

## BBS10 Antibody

Catalog No: #46336

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## Description

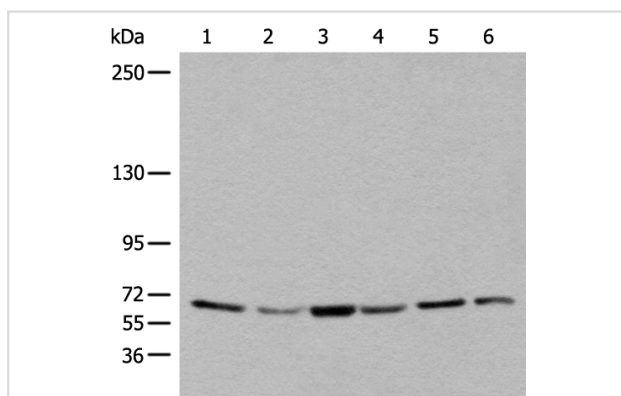
|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Name          | BBS10 Antibody   |
| Host Species          | Rabbit   |
| Clonality             | Polyclonal   |
| Purification          | Antigen affinity purification  |
| Applications          | WB IHC   |
| Species Reactivity    | Hu   |
| Specificity           | The antibody detects endogenous levels of total BBS10 protein.                 |
| Immunogen Type        | peptide  |
| Immunogen Description | Synthetic protein corresponding to residues near the C terminal of human BBS10 |
| Target Name           | BBS10  |
| Other Names           | C12orf58   |
| Accession No.         | Swiss-Prot:Q8TAM1NCBI Gene ID:79738NCBI Protein:BC026355                       |
| Uniprot               | Q8TAM1   |
| GeneID                | 79738;   |
| Calculated MW         | 81 kDa   |
| Concentration         | 1mg/ml   |
| Formulation           | Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 40% Glycerol.                |
| Storage               | Store at -20°C   |

## Application Details

Western blotting: 1:200-1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1: 30-150

## Images



Gel: 6%SDS-PAGE

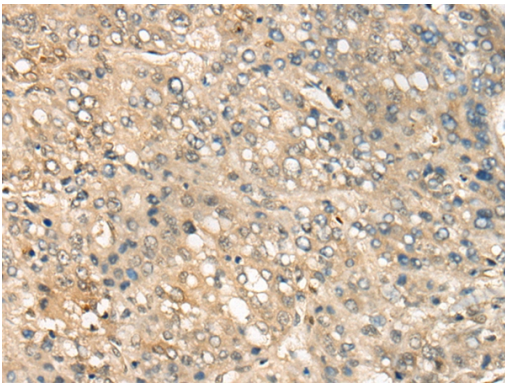
Lysate: 40 µg/lane

Lanes 1-6: HEPG2, A549, and PC-3 cell lysates

Primary antibody: 46336(BBS10 Antibody) at dilution 1/400

Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution

Exposure time: 10 seconds



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using 46336(BBS10 Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x200)

## Background

This gene is a member of the Bardet-Biedl syndrome (BBS) gene family. Bardet-Biedl syndrome is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by progressive retinal degeneration, obesity, polydactyly, renal malformation and mental retardation. The proteins encoded by BBS gene family members are structurally diverse and the similar phenotypes exhibited by mutations in BBS gene family members is likely due to their shared roles in cilia formation and function. Many BBS proteins localize to the basal bodies, ciliary axonemes, and pericentriolar regions of cells. BBS proteins may also be involved in intracellular trafficking via microtubule-related transport. The protein encoded by this gene is likely not a ciliary protein but rather has distant sequence homology to type II chaperonins. As a molecular chaperone, this protein may affect the folding or stability of other ciliary or basal body proteins. Inhibition of this protein's expression impairs ciliogenesis in preadipocytes. Mutations in this gene cause Bardet-Biedl syndrome type 10.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only