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BSDC1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16839b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9NW68
Other Accession	Q80Y55, Q3SX22, NP_060515.3
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB36583
Calculated MW	47163
Antigen Region	397-425

Additional Information

Gene ID	55108
Other Names	BSD domain-containing protein 1, BSDC1
Target/Specificity	This BSDC1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 397-425 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human BSDC1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	BSDC1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BSDC1

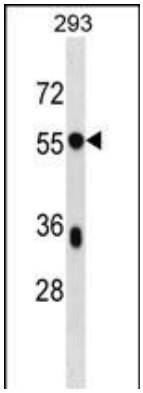
Background

BSDC1 is a 430 amino acid protein encoded by a gene mapping to chromosome 1. 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.

References

Oh, J.H., et al. Mamm. Genome 16(12):942-954(2005)
Fu, G.K., et al. Genomics 84(1):205-210(2004)
Clark, H.F., et al. Genome Res. 13(10):2265-2270(2003)

Images



BSDC1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP16839b) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the BSDC1 antibody detected the BSDC1 protein (arrow).