

FAM161A Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP96275

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q3B820
Other Accession	Q3B820
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat, Mouse, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	76752
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FAM161A
Epitope Specificity	301-400/660
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, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Cell projection, cilium. Note=Localized to the region between the outer and inner photoreceptor segments, corresponding to the photoreceptor connecting cilium.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the FAM161 family.
SUBUNIT	Interacts (via C-terminus) with microtubules. Interacts with LCA5, CEP290 and SDCCAG8. Interacts with FAM161B.
DISEASE	Defects in FAM161A are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 28 (RP28) [MIM:606068]. A retinal dystrophy belonging to the group of pigmentary retinopathies. Retinitis pigmentosa is characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination and primary loss of rod photoreceptor cells followed by secondary loss of cone photoreceptors. Patients typically have night vision blindness and loss of midperipheral visual field. As their condition progresses, they lose their far peripheral visual field and eventually central vision as well.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Isoform 1 and isoform 3 are widely expressed with highest levels in retina and testis, with isoform 1 being the most abundant in all tissues tested. Involvement in disease:Defects in FAM161A are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 28 (RP28) . A retinal dystrophy belonging to the group of pigmentary retinopathies. Retinitis pigmentosa is characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination and primary loss of rod photoreceptor cells followed by secondary loss of cone photoreceptors. Patients typically have night vision blindness and loss of midperipheral visual field. As their condition progresses, they lose their far peripheral visual field and eventually central vision as well.

Additional Information

Gene ID	84140
Other Names	RP28; RGD1304999; F161A_HUMAN; FAM161A; F161A_RAT; FAM161 centrosomal protein A; retinitis pigmentosa 28 (autosomal recessive); family with sequence similarity 161, member A; family with sequence similarity 161 member A
Target/Specificity	Isoform 1 and isoform 3 are widely expressed with highest levels in retina and testis, with isoform 1 being the most abundant in all tissues tested.
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	FAM161A
Function	Involved in ciliogenesis.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Cell projection, cilium. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole Note=Localized to the region between the outer and inner photoreceptor segments, corresponding to the photoreceptor connecting cilium Localizes to the inner scaffold in the central region of centrioles
Tissue Location	Isoform 1 and isoform 3 are widely expressed with highest levels in retina and testis, with isoform 1 being the most abundant in all tissues tested.

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