

Rabbit Anti-Ecat1/AF350 Conjugated antibody

SL13596R-AF350

Product Name	Anti-Ecat1/AF350
Chinese Name	AF350 标记的胚胎 Stem cells 相关转录因子 1 抗体
Alias	C6orf221; Chromosome 6 open reading frame 221; ES cell-associated transcript 1 protein; HYDM2; KHD3L_HUMAN; KHDC3-like protein; KHDC3L.
Research Area	Cell biology Stem cells transcriptional regulatory factor
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human IF=1:100-500
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	24kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Ecat1
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Storage	
Product Detail	background: ECAT1 (ES cell-associated transcript 1 protein) is a 217 amino acid protein that belongs to the KHDC1 family. The ECAT1 protein contains an atypical KH domain with amino acid changes at critical sites, suggesting that it may not bind RNA. Expression of ECAT1 appears to be maximal in germinal vesicle

oocytes, it tails off through metaphase II oocytes and is undetectable following the completion of the oocyte to embryo transition. Specifically expressed in the oocytes, recent studies suggest that ECAT1 may function as a regulator of genomic imprinting in the oocyte. Defects in ECAT1 are the cause of hydatidiform mole recurrent type 2 (HYDM2), a disorder characterized by excessive trophoblast development that produces a growing mass of tissue inside the uterus at the beginning of a pregnancy. HYDM2 leads to abnormal pregnancies with no embryo, and cystic degeneration of the chorionic villi.

Tissue Specificity:

Expression appears to be maximal in germinal vesicle oocytes, it tails off through metaphase II oocytes and is undetectable following the completion of the oocyte to embryo transition.

DISEASE:

Defects in KHDC3L are the cause of hydatidiform mole recurrent type 2 (HYDM2) [MIM:614293]. A disorder characterized by excessive trophoblast development that produces a growing mass of tissue inside the uterus at the beginning of a pregnancy. It leads to abnormal pregnancies with no embryo, and cystic degeneration of the chorionic villi.

Similarity:

Belongs to the KHDC1 family. Contains 1 KH domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 154288](#) Human

[Omim: 611687](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q587J8](#) Human

[Unigene: 128326](#) Human

Important Note:

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