

## Rabbit Anti-Phospho-NDRG1 (Ser330) antibody

SL3297R

Product Name:	Phospho-NDRG1 (Ser330)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化分化相关基因NDRG1抗体
Alias:	NDRG1 (phospho S330); P-NDRG1 (Ser330); N-myc downstream regulated gene 1; TDD5; 42 kDa; cap43; cmt4d; Differentiation related gene1 protein; Drg 1; drg1; gc4; hmsnl; Human mRNA for RTP complete cds; N myc downstream regulated gene 1 protein; Ndr 1; NDRG 1; Nickel specific induction protein Cap43; Nmyc downstream regulated gene1; Protein NDRG1; Protein regulated by oxygen 1; Protein regulated by oxygen1; proxy1; reducin; Reducing agents and tunicamycin responsive protein; rit42;
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications.
Molecular weight:	43kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human NDRG1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser330:TA(p-S)GS
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
	This gene is a member of the N-myc downregulated gene family which belongs to the alpha/beta hydrolase superfamily. The protein encoded by this gene is a cytoplasmic protein involved in stress responses, hormone responses, cell growth, and differentiation. The encoded protein is necessary for p53-mediated caspase activation and apoptosis. Mutations in this gene are a cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 4D, and expression of this gene may be a prognostic indicator for several types of cancer. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]
	Function:
	May have a growth inhibitory role.
Product Detail:	<ul> <li>Subunit:</li> <li>Ubiquitous; expressed most prominently in placental membranes and prostate, kidney, small intestine, and ovary tissues. Also expressed in heart, brain, skeletal muscle, lung, liver and pancreas. Low levels in peripheral blood leukocytes and in tissues of the immune system. Expressed mainly in epithelial cells. Also found in Schwann cells of peripheral neurons. Reduced expression in adenocarcinomas compared to normal tissues. In colon, prostate and placental membranes, the cells that border the lumen show the highest expression.</li> <li>Subcellular Location:</li> <li>Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Whereas in prostate epithelium and placental chorion it is located in both the cytoplasm and the nucleus, nuclear staining is not observed in colon epithelium cells. Instead its localization changes from the cytoplasm to the plasma membrane during differentiation of colon carcinoma cell lines in vitro.</li> </ul>
	<b>Tissue Specificity:</b> Ubiquitous; expressed most prominently in placental membranes and prostate, kidney, small intestine, and ovary tissues. Also expressed in heart, brain, skeletal muscle, lung, liver and pancreas. Low levels in peripheral blood leukocytes and in tissues of the immune system. Expressed mainly in epithelial cells. Also found in Schwann cells of peripheral neurons. Reduced expression in adenocarcinomas compared to normal tissues. In colon, prostate and placental membranes, the cells that border the lumen show the highest expression.
	<b>Post-translational modifications:</b> Under stress conditions, phosphorylated in the C-terminal on many serine and threonine residues. Phosphorylated in vitro by PKA. Phosphorylation enhanced by increased intracellular cAMP levels. Homocysteine induces dephosphorylation. Phosphorylation by SGK1 is cell cycle dependent.
	<b>DISEASE:</b> Defects in NDRG1 are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 4D (CMT4D); also known as hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy Lom type (HMSNL). CMT4D

is a recessive form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, the most common inherited disorder of the peripheral nervous system. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease is classified in two main groups on the basis of electrophysiologic properties and histopathology: primary peripheral demyelinating neuropathy and primary peripheral axonal neuropathy. Demyelinating CMT neuropathies are characterized by severely reduced nerve conduction velocities (less than 38 m/sec), segmental demyelination and remyelination with onion bulb formations on nerve biopsy, slowly progressive distal muscle atrophy and weakness, absent deep tendon reflexes, and hollow feet. By convention, autosomal recessive forms of demyelinating Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease are designated CMT4.

Similarity:

Belongs to the NDRG family. joiotech.com

SWISS: 092597

Gene ID: 10397

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 10397Human

Entrez Gene: 17988Mouse

Entrez Gene: 299923Rat

Omim: 605262Human

SwissProt: 092597Human

SwissProt: Q62433Mouse

SwissProt: Q6JE36Rat

Unigene: 372914Human

Unigene: 30837Mouse

Unigene: 153992Rat

## **Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

NDRG1主要与恶性Tumour细胞的增值、分化有关。



