Product Datasheet

FTO Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49679

Package Size: #49679-1 50ul #49679-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	FTO Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein
Other Names	AlkB homolog 9 antibody ALKBH9 antibody Alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase FTO antibody AW743446 antibody Fat mass and obesity-associated protein antibody FATSO, MOUSE, HOMOLOG OF antibody Fto antibody FTO_HUMAN antibody GDFD antibody KIAA1752 antibody mKIAA1752 antibody Protein fatso antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9C0B1
Uniprot	Q9C0B1
GeneID	79068;
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

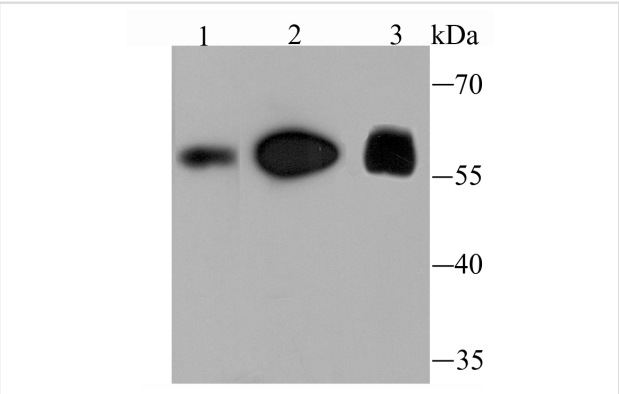
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:2,000

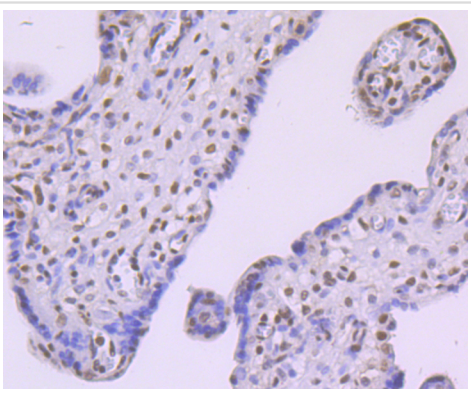
IHC: 1:50-1:200

ICC/IF: 1:50-1:200

Images



Western blot analysis of FTO on different lysates using anti-FTO antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: Human fetal brain tissue
Lane 2: HepG2
Lane 3: 293



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue using anti-FTO antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Background

FTO, also known as Fatso or KIAA1752, is a 505 amino acid protein that has an N-terminal nuclear localization signal. Expressed in a variety of tissues, with highest levels present in brain and pancreatic tissue, Fatso exists as four alternatively spliced isoforms, one of which is associated with a predisposition to childhood and adult obesity. Due to its involvement in the development of obesity, Fatso is associated with an increased BMI and may be involved in the pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes. The gene encoding Fatso 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.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only