VSIG8 Antibody

Catalog No: #42833

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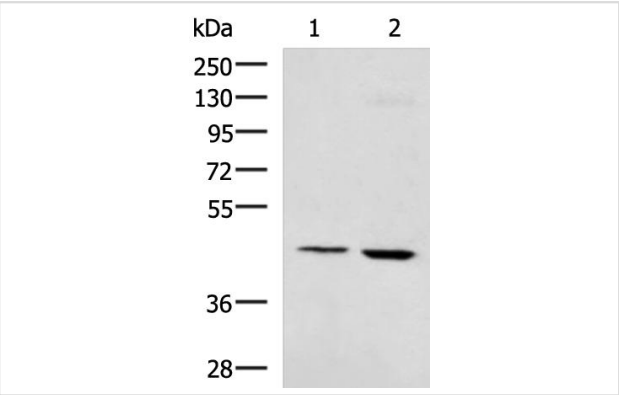
Description

Product Name	VSIG8 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification.
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of VSIG8 protein.
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein of human VSIG8
Target Name	VSIG8
Other Names	C1orf204; V-set and immunoglobulin domain containing 8; V-set and immunoglobulin domain-containing protein 8
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q5VU13Gene ID:391123
Uniprot	P0DPA2
GeneID	391123;
Calculated MW	44kd
Concentration	1.7mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

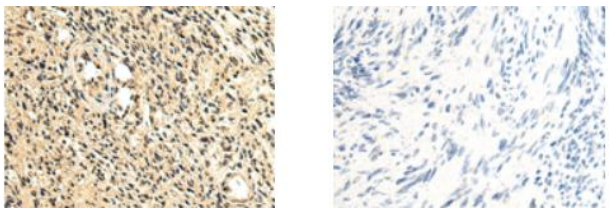
Application Details

WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:200~1:400

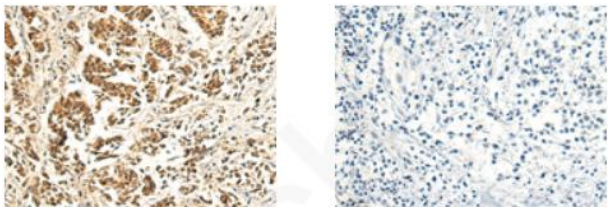
Images



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE
Lysate: 40 ug
Lane 1-2: Mouse heart tissue and KB cell lysates
Primary antibody: at dilution 1/1000
Secondary antibody: at 1/5000 dilution
Exposure time: 30 seconds



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human brain tissue using at dilution 1/240, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: 200)



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human breast cancer tissue at dilution 1/240, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: 200)

Background

VSIG8 (V-set and immunoglobulin domain-containing protein 8), also known as C1orf204, is a 414 amino acid singlepass type I membrane protein that contains two Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains. VSIG8 exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms and is encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 1q23.2. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. The rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only