



## Rabbit Anti-CCDC69 antibody

SL6919R

<b>Product Name:</b>	CCDC69
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	卷曲螺旋结构域蛋白69抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	CCD69_HUMAN; ccdc69; Coiled coil domain containing 69; Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 69.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Dog,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=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. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	32kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membrane
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CCDC69:41-140/296
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	The coiled-coil domain is a structural motif found in proteins that are involved in a diverse array of biological functions such as the regulation of gene expression, cell division, membrane fusion and drug extrusion and delivery. CCDC69 (Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 69) is a 296 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene which maps to human chromosome 5, which contains 181 million base pairs and comprises nearly 6% of the human genome. Chromosome 5 is associated with

Cockayne syndrome through the ERCC8 gene and familial adenomatous polyposis through the adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) tumor suppressor gene. Treacher Collins syndrome is also chromosome 5-associated and is caused by insertions or deletions within the TCOF1 gene. Deletion of the p arm of chromosome 5 leads to Cri du chat syndrome, while deletion of the q arm or of chromosome 5 altogether is common in therapy-related acute myelogenous leukemias and myelodysplastic syndrome.

**Function:**

May act as a scaffold to regulate the recruitment and assembly of spindle midzone components. Required for the localization of AURKB and PLK1 to the spindle midzone.

**Subcellular Location:**

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000269|PubMed:20962590}. Midbody {ECO:0000269|PubMed:20962590}. localizes along overlapping interpolar microtubules between the separating chromosomes. During late anaphase, localizes to the center of spindle midzone. Concentrated at the midbody during telophase.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Highly expressed in duodenum, esophagus, pancreas, prostate, salivary gland, thymus and urinary bladder.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the CCDC69 family.

**SWISS:**

A6NI79

**Gene ID:**

26112

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 26112](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 52570](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 497906](#)Rat

[SwissProt: A6NI79](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q3TCJ8](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 655336](#)Human

[Unigene: 22361](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 138612](#)Rat

**Important Note:**

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

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