

RNF213 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP94783

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9HCF4
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Human, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RNF213
Epitope Specificity	4701-4800/5207
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.
DISEASE	Defects in RNF213 are the cause of susceptibility to Moyamoya disease type 2 (MYMY2) [MIM:607151]. A progressive cerebral angiopathy characterized by bilateral intracranial carotid artery stenosis and telangiectatic vessels in the region of the basal ganglia. The abnormal vessels resemble a 'puff of smoke' (moyamoya) on cerebral angiogram. Affected individuals can develop transient ischemic attacks and/or cerebral infarction, and rupture of the collateral vessels can cause intracranial hemorrhage. Hemiplegia of sudden onset and epileptic seizures constitute the prevailing presentation in childhood, while subarachnoid bleeding occurs more frequently in adults. Note=A chromosomal aberration involving ALO17 is associated with anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALCL). Translocation t(2;17)(p23;q25) with ALK.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The RING-type zinc finger motif is present in a number of viral and eukaryotic proteins and is made up of a conserved cysteine-rich domain that is able to bind two zinc atoms. Proteins that contain this conserved domain are generally involved in the ubiquitination pathway of protein degradation. RNF213 (ring finger protein 213), also known as NET57, is a 3,280 amino acid protein containing one RING-type zinc finger domain through which it may play a role in transcriptional regulation and protein degradation. RNF213 is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 17, which comprises over 2.5% of the human genome and encodes over 1,200 genes. Two key tumor suppressor genes are associated with chromosome 17, namely, p53 and BRCA1. Tumor suppressor p53 is necessary for maintenance of cellular genetic integrity by moderating cell fate through DNA repair versus cell death. Malfunction or loss of p53 expression is associated with malignant cell growth and Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Like p53, BRCA1 is directly involved in DNA repair, though specifically it is recognized as a genetic determinant of early onset breast cancer and predisposition to cancers of the ovary, colon, prostate

gland and fallopian tubes.

Additional Information

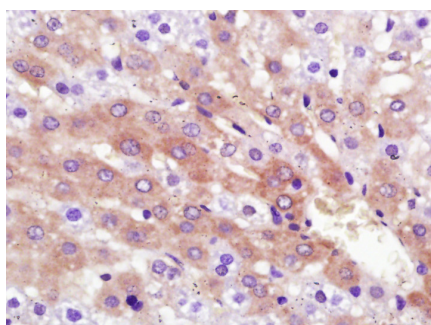
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Background

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Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat liver); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (RNF213) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP94783) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

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