

FUZ/FUZZY Rabbit pAb

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Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E

Primary Accession Q9BT04
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 45679
Physical State Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FUZ/FUZZY

Epitope Specificity 101-200/418

Isotype IgG

Purity affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm; cytoskeleton.

SIMILARITY Belongs to the fuzzy family.

Important Note This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions FUZ is a 418 amino acid protein that localizes to both the cytoskeleton and the

cytoplasm and is a human homolog of the Drosophila fuzzy protein. Existing as three alternatively spliced isoforms, FUZ is thought to be involved in regulating cytoskeletal function and may also play a role in maintaining cell

polarity in epithelial cells. The gene encoding FUZ maps to human

chromosome 19, which is the genetic home for a number of immunoglobulin superfamily members, including the killer cell and leukocyte Ig-like receptors, several ICAMs, the CEACAM and PSG family and Fc receptors (FcRs). Key genes

for eye color and hair color also map to chromosome 19.

Additional Information

Gene ID 80199

Other Names Protein fuzzy homolog, FUZ, FY

Dilution WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-

500,ELISA=1:5000-10000

Storage Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When

reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name FUZ

Synonyms FY

Function Probable planar cell polarity effector involved in cilium biogenesis. May

regulate protein and membrane transport to the cilium. Proposed to function as core component of the CPLANE (ciliogenesis and planar polarity effectors) complex involved in the recruitment of peripheral IFT-A proteins to basal bodies. May regulate the morphogenesis of hair follicles which depends on functional primary cilia. Binds phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate with highest

affinity, followed by phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate and

phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate (By similarity).

Cellular Location Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q2HZX7}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q2HZX7}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal

body {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:Q3UYI6}

Background

FUZ is a 418 amino acid protein that localizes to both the cytoskeleton and the cytoplasm and is a human homolog of the Drosophila fuzzy protein. Existing as three alternatively spliced isoforms, FUZ is thought to be involved in regulating cytoskeletal function and may also play a role in maintaining cell polarity in epithelial cells. The gene encoding FUZ maps to human chromosome 19, which is the genetic home for a number of immunoglobulin superfamily members, including the killer cell and leukocyte Ig-like receptors, several ICAMs, the CEACAM and PSG family and Fc receptors (FcRs). Key genes for eye color and hair color also map to chromosome 19.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.