



Rabbit Anti-CARKD antibody

SL9402R

Product Name:	CARKD
Chinese Name:	碳水化合物激酶结构域蛋白质抗体
Alias:	Carbohydrate kinase domain containing; carbohydrate kinase domain-containing protein; FLJ10769; LP3298; NNRD_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	37kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CARKD:251-350/347
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:	CARKD is a 347 amino acid protein that belongs to the YjeF family and exists as three alternatively spliced isoforms. Containing one YjeF C-terminal domain, CARKD is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 13q34. Chromosome 13 contains around 114 million base pairs and 400 genes. Key tumor suppressor genes on chromosome 13 include the breast cancer susceptibility gene, BRCA2, and the RB1 (retinoblastoma) gene. RB1 encodes a crucial tumor suppressor protein which, when

defective, leads to malignant growth in the retina and has been implicated in a variety of other cancers. The gene SLITRK1, which is associated with Tourette syndrome, is on chromosome 13. As with most chromosomes, polysomy of part or all of chromosome 13 is deleterious to development and decreases the odds of survival. Trisomy 13, also known as Patau syndrome, is quite deadly and the few who survive past one year suffer from permanent neurologic defects, difficulty eating and vulnerability to serious respiratory infections.

Function:

Catalyzes the dehydration of the S-form of NAD(P)HX at the expense of ATP, which is converted to ADP. Together with NAD(P)HX epimerase, which catalyzes the epimerization of the S-and R-forms, the enzyme allows the repair of both epimers of NAD(P)HX, a damaged form of NAD(P)H that is a result of enzymatic or heat-dependent hydration (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion (By similarity).

Similarity:

Belongs to the nnrD/CARKD family.

SWISS:

Q8IW45

Gene ID:

55739

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 55739](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 69225](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 361185](#)Rat

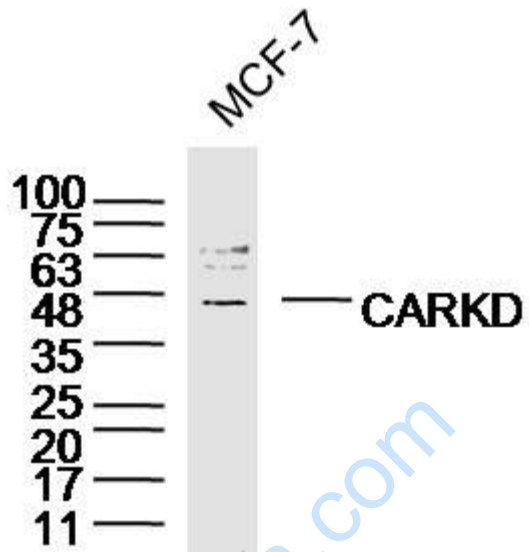
[SwissProt: Q8IW45](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9CZ42](#)Mouse

Important Note:

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

Picture:



Sample: MCF-7 Cell(Human)Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-CARKD (SL9402R)at 1/300 dilution

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

Predicted band size: 37kD

Observed band size: 45kD