DDHD1 Antibody

Catalog No: #47033

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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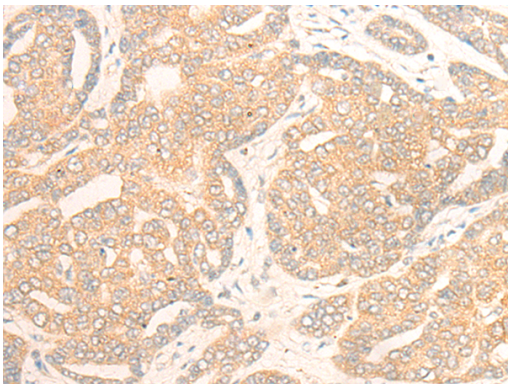
Description

Product Name	DDHD1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	WB, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total DDHD1 protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human DDHD1
Target Name	DDHD1
Other Names	SPG28; PAPLA1; PA-PLA1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q8NEL9 NCBI Gene ID:80821Gene Accssion:NP_001153620
Uniprot	Q8NEL9
GeneID	80821;
Calculated MW	100 kDa
Concentration	0.6mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20C

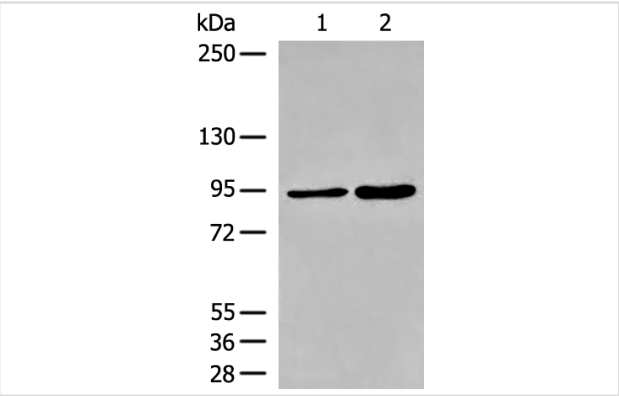
Application Details

Western blotting:1:200-1000Immunofluorescence:1: 20-100

Images



The image is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using 47033(DDHD1 Antibody) at dilution 1/20. (Original magnification: ?00)



Gel: 6%SDS-PAGE
Lysate: 40 µg, Lane 1-2: Hela and Raji cell lysates
Primary antibody:DDHD1 Antibody at dilution 1/250
Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution
Exposure time: 90 seconds

Background

This gene is a member of the intracellular phospholipase A1 gene family. The protein encoded by this gene preferentially hydrolyzes phosphatidic acid. It is a cytosolic protein with some mitochondrial localization, and is thought to be involved in the regulation of mitochondrial dynamics. Overexpression of this gene causes fragmentation of the tubular structures in mitochondria, while depletion of the gene results in mitochondrial tubule elongation. Deletion of this gene in male mice caused fertility defects, resulting from disruption in the organization of the mitochondria during spermiogenesis. In humans, mutations in this gene have been associated with hereditary spastic paraplegia (HSP), also known as Strumpell-Lorrain disease, or, familial spastic paraparesis (FSP). This inherited disorder is characterized by progressive weakness and spasticity of the legs. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only