



Rabbit Anti-ANKRD11 antibody

SL7961R

Product Name:	ANKRD11
Chinese Name:	锚蛋白重复结构域蛋白11抗体
Alias:	ANCO 1; ANCO1; Ankyrin repeat containing cofactor 1; Ankyrin repeat domain 11; Ankyrin repeat domain containing protein 11; LZ16; T13; ANR11_HUMAN; Ankyrin repeat domain-containing protein 11; Ankyrin repeat-containing cofactor 1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,
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. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	296kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ANKRD11:731-820/3663
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:	Ankyrin is a membrane protein that mediates the attachment of the erythrocyte membrane skeleton to the plasma membrane and interacts with CD44 and inositol triphosphate. It contains three functional domains: a conserved N-terminal ankyrin repeat domain (ARD(consisting of 22–24 tandem repeats of 33 amino acids), a spectrin binding domain and a variably sized C-terminal regulatory domain. The ankyrin repeat

is a 33-residue motif in proteins consisting of two alpha helices separated by loops. It has been studied using multiple sequence alignment to determine which conserved amino acid residues are critical for folding and stability. Ankyrin-repeat proteins have been associated with a number of human diseases; most notably, the cell cycle inhibitor p16 is associated with cancer and the Notch protein is a key component of cell signaling pathways whose intracellular repeat domain is disrupted in mutations that give rise to the neurological disorder known as CADASIL.

Function:

May recruit HDACs to the p160 coactivators/nuclear receptor complex to inhibit ligand-dependent transactivation.

Subunit:

Interacts with the PAS region of the p160 coactivators.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

DISEASE:

Defects in ANKRD11 are the cause of KBG syndrome (KBGS) [MIM:148050]. A syndrome characterized by macrodontia of the upper central incisors, distinctive craniofacial findings, short stature, skeletal anomalies, and neurologic involvement that includes global developmental delay, seizures, and intellectual disability.

Similarity:

Contains 4 ANK repeats.

SWISS:

Q6UB99

Gene ID:

29123

Database links:

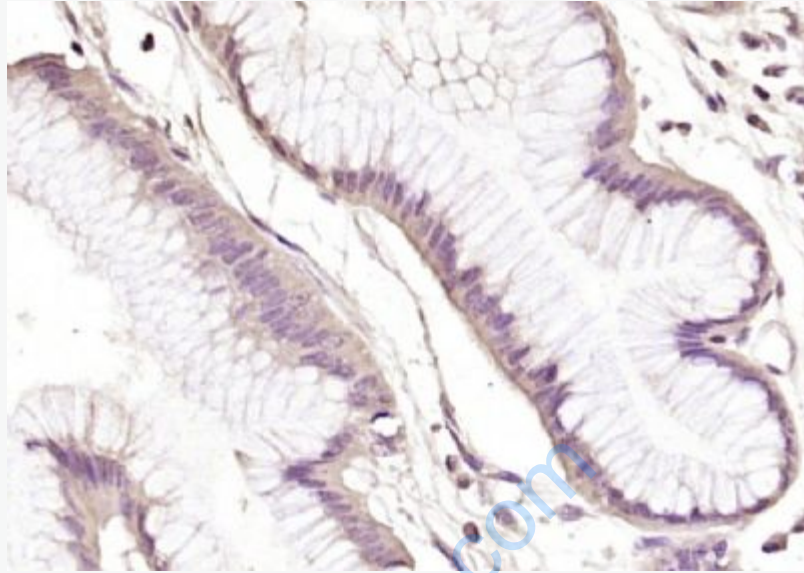
[Entrez Gene: 29123](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q6UB99](#)Human

[Unigene: 335003](#)Human

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 (human gastric carcinoma); 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 (ANKRD11) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL7961R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.