

Rabbit Anti-LYPD1/AP Conjugated antibody

SL18570R-AP

Product Name	Anti-LYPD1/AP
Chinese Name	碱性磷酸酶 (AP) 标记的 LYPD1 蛋白抗体
Alias	FLJ41033; LY6/PLAUR domain containing 1; Ly6/PLAUR domain-containing protein 1; Lypd1; LYPD1_HUMAN; LYPDC1; MGC29643; PHTS; Putative HeLa tumor suppressor.
Research Area	Cell biology Apoptosis Epigenetics The cell membrane 蛋白
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Rabbit) IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500-5000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	13kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LYPD1
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 癆 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 癆. 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 癆.
Storage	
Product Detail	background: LYPD1 is a 141 amino acid protein that contains one UPAR/Ly6 domain. LYPD1 is a cell membrane protein expressed as three isoforms and encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 2. As the second largest human chromosome, chromosome 2 makes up approximately 8% of the human genome and contains 237 million bases encoding over 1,400 genes. A number

of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin ichthyosis, a rare skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alstr 鯉 syndrome, is related to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. Chromosome 2 contains a probable vestigial second centromere as well as vestigial telomeres, which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 formed as a result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes, which are still present in modern day apes.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane.

Similarity:

Contains 1 UPAR/Ly6 domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 116372](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 72585](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 360838](#) Rat

[Omim: 610450](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8N2G4](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8BLC3](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q66H42](#) Rat

[Unigene: 432395](#) Human

[Unigene: 741324](#) Human

[Unigene: 490405](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 231867](#) Rat

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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