

SHROOM4 蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR17475

英文名称： SHROOM4

中文名称： SHROOM4 蛋白抗体

别名： Protein Shroom4; RP11-119E20.1; Second homolog of apical protein; SHAP; SHRM4_HUMAN; Shroom family member 4; SHROOM4.

研究领域： 细胞生物 发育生物学 信号转导 细胞骨架

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量 : 165kDa

细胞定位 : 细胞浆

性 状 : Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度 : 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 : KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SHROOM4:551-650/1493

亚 型 : IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : 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

产品介绍 : This gene encodes a member of the APX/Shroom family, which contain an N-terminal PDZ domain and a C-terminal ASD2 motif. The encoded protein may play a role in cytoskeletal architecture. Mutations in this gene have been linked to Stocco dos Santos X-linked mental retardation syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009]

Function:

Probable regulator of cytoskeletal architecture that plays an important role in development. May regulate cellular and cytoskeletal architecture by modulating the spatial distribution of myosin II.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton. Shows partial colocalization with the cytoplasmic pool of F-actin.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in all fetal and adult tissues investigated. Expressed in adult heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. In brain regions detected in cerebellum, cerebral cortex, medulla, spinal cord, occipital pole, frontal lobe, temporal lobe and putamen. The expression is strongest in the medulla and weakest in the cerebral cortex.

DISEASE:

Defects in SHROOM4 are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked Stocco dos Santos type (SDSX) [MIM:300434]. A syndrome characterized by severe mental retardation with hyperactivity, aggressive behavior, delayed or no speech, and seizures. Additional features include congenital bilateral hip luxation, short stature, and kyphosis. Note=A chromosomal aberration involving SHROOM4 is a cause of X-linked mental retardation (XLMR). Translocation t(X;8)(p11.22;p23.3) with FBXO25.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving SHROOM4 is a cause of X-linked mental retardation (XLMR). Translocation t(X;19).

Similarity:

Belongs to the Shroom family.

Contains 1 ASD2 domain.

Contains 1 PDZ (DHR) domain.

SWISS:

Q9ULL8

Gene ID:

57477

Important Note:

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