10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

FAM132A Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP55691

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q5T7M4
Reactivity	Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	32416
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human C1QTNF12
Epitope Specificity	151-250/302
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	Secreted.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the FAM132 family.
SUBUNIT	Homomultimer; disulfide-linked. May interact with ERFE (By similarity).
Post-translational modifications	Processed into Adipolin fC1QTNF12 and Adipolin gC1QTNF12 by FURIN. Insulin enhances endogenous C1QTNF12 cleavage.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	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 FAM132A gene product has been provisionally designated FAM132A pending further characterization.

Additional Information

Gene ID	388581
Other Names	Adipolin, Adipose-derived insulin-sensitizing factor, C1q and TNF related

	protein 12, Complement C1q tumor necrosis factor-related protein 12, Adipolin fC1QTNF12, Adipolin fCTRP12, Adipolin full-length form, Adipolin gC1QTNF12, Adipolin cleaved form, Adipolin gCTRP12, C1QTNF12 (HGNC:32308)
Target/Specificity	Predominantly expressed by adipose tissues.
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
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	C1QTNF12 (HGNC:32308)
Function	Insulin-sensitizing adipocyte-secreted protein (adipokine) that regulates glucose metabolism in liver and adipose tissue. Promotes glucose uptake in adipocytes and suppresses de novo glucose production in hepatocytes via the PI3K-Akt signaling pathway. Administration lead to reduction of blood glucose. Able to attenuate inflammation in fat tissue.
Cellular Location	[Adipolin fC1QTNF12]: Secreted
Tissue Location	Predominantly expressed by adipose tissues.