KIAA1618 蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR17018

英文名称： KIAA1618

中文名称： KIAA1618 蛋白抗体

别　　名： ALK lymphoma oligomerization partner on chromosome 17; ALO17; RN213_HUMAN; Hypothetical protein LOC57714; Protein ALO17.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　免疫学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应　： Human,

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： 591kDa

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 KIAA1618:551-650/5207

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 : There are three isoforms. A chromosomal aberration involving KIAA1618 is associated with anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALCL). Translocation t(2;17)(p23;q25) with ALK.

Function:

Probable E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that may play a role in angiogenesis. May also have an ATPase activity.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed (at protein level).

Post-translational modifications:

Autoubiquitinates.

DISEASE:

Moyamoya disease 2 (MYMY2) [MIM:607151]: A progressive cerebral angiopathy characterized by bilateral intracranial carotid artery stenosis and telangiectatic vessels in the region of the basal ganglia. The abnormal vessels resemble a 'puff of smoke' (moyamoya) on cerebral angiogram. Affected individuals can develop transient ischemic attacks and/or cerebral infarction, and rupture of the collateral vessels can cause intracranial hemorrhage. Hemiplegia of sudden onset and epileptic seizures constitute the prevailing presentation in childhood, while subarachnoid bleeding occurs more frequently in adults. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:21048783, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21799892}. Note=Disease susceptibility is associated with variations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.

SWISS:

Q9HCF4

Gene ID:

57714

Important Note:

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