FTO Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C49679

Package Size: #C49679-AF350 100ul #C49679-AF405 100ul #C49679-AF488 100ul #C49679-AF555 100ul #C49679-AF594 100ul #C49679-AF647 100ul #C49679-AF680 100ul #C49679-AF750 100ul #C49679-Biotin 100ul

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Description

Product Name	FTO Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
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;
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
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

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only