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Adracalin Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97916

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9NRG9
Other Accession	Q9NRG9
Predicted	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	59574
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Adracalin
Epitope Specificity	51-150/546
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Contains 4 WD repeats.
DISEASE	Defects in AAAS are the cause of achalasia-addisonianism-alacrima syndrome (AAAS) [MIM:231550]; also known as triple-A syndrome or Allgrove syndrome. AAAS is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by adreno-corticotropic hormone (ACTH)-resistant adrenal failure, achalasia of the esophageal cardia and alacrima. The syndrome is associated with variable and progressive neurological impairment involving the central, peripheral, and autonomic nervous system. Other features such as palmoplantar hyperkeratosis, short stature, facial dysmorphy and osteoporosis may also be present.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Aladin (Adracalin) belongs to a family of WD repeat-containing proteins. These proteins have a wide variety of functions, including signal transduction regulation, RNA processing and transcription. Aladin plays a role in peripheral and central nervous system development. It is widely expressed, with the highest expression seen in pituitary gland, corpus callosum, cerebellum, adrenal gland and gastrointestinal structures. Defects in Aladin cause the autosomal recessive disorder achalasia-addisonianism-alacrima (triple A) syndrome. Triple A syndrome is characterized by achalasia, alacrima and adrenocortico-tropin-resistant adrenal insufficiency. Robust expression in neural systems associated with cognitive, motor and sensory functions is consistent with the myriad of symptoms experienced by patients with triple A syndrome.

Additional Information

Gene ID	8086
Other Names	AAA; AAASb; ADRACALA; ADRACALIN; ALADIN; GL003; D030041N15Rik;

	AAAS_HUMAN; AAAS; AAAS_MOUSE; aladin WD repeat nucleoporin; achalasia, adrenocortical insufficiency, alacrimia (Allgrove, triple-A); achalasia, adrenocortical insufficiency, alacrimia; Allgrove, triple-A
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	AAAS
Synonyms	ADRACALA
Function	Plays a role in the normal development of the peripheral and central nervous system (PubMed:11062474, PubMed:11159947, PubMed:16022285). Required for the correct localization of aurora kinase AURKA and the microtubule minus end-binding protein NUMA1 as well as a subset of AURKA targets which ensures proper spindle formation and timely chromosome alignment (PubMed:26246606).
Cellular Location	Nucleus, nuclear pore complex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Nucleus envelope. Note=In metaphase cells localizes within the spindle with some accumulation around spindle poles, with the highest concentration between the centrosome and metaphase plate (PubMed:26246606). The localization to the spindle is microtubule- mediated (PubMed:26246606).
Tissue Location	Widely expressed (PubMed:11159947, PubMed:16022285). Particularly abundant in cerebellum, corpus callosum, adrenal gland, pituitary gland, gastrointestinal structures and fetal lung (PubMed:11159947).

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