

Mouse Anti-MIR16 antibody

SLM-51715M

Product Name	MIR16
Chinese Name	膜蛋白相互作用蛋白 GDE1 (MIR16)单克隆抗体
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	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone NO.	E10F6
React Species	Human, WB=1:500-2000
Applications	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 immunogen	1mg/ml Recombinant humans GDE1.
Lsotype	IgG1, κ
Purification	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. 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

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

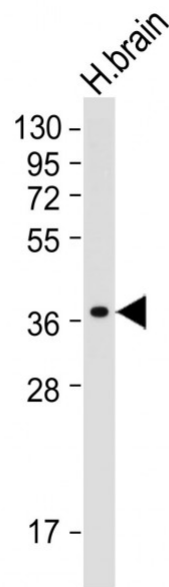
Product Detail

[Oimim: 605943](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9NZC3](#) Human

[Unigene: 512607](#) Human

Product Picture



Sample:

Lane 1: Human brain tissue lysates

Primary: Anti-MIR16 (SLM-51715M) at 1/2000 dilution

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

Predicted band size: 38 kD

Observed band size: 38 kD



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