bs-3870R

[Primary Antibody]

TMEM166 Rabbit pAb



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– DATASHEET –		400-901-9800
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		IHC-P (1:100-500)
GenelD: 84141		IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500)
Target: TMEM166		ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TMEM166: 51-152/152.		Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Horse)
Purification: affinity purified by	Protein A	
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Predicted MW.: ^{17 kDa}
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.		Subcellular Location: ^{Cell} membrane ,Cytoplasm
Background: TMEM166, also known as FAM176A (family with sequence similarity 176, member A), is a 152 amino acid protein encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 2. The second largest human chromosome, 2 consists of 237 million bases encoding over 1,400 genes and making up approximately 8% of the human genome. 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艎 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.		

- SELECTED CITATIONS -

• [IF=4.486] Bang-Yi Lin. et al. Eva - 1 homolog A promotes papillary thyroid cancer progression and epithelial -

mesenchymal transition via the Hippo signalling pathway. 2020 Sep 23 WB ;Human. 32969138