



## Rabbit Anti-CCDC148 antibody

SL8119R

<b>Product Name:</b>	CCDC148
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	卷曲螺旋结构域蛋白148抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	CCDC 148; coiled coil domain containing 148; coiled-coil domain containing 148; CC148_HUMAN.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	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.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	71kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The nucleocytoplasmic
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Human CCDC148:401-500/591
<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 癆 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癆. 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 癆.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	CCDC148 (coiled-coil domain containing 148), also known as MGC125590 or MGC125588, is a 591 amino acid protein encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 2. The second largest human chromosome, 2 consists of 237 million bases encoding over 1,400 genes and making up approximately 8% of the human genome. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin ichthyosis, 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, Alström 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:**

Q8NFR7

**Gene ID:**

130940

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 130940](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 227933](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q8NFR7](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q6P5U8](#)Mouse

**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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