## **KRCC1** Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-53125



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

| Reactivity   | Human  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 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   | <b>Recommended Dilution</b>  | 1   |
| IHC  | 1:50-1:200   |   |
| Data   |  |   |
| 5  |  |   |
| Immunohistochemis  | try of paraffin-embedded Human   | nmunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver  |
|  |  | nmunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver<br>ncer tissue using KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilutior |
| colorectal cancer tissue                                   |  |   |
| colorectal cancer tissue                                   | using KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody at cation of 1:60(×200)                                      | ncer tissue using KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution   |
| colorectal cancer tissue<br>dilut                          | using KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody at ca<br>ion of 1:60(×200)                                   | ncer tissue using KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution   |
| colorectal cancer tissue<br>dilut<br>Preparation & Storage | using KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody at ca<br>ion of 1:60(×200)<br>Store at -20°C Valid for 12 mo | ncer tissue using KRCC1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution<br>of 1:60(×200)  |

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.

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