

Rabbit Anti-Brain protein CG6 antibody

SL9492R

Product Name:	Brain protein CG6
Chinese Name:	脑蛋白CG6抗体
Alias:	Brain protein CG 6; Brain protein CG-6; Brain protein CG6; C9orf4; CG 6; CG6;
	chromosome 9 open reading frame 4; CI004_HUMAN; Uncharacterized protein C9orf4.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-
	500IF=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:	37kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Brain protein CG6:141-240/344
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:	<u>PubMed</u>
Product Detail:	C9orf4 is a 344 amino acid single-pass membrane protein that is primarily expressed in
	adult and fetal brain and is weakly expressed in spinal cord, adult ovary and medulla.
	C9orf4 contains one DOMON domain, a predominantly β-sheet domain that is thought
	to aide in extracellular adhesion. The gene encoding C9orf4 maps to human
	chromosome 9, which consists of about 145 million bases and 4% of the human genome
	and encodes nearly 900 genes. Considered to play a role in gender determination,

deletion of the distal portion of 9p can lead to development of male to female sex reversal, the phenotype of a female with a male X,Y genotype. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, which is characterized by harmful vascular defects, is associated with the chromosome 9 gene encoding endoglin protein, ENG. Familial dysautonomia is also associated with chromosome 9 though through the gene IKBKAP. Notably, chromosome 9 encompasses the largest interferon family gene cluster. Chromosome 9 is partnered with chromosome 22 in the translocation leading to the aberrant production of BCR-ABL fusion protein often found in leukemias.

Subunit:

Component of the outer core of AMPAR complex. AMPARcomplex consists of an inner core made of 4 pore-forming GluA/GRIAproteins (GRIA1, GRIA2, GRIA3 and GRIA4) and 4 major auxiliary subunits arranged in a twofold symmetry. One of the two pairs of distinct binding sites is occupied either by CNIH2, CNIH3 or CACNG2, CACNG3. The other harbors CACNG2, CACNG3, CACNG4, CACNG8 or GSG1L. This inner core of AMPAR complex is complemented by outercore constituents binding directly to the GluA/GRIA proteins at sites distinct from the interaction sites of the inner coreconstituents. Outer core constituents include at least PRRT1, PRRT2, CKAMP44/SHISA9, FRRS1L and NRN1. The proteins of the innerand outer core serve as a platform for other, more peripherally associated AMPAR constituents. Alone or in combination, these auxiliary subunits control the gating and pharmacology of the AMPAR complex and profoundly impact their biogenesis and protein processing (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane (By similarity). Celljunction, synapse (By similarity).

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in adult and fetal brain. Very weak expression in medulla, spinal cord and in adult ovary.

Similarity:

Contains 1 DOMON domain.

SWISS:

Q9P0K9

Gene ID: 23732

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 23732Human

Omim: 604574Human

SwissProt: O9P0K9Human

Unigene: 347537Human
Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
merapeutic of diagnostic applications.

