## **ARL1 Conjugated Antibody**

Catalog No: #C31950

SAB Signalway Antibody

Package Size: #C31950-AF350 100ul #C31950-AF405 100ul #C31950-AF488 100ul

#C31950-AF555 100ul #C31950-AF594 100ul #C31950-AF647 100ul

#C31950-AF680 100ul #C31950-AF750 100ul #C31950-Biotin 100ul

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

## Description

Product Name	ARL1 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human ARL1
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Target Name	ARL1
Other Names	ARFL1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: O75449NCBI Gene ID: NP_001168
Uniprot	O75449
GeneID	11104;
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	20 kDa
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

## **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

## Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the ARL (ADP-ribosylation factor-like) family of proteins, which are structurally related to ADP-ribosylation factors (ARFs). ARFs, described as activators of cholera toxin (CT) ADP-ribosyltransferase activity, regulate intracellular vesicular membrane trafficking, and stimulate a phospholipase D (PLD) isoform. Although, ARL proteins were initially thought not to activate CT or PLD, later work showed that they are weak stimulators of PLD and CT in a phospholipid dependent manner. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only