

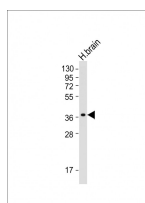
**bsm-51715M****[ Primary Antibody ]****MIR16 Mouse mAb****BioSS**  
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**— DATASHEET —****Host:** Mouse**Isotype:** IgG1,K**Applications:** WB (1:500-2000)**Clonality:** Monoclonal**CloneNo.:** E10F6**GeneID:** 51573**SWISS:** Q9NZC3**Target:** MIR16**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein G**Concentration:** 1mg/ml**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:** GDE1 is a 331 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that localizes to both the membrane and the cytoplasm and contains one GDPD domain. Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, GDE1 uses magnesium as a cofactor to catalyze the conversion of 1-(sn-glycero-3-phospho)-1D-myo-inositol to myo-inositol and sn-glycerol 3-phosphate, an event that is modulated by G protein signaling pathways and provides a link between phosphoinositide metabolism and G protein signal transduction. The gene encoding GDE1 maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, as is Crohn's disease, which is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition.**Reactivity:** Human**Predicted  
MW.:** 38 kDa**Subcellular  
Location:** Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Sample: Lane 1: Human brain tissue lysates  
Primary: Anti-MIR16 (bsm-51715M) at 1/2000  
dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-  
Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band  
size: 38 kD Observed band size: 38 kD