

DRG1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E-AB-11166

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

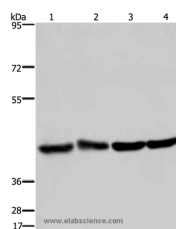
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human DRG1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

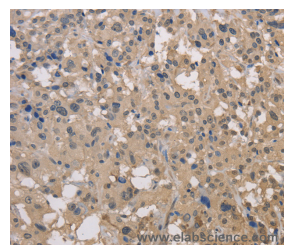
Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200

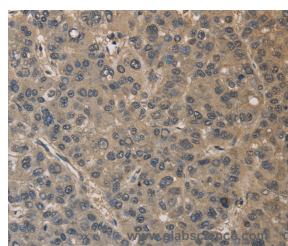
Data



Western Blot analysis of Human fetal liver and brain tissue, 293T and HeLa cell using DRG1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:350
Calculated Mw:41kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer using DRG1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using DRG1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

DRG1 (developmentally regulated GTP binding protein 1), also known as NEDD3 (neural precursor cell expressed developmentally down-regulated protein 3), is a 367 amino acid protein that localizes to the cytoplasm and belongs to the GTP1/OBG family. Expressed at high levels in heart, kidney and skeletal muscle and at lower levels in brain, liver,

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placenta, lung, colon and spleen, DRG1 binds to TAL1 and TAL2 and is thought to play a role in cell proliferation and differentiation, as well as in apoptosis, suggesting a role in tumor formation and metastasis. DRG1 is subject to polyubiquitination and sumoylation, the former of which induces proteolytic degradation. The gene encoding DRG1 maps to human chromosome 22, which houses over 500 genes and is the second smallest human chromosome. Mutations in several of the genes that map to chromosome 22 are involved in the development of Phelan-McDermid syndrome, Neurofibromatosis type 2, autism and schizophrenia.

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