

## DDHD1 Antibody

Catalog No: #47033

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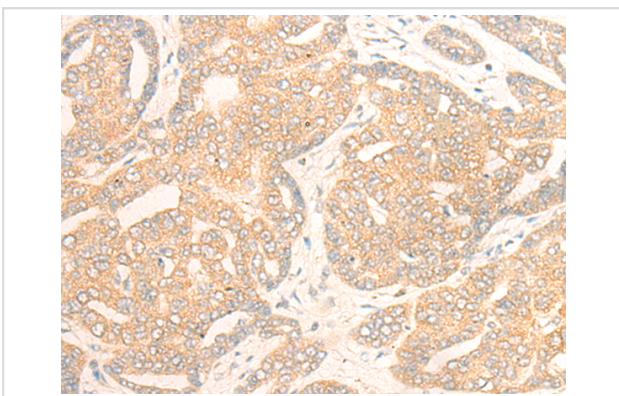
## Description

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Product Name          | DDHD1 Antibody  |
| Host Species          | Rabbit  |
| Clonality             | Polyclonal  |
| Purification          | Antigen affinity purification                                   |
| Applications          | WB, IHC   |
| Species Reactivity    | Hu  |
| Specificity           | The antibody detects endogenous levels of total DDHD1 protein.  |
| Immunogen Type        | peptide   |
| Immunogen Description | Synthetic peptide of human DDHD1                                |
| Target Name           | DDHD1   |
| Other Names           | SPG28; PAPLA1; PA-PLA1  |
| Accession No.         | Swiss-Prot#:Q8NEL9 NCBI Gene ID:80821Gene Accssion:NP_001153620 |
| Uniprot               | Q8NEL9  |
| GeneID                | 80821;  |
| Calculated MW         | 100 kDa   |
| Concentration         | 0.6mg/ml  |
| Formulation           | Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 40% Glycerol. |
| Storage               | Store at -20C   |

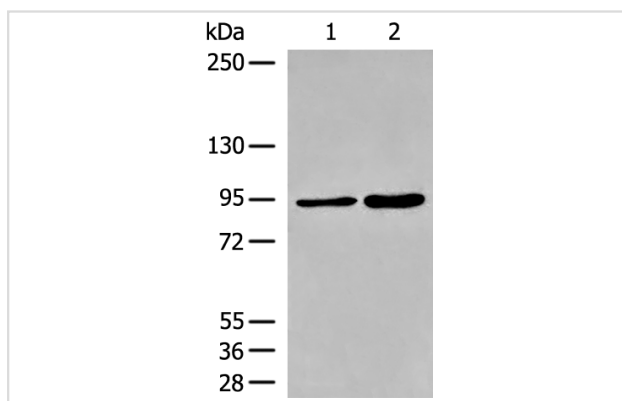
## Application Details

Western blotting:1:200-1000Immunofluorescence:1: 20-100

## Images



The image is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using 47033(DDHD1 Antibody) at dilution 1/20. (Original magnification: ?00)



Gel: 6%SDS-PAGE  
Lysate: 40 µg, Lane 1-2: HeLa and Raji cell lysates  
Primary antibody: DDHD1 Antibody at dilution 1/250  
Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution  
Exposure time: 90 seconds

## Background

This gene is a member of the intracellular phospholipase A1 gene family. The protein encoded by this gene preferentially hydrolyzes phosphatidic acid. It is a cytosolic protein with some mitochondrial localization, and is thought to be involved in the regulation of mitochondrial dynamics. Overexpression of this gene causes fragmentation of the tubular structures in mitochondria, while depletion of the gene results in mitochondrial tubule elongation. Deletion of this gene in male mice caused fertility defects, resulting from disruption in the organization of the mitochondria during spermiogenesis. In humans, mutations in this gene have been associated with hereditary spastic paraplegia (HSP), also known as Strumpell-Lorrain disease, or, familial spastic paraparesis (FSP). This inherited disorder is characterized by progressive weakness and spasticity of the legs. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only