

NACAD Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99618

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q15069
Other Accession	Q15069
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	161101
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NACAD
Epitope Specificity	1351-1450/1562
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the NAC-alpha family. Contains 1 NAC-A/B (NAC-alpha/beta) domain.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	NACAD is a 1,562 amino acid protein that prevents non-secretory polypeptides from targeting the endoplasmic reticulum. Localizing to both the cytoplasm and nucleus, NACAD belongs to the NAC-alpha family and contains one NAC-A/B (NAC-alpha/beta) domain. The gene encoding NACAD maps to human chromosome 7, which houses over 1,000 genes and comprises nearly 5% of the human genome. Chromosome 7 has been linked to Osteogenesis imperfecta, Pendred syndrome, Lissencephaly, Citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome. The deletion of a portion of the q arm of chromosome 7 is associated with Williams-Beuren syndrome, a condition characterized by mild mental retardation, an unusual comfort and friendliness with strangers and an elfin appearance. Deletions of portions of the q arm of chromosome 7 are also seen in a number of myeloid disorders including cases of acute myelogenous leukemia and myelodysplasia.

Additional Information

Gene ID	23148
Other Names	NACAD_HUMAN; NACAD; KIAA0363; NAC alpha domain containing
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

Name	NACAD
Synonyms	KIAA0363
Function	May prevent inappropriate targeting of non-secretory polypeptides to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). May bind to nascent polypeptide chains as they emerge from the ribosome and block their interaction with the signal recognition particle (SRP), which normally targets nascent secretory peptides to the ER. May also reduce the inherent affinity of ribosomes for protein translocation sites in the ER membrane (M sites) (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

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