



Rabbit Anti-C1orf67 antibody

SL9788R

Product Name:	C1orf67
Chinese Name:	1号染色体开放阅读框67抗体
Alias:	Chromosome 1 open reading frame 67; Coiled coil domain containing protein C1orf67; Hypothetical protein LOC200095; MGC149665; MGC149666; MGC27277; MGC51214; DYH14 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	400kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human C1orf67/DNAH14:201-300/3507
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:	Dyneins are multisubunit, high molecular weight ATPases that interact with microtubules to generate force by converting the chemical energy of ATP into the mechanical energy of movement. Cytoplasmic or axonemal Dynein heavy, intermediate, light and light-intermediate chains are all components of minus end-

directed motors; the complex transports cellular cargos towards the central region of the cell. Axonemal dynein motors contain one to three non-identical heavy chains and cause a sliding of microtubules in the axonemes of cilia and flagella in a mechanism necessary for cilia to beat and propel the cell. DNAH14 (dynein, axonemal, heavy chain 14), also known as C1orf67 or HL18, is a 3,507 amino acid member of the dynein heavy chain protein family. DNAH14 is one of the force generating protein of respiratory cilia and may be involved in sperm motility through sperm flagellar assembly.

Function:

Force generating protein of respiratory cilia. Produces force towards the minus ends of microtubules. Dynein has ATPase activity; the force-producing power stroke is thought to occur on release of ADP. Involved in sperm motility; implicated in sperm flagellar assembly (By similarity).

Subunit:

Consists of at least two heavy chains and a number of intermediate and light chains.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium axoneme (Potential).

Similarity:

Belongs to the dynein heavy chain family.

SWISS:

Q0VDD8

Gene ID:

200095

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 200095](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q0VDD8](#)Human

[Unigene: 133977](#)Human

Important Note:

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