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## **BBS4 Rabbit pAb**

Catalog Number: bs-11508R

Target Protein: BBS4
Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000)

Reactivity: Mouse (predicted:Human, Rat, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)

Predicted MW: 58 kDa Entrez Gene: 585

Swiss Prot: Q96RK4

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human BBS4: 431-519/519.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Bardet-Biedl syndrome (BBS) is a pleiotropic genetic disorder characterized by obesity,

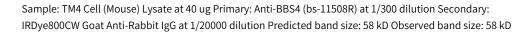
photoreceptor degeneration, polydactyly, hypogenitalism, renal abnormalities, and developmental delay. Other associated clinical findings in BBS patients include diabetes, hypertension, and congenital heart defects. BBS is a heterogeneous disorder; BBS genes map to eight genetic loci and encode eight proteins, BBS1-BBS8. Five BBS genes encode basal body or cilia proteins, suggesting that BBS is a ciliary dysfunction disorder. BBS4 is

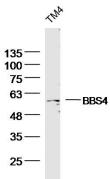
expressed in the olfactory epithelium and localizes to the centriolar satellites of centrosomes and basal bodies of primary cilia. BBS4 regulates the p150 subunit of the

dynein transport machinery (DCTN1) to attract pericentriolar material-1 protein (PCM1) and its associated components to the satellites. Loss of BBS4 is correlated with obesity caused by about the satellites are always to the satellites are always to the satellites.

by abnormal lipid profiles, liver dysfunction, elevated insulin, and abnormal leptin levels.

## **VALIDATION IMAGES**





Sample: Adrenal gland (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-BBS4 (bs-11508R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 58 kD Observed band size: 58 kD

