KRCC1 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C31993

Package Size: #C31993-AF350 100ul #C31993-AF405 100ul #C31993-AF488 100ul #C31993-AF555 100ul #C31993-AF594 100ul #C31993-AF647 100ul #C31993-AF680 100ul #C31993-AF750 100ul #C31993-Biotin 100ul

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Description

Product Name	KRCC1 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein of human KRCC1
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Target Name	KRCC1
Other Names	CHBP2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q99726NCBI Protein#: BC015927
Uniprot	Q99726
GeneID	7781;
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	31 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

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

KRCC1 (lysine-rich coiled-coil 1), also known as CHBP2 (cryptogenic hepatitis-binding protein 2), is a 259 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 2p11.2. Consisting of 237 million bases, chromosome 2 is the second largest human chromosome and encodes over 1,400 genes. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alstr?m syndrome, is due to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. Interestingly, chromosome 2 contains what appears to be a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes seen in modern form today in apes.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only