

BTN1A1 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C27292



Package Size: #C27292-AF350 100ul #C27292-AF405 100ul #C27292-AF488 100ul
 #C27292-AF555 100ul #C27292-AF594 100ul #C27292-AF647 100ul
 #C27292-AF680 100ul #C27292-AF750 100ul #C27292-Biotin 100ul

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

Description

Product Name	BTN1A1 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	most applications
Species Reactivity	Ms,Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human BTN1A1 (NP_001723.2).
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	BTN1A1; BT; BTN; BTN1; butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q13410NCBI Gene ID:696
Uniprot	Q13410
GeneID	696;
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	59kDa
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

Butyrophilin is the major protein associated with fat droplets in the milk. It is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. It may have a cell surface receptor function. The human butyrophilin gene is localized in the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I region of 6p and may have arisen relatively recently in evolution by the shuffling of exons between 2 ancestral gene families

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only