

Rabbit Anti-PEX10 antibody

SL0355R

Product Name PEX10

Chinese Name 过氧化物酶体生物合成因子 10 抗体

Alias AV128229; Gm142; MGC1998; NALD; OTTHUMP00000001658; PBD6A; PBD6B; peroxin 10; Peroxin-10; Peroxisomal biogenesis factor 10; Peroxisome assembly protein 10; Peroxisome biogenesis factor 10; PEX10; PEX10_HUMAN; RING finger protein 69; RNF69; RP23-298E4.1.

Research Area Cell biology Signal transduction

Immunogen Species Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

React Species Mouse, (predicted: Human, Rat, Cow,)

Applications IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Theoretical molecular weight 37kDa

Cellular localization The cell membrane

Form Liquid

Concentration 1mg/ml

immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PEX10: 1-100/326

Lsotype IgG

Purification affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer Solution 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Attention This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PubMed

[PubMed](#)

This gene encodes a protein involved in import of peroxisomal matrix proteins. This protein localizes to the peroxisomal membrane. Mutations in this gene result in phenotypes within the Zellweger spectrum of peroxisomal biogenesis disorders, ranging from neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy to Zellweger syndrome. Alternative splicing results in two transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Somewhat implicated in the biogenesis of peroxisomes.

Subcellular Location:

Peroxisome membrane.

DISEASE:

Peroxisome biogenesis disorder complementation group 7.

The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Disease description:A peroxisomal disorder arising from a failure of protein import into the peroxisomal membrane or matrix. The peroxisome biogenesis disorders (PBD group) are genetically heterogeneous with at least 14 distinct genetic groups as concluded from complementation studies. Include disorders are: Zellweger syndrome (ZWS), neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy (NALD), infantile Refsum disease (IRD), and classical rhizomelic chondrodysplasia punctata (RCDP). ZWS, NALD and IRD are distinct from RCDP and constitute a clinical continuum of overlapping phenotypes known as the Zellweger spectrum (PBD-ZSS). Peroxisome biogenesis disorder 6A.

The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Disease description:A fatal peroxisome biogenesis disorder belonging to the Zellweger disease spectrum and clinically characterized by severe neurologic dysfunction with profound psychomotor retardation, severe hypotonia and neonatal seizures, craniofacial abnormalities, liver dysfunction, and biochemically by the absence of peroxisomes. Additional features include cardiovascular and skeletal defects, renal cysts, ocular abnormalities, and hearing impairment. Most severely affected individuals with the classic form of the disease (classic Zellweger syndrome) die within the first year of life. Peroxisome biogenesis disorder 6B.

The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Disease description:A peroxisome biogenesis disorder that includes neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy (NALD) and infantile Refsum disease (IRD), two milder manifestations of the Zellweger disease spectrum. The clinical course of patients with the NALD and IRD presentation is variable and may include developmental delay, hypotonia, liver dysfunction, sensorineural hearing loss, retinal dystrophy and vision impairment. Children with the NALD presentation may reach their teens, while patients with the IRD presentation may reach adulthood. The clinical conditions are often slowly progressive in particular with respect to loss of hearing and vision. The biochemical abnormalities include accumulation of phytanic acid, very long chain fatty

**Product
Detail**

acids (VLCFA), di- and trihydroxycholestanoic acid and pipercolic acid.

Similarity:

Belongs to the pex2/pex10/pex12 family.
Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.

SWISS:

O60683

Gene ID:

5192

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 5192](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 668173](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 680424](#) Rat

[Omim: 602859](#) Human

[SwissProt: O60683](#) Human

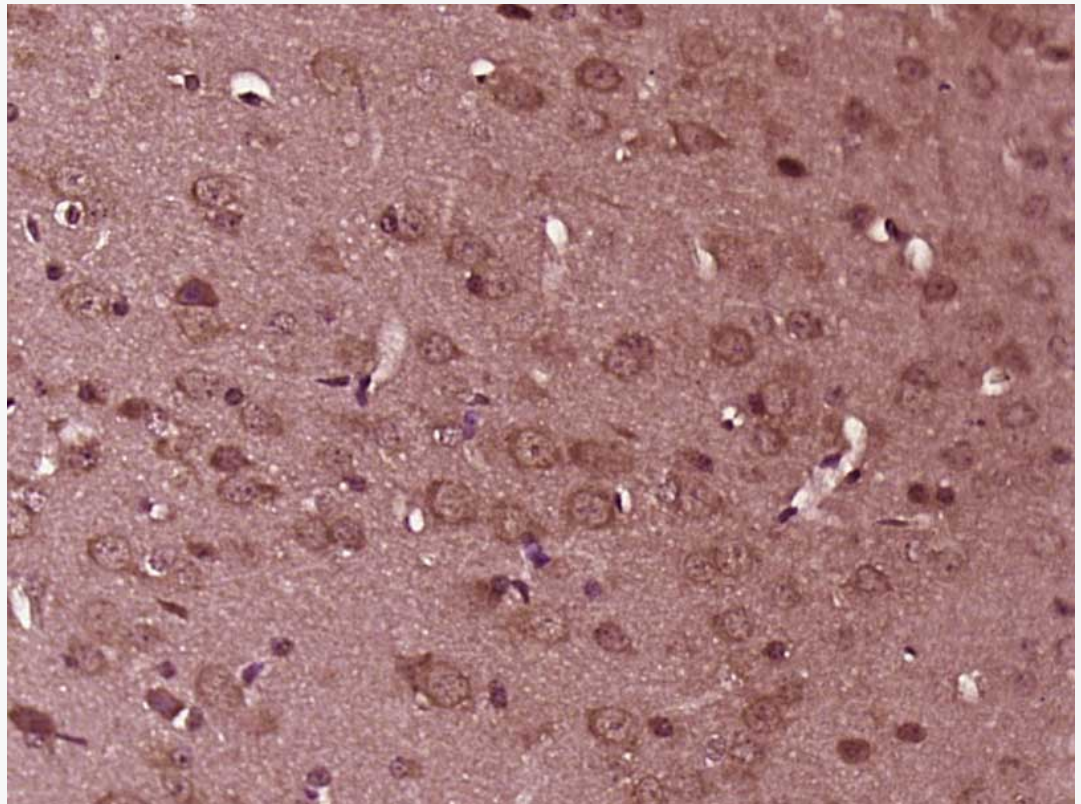
[SwissProt: B1AUE5](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 732228](#) Human

[Unigene: 133114](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 111](#) Rat

**Product
Picture**



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); 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 (PEX10) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0355R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.