Elabscience Biotechnology Co., Ltd.



A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

C16orf45 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-17744

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat

Immunogen Synthetic peptide of human C16orf45

Host Rabbit Isotype IgG

Purification Antigen affinity purification

Conjugation Unconjugated

Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

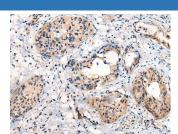
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC 1:30-1:150

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using C16orf45 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:45(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using C16orf45 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:45(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

Background

C16orf45, also known as FLJ32618, is a 204 amino acid protein encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 16. Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias. Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene. An association with systemic lupus erythematosis and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SLC5A11 as a potential autoimmune modifier.

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