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Rabbit Anti-CCDC40 antibody

SL8091R

Product Name:	CCDC40
Chinese Name:	卷曲螺旋结构域蛋白40抗体
Alias:	CCD40_HUMAN; ccdc 40; CCDC40; Coiled coil domain containing 40; coiled-coil domain containing 40; Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 40.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	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.
Molecular weight:	130kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CCDC40:851-950/1142
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:	Required for assembly of dynein regulatory complex (DRC) and inner dynein arm complexes, which are responsible for ciliary beat regulation, thereby playing a central role in motility in cilia and flagella. Not required for outer dynein arm complexes assembly. Required for axonemal recruitment of CCDC39. Involvement in disease: Defects in CCDC40 are the cause of primary ciliary dyskinesia type 15 (CILD15) . A

disorder characterized by abnormalities of motile cilia. Respiratory infections leading to chronic inflammation and bronchiectasis are recurrent, due to defects in the respiratory cilia; reduced fertility is often observed in male patients due to abnormalities of sperm tails. Half of the patients exhibit randomization of left-right body asymmetry and situs inversus, due to dysfunction of monocilia at the embryonic node. Primary ciliary dyskinesia associated with situs inversus is referred to as Kartagener syndrome.

Function:
Required for assembly of dynein regulatory complex (DRC) and inner dynein arm complexes, which are responsible for ciliary beat regulation, thereby playing a central role in motility in cilia and flagella. Not required for outer dynein arm complexes assembly. Required for axonemal recruitment of CCDC39.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm. Cell projection, cilium. Note=Localizes to cytoplasm and motile cilium.

DISEASE:
Defects in CCDC40 are the cause of primary ciliary dyskinesia type 15 (CILD15) [MIM:613808]. A disorder characterized by abnormalities of motile cilia. Respiratory infections leading to chronic inflammation and bronchiectasis are recurrent, due to defects in the respiratory cilia; reduced fertility is often observed in male patients due to abnormalities of sperm tails. Half of the patients exhibit randomization of left-right body asymmetry and situs inversus, due to dysfunction of monocilia at the embryonic node. Primary ciliary dyskinesia associated with situs inversus is referred to as Kartagener syndrome.

Similarity:
Belongs to the CCDC40 family.

SWISS:
Q4G0X9

Gene ID:
55036

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 55036Human

Omim: 613799Human

SwissProt: Q4G0X9Human

Unigene: 202542Human

Important Note:

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