KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-19203

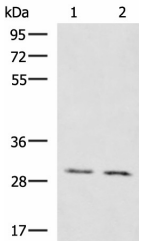
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human KRCC1
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
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:300

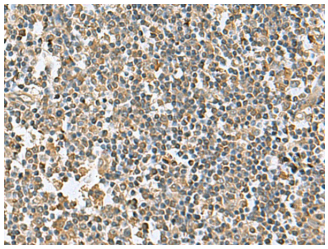
Data



Western blot analysis of Mouse brain tissue Mouse kidney tissue lysates using KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1350

Observed-MW:Refer to figures

Calculated-MW:31 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:95(×200)

Preparation & 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

KRCC1 (lysine-rich coiled-coil 1), also known as CHBP2 (cryptogenic hepatitis-binding protein 2), is a 259 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 2p11.2.Consisting of 237 million bases, chromosome 2 is the second largest human chromosome and encodes over 1,400 genes.A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2.Harlequin icthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene.The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8.An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alstr m syndrome, is due to mutations in the ALMS1 gene.Interestingly, chromosome 2 contains what appears to be a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes seen in modern form today in apes.