPRRs proteins. Contains inter- or intramolecular disulfide-bonds. **DISEASE:** Defects in LOR are a cause of progressive symmetric erythrokeratodermia (PSEK) [MIM:133200]. Erythrokeratodermas are a group of disorders characterized by widespread erythematous plaques, either stationary or migratory, associated with features that include palmoplantar keratoderma. PSEK is characterized by erythematous and hyperkeratotic plaques. Defects in LOR are the cause of Vohwinkel syndrome with ichthyosis (VSI) [MIM:604117]; also known as loricrin keratoderma (LK) or mutilating keratoderma with ichthyosis. VSI is an ichthyotic variant of Vohwinkel syndrome (VS) characterized by progressive symmetric erythrokeratoderma or congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma born as a collodion baby. Common clinical features include hyperkeratosis of the palms and soles with digital constriction. **SWISS:** P23490 **Gene ID:** 4014 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 4014 Human Entrez Gene: 16939 Mouse Entrez Gene: 502541 Rat Omim: 152445 Human

	SwissProt: P23490 Human SwissProt: P18165 Mouse Unigene: 251680 Human Unigene: 1121 Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.