SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-DBNDD1 antibody

Catalog Number: SL14202R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

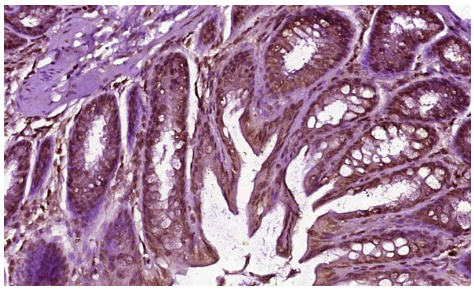
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	DBNDD1
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DBNDD1: 61-158/158
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
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.
Reactivity:	Mouse(predicted:Human,Rat)
Predicted MW.:	17kDa
Subcellular Location:	cytoplasmic
Background:	DBNDD1 is a 158 amino acid member of the dysbindin protein family. DBNDD1 is expressed as three isoforms that are produced by alternative splicing and are encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 16. Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. 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, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias.

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

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	Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene. An association with systemic lupus erythematosis and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SGLT-6 as a potential autoimmune modifier. **Similarity:** Belongs to the dysbindin family. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 79007 Human **SwissProt:** Q9H9R9 Human **Unigene:** 301394 Human

[VALIDATION IMAGES]



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse colon); 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 (DBNDD1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL14202R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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