Elabscience Biotechnology Co., Ltd.



A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

C1orf101 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-18562

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

Description

Reactivity Human

Immunogen Fusion protein of human Clorf101

Host Rabbit Isotype IgG

Purification Antigen affinity purification

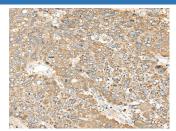
Conjugation Unconjugated

Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC 1:50-1:300

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using C1orf101 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:65(×200)

Preparation & Storage

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

Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma. The Clorf101 gene product has been provisionally designated Clorf101 pending further characterization.

For Research Use Only

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