

Rabbit Anti-CCDC138 antibody

SL8114R

Product Name:	CCDC138
Chinese Name:	卷曲螺旋结构域蛋白138抗体
Alias:	CCDC 138; CCDC138; Coiled coil domain containing 138; Coiled coil domain containing protein 138; coiled-coil domain containing 138; FLJ 32745; FLJ32745; CC138 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, 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. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	76kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Human CCDC138:551-665/665
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 癈 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癈. 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 癈.
PubMed:	<u>PubMed</u>
Product Detail:	CCDC138, also known as FLJ32745, is a 685 amino acid protein expressed as two isoforms produced by alternative splicing. The gene that encodes CCDC138 maps to human chromosome 2q12.3. The second largest human chromosome, chromosome 2 consists of 237 million bases, encodes over 1,400 genes and makes up approximately

8% of the human genome. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alstr鰉 syndrome is due to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. Interestingly, chromosome 2 contains what appears to be a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes seen in modern form today in apes.

SWISS:

Q96M89

Gene ID:

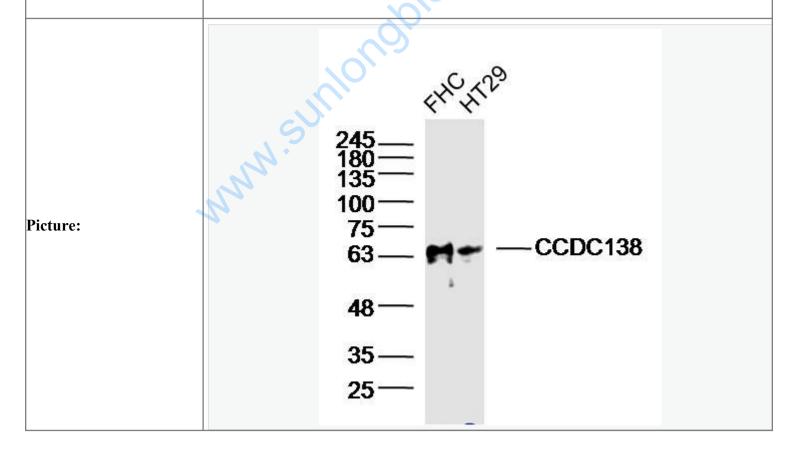
165055

Database links:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q96M89.1

Important Note:

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



Sample:

FHC(human) Cell Lysate at 40 ug

HT29(human) Cell Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-CCDC138(SL8114R)at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 76/66kD

Observed band size: 66kD