

**bs-16764R****[ Primary Antibody ]****KLHL15 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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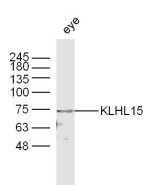
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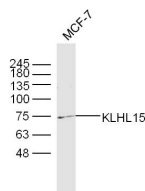
400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> WB (1:500-2000)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		<b>Reactivity:</b> Human, Mouse (predicted: Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Horse)
<b>GeneID:</b> 80311	<b>SWISS:</b> Q96M94	
<b>Target:</b> KLHL15		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 70 kDa
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KLHL15: 401-500/604.		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Nucleus
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 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.		
<b>Background:</b> KLHL15 is believed to be a substrate-specific adapter of an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex which regulates the ubiquitination, and subsequent proteasomal degradation, of target proteins. KLHL15 contains one BACK (BTB/Kelch associated) domain, five kelch repeats and one BTB domain. The BTB (broad complex, tramtrack and bric-a-brac) domain, also known as the POZ (poxvirus and zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of kelch repeats and/or C2H2-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function.		

**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Sample: Eye (mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary:  
Anti-KLHL15(bs-16764R) at 1/300 dilution  
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at  
1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 70 kD  
Observed band size: 70 kD



Sample: MCF-7 (human) cell Lysate at 40 ug  
Primary: Anti-KLHL15(bs-16764R) at 1/300  
dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-  
Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band  
size: 70 kD Observed band size: 75 kD