

C9orf72 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #29519



Package Size: #29519-1 50ul #29519-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

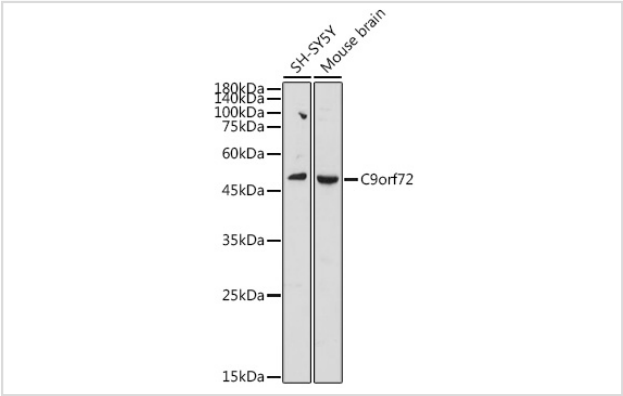
Description

Product Name	C9orf72 Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	WB,IHC,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human C9orf72 (NP_060795.1).
Other Names	C9orf72;ALSFTD;DENNL72;FTDALS;FTDALS1
Accession No.	Uniprot:Q96LT7GeneID:203228
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GeneID	203228
Calculated MW	54kDa
SDS-PAGE MW	50KDa
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

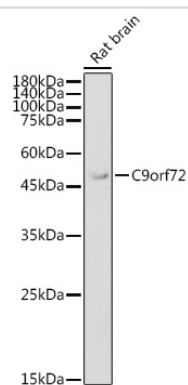
Application Details

WB1:500 - 1:2000IHC1:50 - 1:100IF1:50 - 1:200

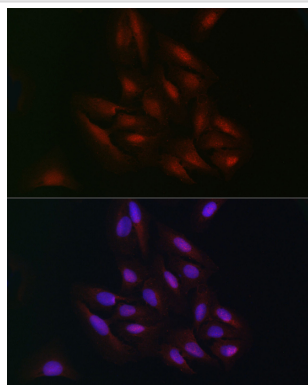
Images



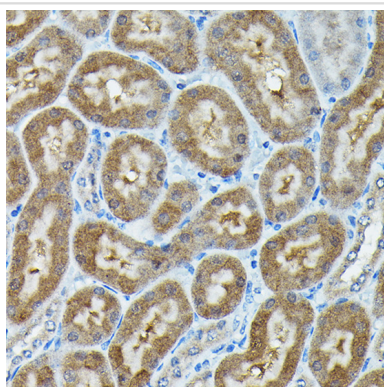
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using C9orf72 antibody.



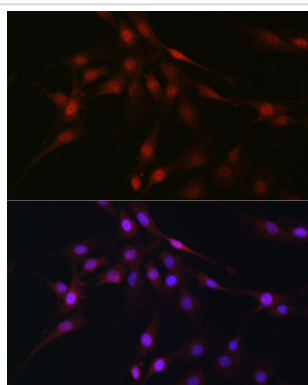
Western blot analysis of extracts of Rat brain, using C9orf72 antibody.



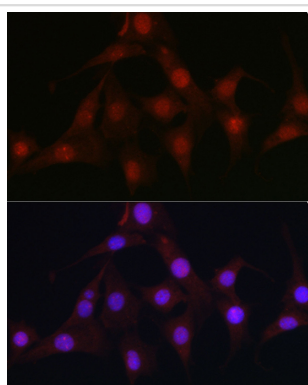
Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using C9orf72 Rabbit pAb.



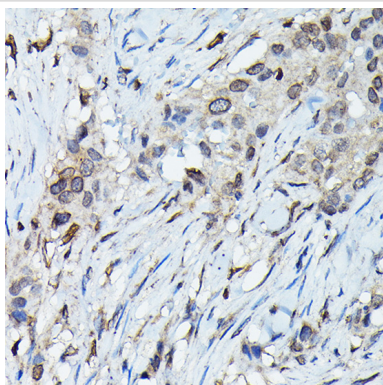
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using C9orf72 Rabbit pAb.



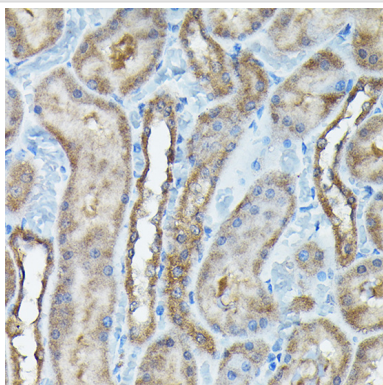
Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using C9orf72 Rabbit pAb.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using C9orf72 Rabbit pAb.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human esophageal cancer using C9orf72 Rabbit pAb.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat kidney using C9orf72 Rabbit pAb.

Background

The protein encoded by this gene plays an important role in the regulation of endosomal trafficking, and has been shown to interact with Rab proteins that are involved in autophagy and endocytic transport. Expansion of a GGGGCC repeat from 2-22 copies to 700-1600 copies in the intronic sequence between alternate 5' exons in transcripts from this gene is associated with 9p-linked ALS (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) and FTD (frontotemporal dementia) (PMID: 21944778, 21944779). Studies suggest that hexanucleotide expansions could result in the selective stabilization of repeat-containing pre-mRNA, and the accumulation of insoluble dipeptide repeat protein aggregates that could be pathogenic in FTD-ALS patients (PMID: 23393093). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only