

KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-19203

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

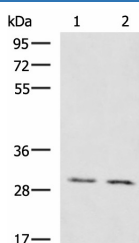
Description

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.

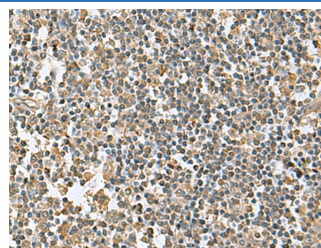
Applications

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



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

Observed-MV:Refer to figures

Calculated-MV:31 kDa

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 ichthyosis, 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, Alström 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.

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