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Rabbit Anti-Glypican 6 antibody

SL22025R

Product Name:	Glypican 6
Chinese Name:	磷脂酰基醇蛋白聚糖-6抗体
Alias:	GPC 6; Glypican6; Glypican-6; Glypican 6 [Precursor]; Glypican proteoglycan 6; GPC 6; GPC6; MGC126288; Secreted glypican 6.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,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:	56kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneExtracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Glypican 6 :131-230/555
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:	Glypican 6 is a putative cell surface coreceptor for growth factors, extracellular matrix proteins, proteases and anti proteases. The glypicans comprise a family of glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchored heparan sulfate proteoglycans. The glypicans have been implicated in the control of cell growth and division. **Function:**

Cell surface proteoglycan that bears heparan sulfate. Putative cell surface coreceptor for growth factors, extracellular matrix proteins, proteases and anti-proteases.

Subcellular Location:
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor; Extracellular side. Secreted glypican-6: Secreted, extracellular space.

Tissue Specificity:
Widely expressed. High expression in fetal kidney and lung and lower expressions in fetal liver and brain. In adult tissues, very abundant in ovary, high levels also observed in liver, kidney, small intestine and colon. Not detected in peripheral blood leukocytes.

DISEASE:
Defects in GPC6 are a cause of omodysplasia type 1 (OMOD1) [MIM:258315]. OMOD1 is a rare autosomal recessive skeletal dysplasia characterized by severe congenital micromelia with shortening and distal tapering of the humeri and femora to give a club-like appearance. Typical facial features include a prominent forehead, frontal bossing, short nose with a depressed broad bridge, short columella, anteverted nostrils, long philtrum, and small chin.

Similarity:
Belongs to the glypican family.

SWISS:
Q9Y625

Gene ID:
10082

Database links:
Entrez Gene: 10082Human

Entrez Gene: 23888Mouse

Omim: 604404Human

SwissProt: Q9Y625Human

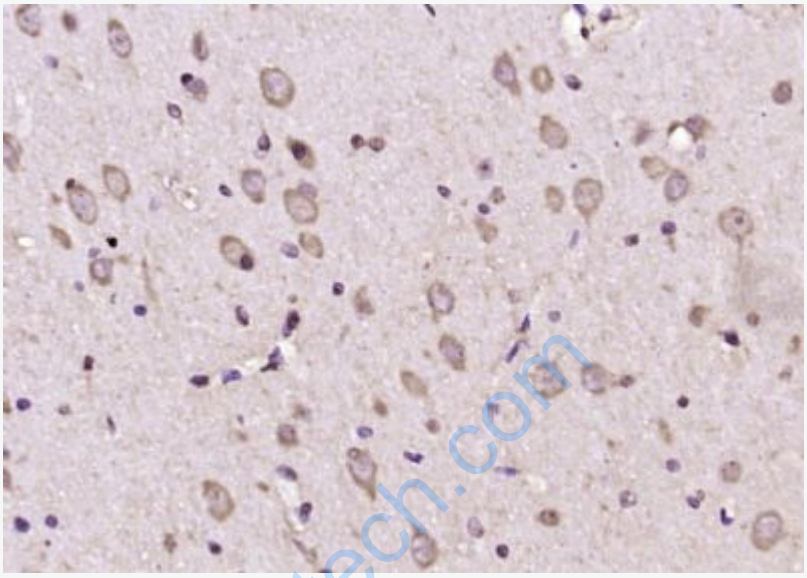
SwissProt: Q9R087Mouse

Unigene: 444329Human

Unigene: 615434Human

Unigene: 440025Mouse

Important Note:

	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Glypican 6) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL22025R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.