

DIF14/LMBR1 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP59292

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8WVP7
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Human, Rat, Dog, Pig, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	55098
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LMBR1/DIF14
Epitope Specificity	301-400/490
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	Membrane.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the LIMR family.
DISEASE	Defects in LMBR1 are associated with preaxial polydactyly type 2 (PPD2); also known as polydactyly of triphalangeal thumb. Polydactyly consists of duplication of the distal phalanx. The thumb in PPD2 is usually opposable and possesses a normal metacarpal. The mutations do not change the normal expression of LMBR1, but alter the expression of SHH by disrupting a long-range, cis-regulatory element of that gene.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	LMBR1 is a 490 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that is widely expressed with strongest expression in heart and pancreas. Belonging to the LIMR family, LMBR1 shares 95% sequence identity with the mouse protein and may play crucial role in the evolution of limb and skeletal system. LMBR1 is critical for expression of sonic hedgehog (Shh) in the developing posterior limb bud mesenchyme. Mutations in the gene encoding LMBR1 is the cause of several rare conditions such as acheiroropy (ACHP) and syndactyly type 4 (SDYT4). ACHP is an autosomal recessive inherited disorder characterized by bilateral congenital amputations of the hands and feet. LMBR1L (limb region 1 protein homolog-like), also known as LIMR (Lipocalin-1-interacting membrane receptor), is a 489 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that is thought to act as a receptor for Lipocalin-1 and may also assist in its endocytosis.

Additional Information

Gene ID	64327
Other Names	Limb region 1 protein homolog, Differentiation-related gene 14 protein,

LMBR1, C7orf2, DIF14

Target/Specificity Widely expressed with strongest expression in heart and pancreas.

Dilution WB=1:500-2000

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 LMBR1

Synonyms C7orf2, DIF14

Function Putative membrane receptor.

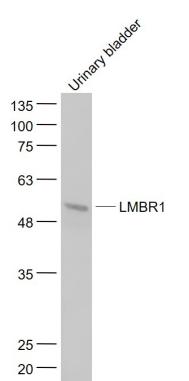
Cellular Location Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location Widely expressed with strongest expression in heart and pancreas.

Background

LMBR1 is a 490 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that is widely expressed with strongest expression in heart and pancreas. Belonging to the LIMR family, LMBR1 shares 95% sequence identity with the mouse protein and may play crucial role in the evolution of limb and skeletal system. LMBR1 is critical for expression of sonic hedgehog (Shh) in the developing posterior limb bud mesenchyme. Mutations in the gene encoding LMBR1 is the cause of several rare conditions such as achondroplasia (ACHP) and syndactyly type 4 (SDYT4). ACHP is an autosomal recessive inherited disorder characterized by bilateral congenital amputations of the hands and feet. LMBR1L (limb region 1 protein homolog-like), also known as LIMR (Lipocalin-1-interacting membrane receptor), is a 489 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that is thought to act as a receptor for Lipocalin-1 and may also assist in its endocytosis.

Images



Sample:
Urinary bladder (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti- DIF14/LMBR1 (AP59292) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 55 kD
Observed band size: 55 kD

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