RNF217 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C47643

Package Size: #C47643-AF350 100ul #C47643-AF405 100ul #C47643-AF488 100ul #C47643-AF555 100ul #C47643-AF594 100ul #C47643-AF647 100ul #C47643-AF680 100ul #C47643-AF750 100ul #C47643-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	RNF217 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total RNF217 protein.
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human RNF217
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	OSTL; IBRDC1; C6orf172; dJ84N20.1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q8TC41NCBI Gene ID:154214NCBI mRNA#:NCBI Protein#:NP_001273327
Uniprot	Q8TC41
GeneID	154214;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	59 kDa
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°Cin dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

This protein encoded by this gene is a member of the RING1-IBR-RING24 (RBR) ubiquitin protein ligase family, and it belongs to a subfamily of these proteins that contain a transmembrane domain. This protein can interact with the HAX1 anti-apoptotic protein via its C-terminal RING finger motif, which suggests a role in apoptosis signaling. It is thought that deregulation of this gene can be a mechanism in leukemogenesis. Mutations in the region encoding the protein GXXXG motif, which appears to be necessary for protein self-association, have been found in human cancers. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only