SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-phospho-Nephrin (Tyr1176 + Tyr1193) antibody

SL19200R

Product Name:	phospho-Nephrin (Tyr1176 + Tyr1193)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化肾小球Cell adhesion molecule受体抗体
Alias:	Nephrin (phospho Y1176 + Y1193); p-Nephrin (phospho Y1176 + Y1193); CNF; Nephrin; Nephrosis 1 congenital Finnish type; Nephrosis 1, congenital, Finnish type (nephrin); NPHN; NPHN_HUMAN; NPHS 1; Nphs1; Renal glomerulus specific cell adhesion receptor; Renal glomerulus-specific cell adhesion receptor.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	138kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human Nephrin around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1176 + Tyr1193:L(p-Y)DE
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 a member of the immunoglobulin family of cell adhesion molecules

	that functions in the glomerular filtration barrier in the kidney. The gene is primarily expressed in renal tissues, and the protein is a type-1 transmembrane protein found at the slit diaphragm of glomerular podocytes. The slit diaphragm is thought to function as an ultrafilter to exclude albumin and other plasma macromolecules in the formation of urine. Mutations in this gene result in Finnish-type congenital nephrosis 1, characterized by severe proteinuria and loss of the slit diaphragm and foot processes.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009] **Function:** Seems to play a role in the development or function of the kidney glomerular filtration barrier. Regulates glomerular vascular permeability. May anchor the podocyte slit diaphragm to the actin cytoskeleton. Plays a role in skeletal muscle formation through regulation of myoblast fusion. **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane. Predominantly located at podocyte slit diaphragm between podocyte foot processes. Also associated with podocyte apical plasma membrane. **Tissue Specificity:** Specifically expressed in podocytes of kidney glomeruli. **Post-translational modifications:** Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues. **DISEASE:** Defects in NPHS1 are the cause of nephrotic syndrome type 1 (NPHS1) [MIM:256300]; also known as Finnish congenital nephrosis (CNF). A renal disease characterized clinically by proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, hyperlipidemia, and edema. Kidney biopsies show non-specific histologic changes such as focal segmental glomerulosclerosis and diffuse mesangial proliferation. Some affected individuals have an inherited steroid-resistant form and progress to end-stage renal failure. **Similarity:** Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. Contains 1 fibronectin type-III domain. Contains 8 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains. **SWISS:** O60500 **Gene ID:** 4868 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 4868 Human

	Entrez Gene: 54631 Mouse Omim: 602716 Human SwissProt: O60500 Human SwissProt: Q9QZS7 Mouse Unigene: 122186 Human Unigene: 437830 Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.