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Rabbit Anti-CFC1/AP Conjugated antibody

SL13873R-AP

Product Name	Anti-CFC1/AP
Chinese Name	碱性磷酸酶（AP）标记的内脏移位线管蛋白 CFC1 蛋白抗体
Alias	CFC 1; CFC1; CFC1_HUMAN; CFC1B; CR 1; Cripto 1; Cripto; Cripto FRL 1 cryptic family 1; CRYPTIC; Cryptic family 1; Cryptic family protein 1; Cryptic gene; Cryptic protein; DTGA2; FLJ77897; FRL 1; HTX2; MGC133213.
Research Area	Cell biology Developmental biology Signal transduction Growth factors and hormones
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	15kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CFC1
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	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.
Product Detail	**background:** This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor (EGF)- Cripto, Frl-1, and Cryptic (CFC) family, which are involved in signalling during embryonic development. Proteins in this family share a variant EGF-like motif, a conserved cysteine-rich domain, and a C-terminal hydrophobic

region. The protein encoded by this gene is necessary for patterning the left-right embryonic axis. Mutations in this gene are associated with defects in organ development, including autosomal visceral heterotaxy and congenital heart disease. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012]

Function:
NODAL coreceptor involved in the correct establishment of the left-right axis. May play a role in mesoderm and/or neural patterning during gastrulation.

Subcellular Location:
Cell membrane. Secreted. Does not exhibit a typical GPI-signal sequence. The C-ter hydrophilic extension of the GPI-signal sequence reduces the efficiency of processing and could lead to the production of an secreted unprocessed form. This extension is found only in primates.

Post-translational modifications:
N-glycosylated.

DISEASE:
Heterotaxy, visceral, 2, autosomal (HTX2) [MIM:605376]: A form of visceral heterotaxy, a complex disorder due to disruption of the normal left-right asymmetry of the thoracoabdominal organs. Visceral heterotaxy or situs ambiguus results in randomization of the placement of visceral organs, including the heart, lungs, liver, spleen, and stomach. The organs are oriented randomly with respect to the left-right axis and with respect to one another. It can been associated with variety of congenital defects including cardiac malformations. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Transposition of the great arteries dextro-looped 2 (DTGA2) [MIM:613853]: A congenital heart defect consisting of complete inversion of the great vessels, so that the aorta incorrectly arises from the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery incorrectly arises from the left ventricle. This creates completely separate pulmonary and systemic circulatory systems, an arrangement that is incompatible with life. The presence or absence of associated cardiac anomalies defines the clinical presentation and surgical management of patients with transposition of the great arteries. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Conotruncal heart malformations (CTHM) [MIM:217095]: A group of congenital heart defects involving the outflow tracts. Examples include truncus arteriosus communis, double-outlet right ventricle and transposition of great arteries. Truncus arteriosus communis is characterized by a single outflow tract instead of a separate aorta and pulmonary artery. In transposition of the great arteries, the aorta arises from the right ventricle and the pulmonary

artery from the left ventricle. In double outlet of the right ventricle, both the pulmonary artery and aorta arise from the right ventric

Similarity:
Contains 1 EGF-like domain.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 55997 Human

Entrez Gene: 12627 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 501121 Rat

Omim: 605194 Human

SwissProt: P0CG37 Human

SwissProt: P97766 Mouse

Unigene: 567542 Human

Unigene: 2531 Mouse

Unigene: 47635 Rat

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