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Recombinant QSOX1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301645L

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

Description

Reactivity Human;

Immunogen Recombinant human QSOX1 fragment

HostRabbitIsotypeIgG, κCloneA348

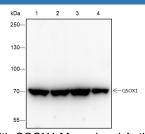
Purification Protein A purified

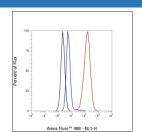
Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB 1:500-1:1000 FCM 1:100 IP 1:25-1:50

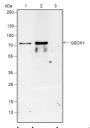
Data





Western Blot with QSOX1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of Flow cytometric analysis of human QSOX1 expression on 1:1000. Lane 1: MCF-7, Lane 2: MDA-MB-231, Lane 3: MDA-MB-231 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-

T47D, Lane 4: 293T Observed-MW:67 kDa Calculated-MW:83 kDa MDA-MB-231 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human QSOX1, then a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunoprecipitation analysis using anti-QSOX1 Monoclonal Antibody. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using QSOX1 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:50. Lane 1: 5% Input, Lane 2: QSOX1 Monoclonal Antibody, Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG Isotype

Observed-MW:67 kDa Calculated-MW:83 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com



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Shipping Ice bag

Background

QSOX1 belongs to the family of FAD-dependent sulfhydryl oxidases and is an atypical disulfide catalyst. QSOX1 is mainly located in the Golgi apparatus and endoplasmic reticulum (ER) in human embryonic fibroblasts, and it cooperates with protein disulfide isomerase (PDI) to help fold new-born proteins in the cell. QSOX1 is mainly expressed in the heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, and pancreas, and is very weakly expressed in the brain and kidneys. Studies have found that the increase of QSOX1 expression in tumor cells enables tumor cells to actively circumvent the mechanism of apoptosis mediated by reactive oxygen species.

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