跨膜γ羧基酸蛋白 1 抗体

产品货号： mlR19433

英文名称： PRRG1

中文名称： 跨膜γ羧基酸蛋白 1 抗体

别　　名： PRGP1; Proline rich gamma carboxyglutamic acid protein 1; Proline rich Gla (G carboxyglutamic acid) 1; Proline rich Gla (G carboxyglutamic acid) polypeptide 1; Proline rich Gla protein 1; Proline-rich gamma-carboxyglutamic acid protein 1; Proline-rich Gla protein 1; PRRG1; TMG1; TMG1_HUMAN; Transmembrane gamma carboxyglutamic acid protein 1 [Precursor]; Transmembrane gamma-carboxyglutamic acid protein 1.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　免疫学　细胞膜蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow,

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： 23kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PRRG1:21-100/318 <Extracellular>

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 vitamin K-dependent, gamma-carboxyglutamic acid (Gla)-containing, single-pass transmembrane protein. This protein contains a Gla domain at the N-terminus, preceded by a propeptide sequence required for post-translational gamma-carboxylation of specific glutamic acid residues by a vitamin K-dependent gamma-carboxylase. The C-terminus is proline-rich containing PPXY and PXXP motifs found in a variety of signaling and cytoskeletal proteins. This gene is highly expressed in the spinal cord. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010]

Subcellular Location:

Membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in the spinal cord.

Post-translational modifications:

Gla residues are produced after subsequent post-translational modifications of glutamate by a vitamin K-

dependent gamma-carboxylase.

Similarity:

Contains 1 Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain.

SWISS:

O14668

Gene ID:

5638

Important Note:

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