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PALMD Antibody

Catalog # ASC11943

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, E
Primary Accession	Q9NP74
Other Accession	NP_060204, 8923243
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	62758
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	PALMD antibody can be used for detection of PALMD by Western blot at 1 - 2 g/ml. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	54873
Other Names	Palmdelphin, Paralemmin-like protein, PALMD, C1orf11, PALML
Target/Specificity	PALMD; PALMD antibody is human specific. At least two isoforms are known to exist.
Reconstitution & Storage	PALMD antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year.
Precautions	PALMD Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PALMD
Synonyms	C1orf11, PALML
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Cell projection, dendrite. Cell projection, dendritic spine
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous. Most abundant in cardiac and skeletal muscle.

Background

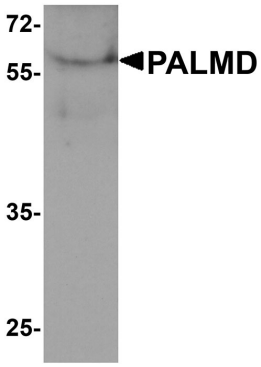
Palmdelphin (PALMD) is a member of the paralemmin families that are lipid-anchored proteins having a role

in the cell shape control and cell dynamics (1,2). While Paralemmin proteins typically anchor to the cytoplasm through via palmytoylation and prenylation, PALMD is found predominantly in the cytosol (3). PALMD is targeted to the nucleus to induce apoptosis in response to DNA damage (3-5). Abnormal genetic alterations in PALMD are observed in many malignant tumors (5).

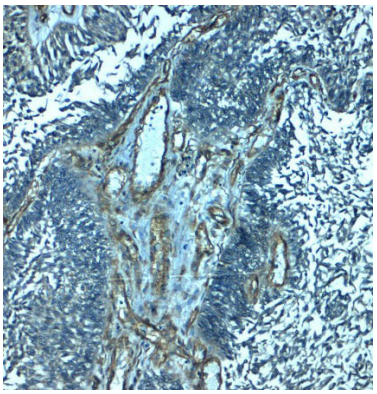
References

Hultqvist G, Ocampo Daza D, Larhammar D, et al. Evolution of the vertebrate paralemmin gene family: ancient origin of gene duplicates suggests distinct functions. PLoS One 2012; 7:e41850.
Andreu N, Escarceller M, Feather S, et al. PALML, a novel paralemmin-related gene mapping on human chromosome 1p21. Gene 2001; 278:33-40.
Hu B, Copeland NG, Gilbert DJ, et al. The paralemmin protein family: identification of paralemmin-2, an isoform differentially spliced to AKAP2/AKAP-KL, and of palmdelphin, a more distant cytosolic relative. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 2001; 285:1369-76.
Dashzeveg N, Taira N, Lu ZG, et al. Palmdelphin, a novel target of p53 with Ser46 phosphorylation, controls cell death in response to DNA damage. Cell Death Dis. 2014; 5:e1221.

Images



Western blot analysis of PALMD in human bladder tissue lysate with PALMD antibody at 1 µg/ml.



Immunohistochemistry of PALMD in human bladder tissue with PALMD antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.