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 hum	Synthetic peptide of human C16orf45	
Host	Rabbit		
Isotype	IgG		
Purification	Antigen affinity purification		
Conjugation	Unconjugated	Unconjugated	
buffer	Phosphate buffered solut	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.	
Applications	Recommended Dilut	Recommended Dilution	
IHC	1:30-1:150		
Data			
tissue using C16orf45 I	of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of	Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using C16orf45 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:45(×200)	
1:45(×200) at dilution of 1:45(×200) Preparation & Storage			
Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12	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			
Chromosome 16 encode	s over 900 genes in approximately 9	in encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 16. 0 million base pairs, makes up nearly 3% of human cellular	

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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