SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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Rabbit Anti-MIR16 antibody

SL12039R

Product Name	MIR16
Chinese Name	膜蛋白相互作用蛋白 GDE1 (MIR16) 抗体
Alias	GDE1; GDE1_HUMAN; EC 3.1.4.44; Glycerophosphodiester phosphodiesterase 1; Glycerophosphoinositol glycerophosphodiesterase GDE1; Membrane interacting protein of RGS16; Membrane-interacting protein of RGS16; RGS16 interacting membrane protein; RGS16-interacting membrane protein; Lysophospholipase D GDE1.
Research Area	Cell biology Neurobiology Signal transduction glycoprotein
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse(predicted:Human,Rat,Dog,Pig,Horse,Rabbit)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	38kDa
Cellular localization	cytoplasmic The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MIR16/GDE1: 231-331/331
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℃. 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

Product Detail

GDE1 is a 331 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that localizes to both the membrane and the cytoplasm and contains one GDPD domain. Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, GDE1 uses magnesium as a cofactor to catalyze the conversion of 1-(sn-glycero-3-phospho)-1D-myo-inositol to myo-inositol and sn-glycerol 3-phosphate, an event that is modulated by G protein signaling pathways and provides a link between phosphoinositide metabolism and G protein signal transduction. The gene encoding GDE1 maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, as is Crohn's disease, which is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition.

Function:
MIR6 has glycerophosphoinositol phosphodiesterase activity.

Subunit:
Interacts with RGS16. Interacts with PRAF2.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasmic. Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:
Widely expressed.

Post-translational modifications:
N-glycosylated

Similarity:
Belongs to the glycerophosphoryl diester phosphodiesterase family.
Contains 1 GDPD domain.

SWISS:
Q9NZC3

Gene ID:
51573

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 51573 Human

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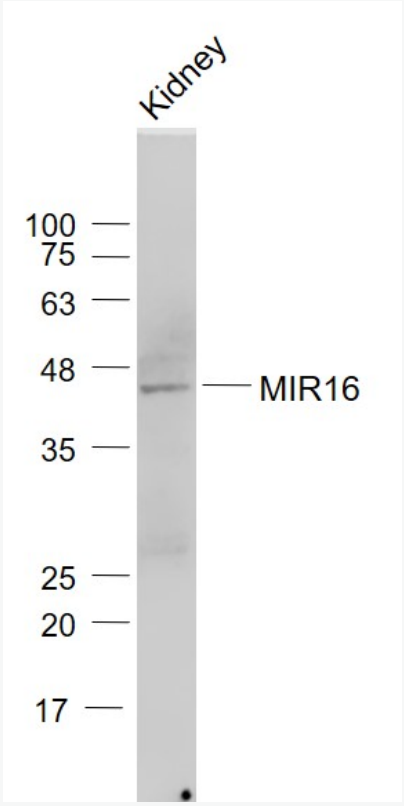
Omim: 605943 Human

SwissProt: Q9NZC3 Human

Unigene: 512607 Human

Product Picture



Sample:

Kidney (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- MIR16 (SL12039R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 38 kD

Observed band size: 40 kD

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