# CFAP45 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C40364

Package Size: #C40364-AF350 100ul #C40364-AF405 100ul #C40364-AF488 100ul #C40364-AF555 100ul #C40364-AF594 100ul #C40364-AF647 100ul #C40364-AF680 100ul #C40364-AF750 100ul #C40364-Biotin 100ul

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## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name | CFAP45 Conjugated Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Species Reactivity | Hu |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous levels of total CFAP45 protein. |
| Immunogen Description | Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the N terminal of human cilia and flagella associated protein 45 |
| Conjugates | Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750 |
| Other Names | NESG1; CCDC19 |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#:Q9UL16NCBI Gene ID:25790NCBI Protein#:NP_036469 |
| Uniprot | Q9UL16 |
| GeneID | 25790; |
| Excitation Emission | AF350: 346nm/442nm<br>AF405: 401nm/421nm<br>AF488: 493nm/519nm<br>AF555: 555nm/565nm<br>AF594: 591nm/614nm<br>AF647: 651nm/667nm<br>AF680: 679nm/702nm<br>AF750: 749nm/775nm |
| Formulation | 0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide |
| Storage | Store at 4°C in 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

CCDC19 is a 466 amino acid protein encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 1. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome, spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1 and, considering the great number of genes, there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, 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 mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, ParkinsonoΩ½oΩ½s, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only