

**bs-13624R****[ Primary Antibody ]****AHNAK Rabbit pAb**

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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> ELISA (1:5000-10000)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		<b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog)
<b>GeneID:</b> 79026	<b>SWISS:</b> Q09666	
<b>Target:</b> AHNAK		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 629 kDa
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AHNAK: 1351-1450/5890.		<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> AHNAK is a 5,890 amino acid protein encoded by the human gene AHNAK. The intronless AHNAK gene is located on human chromosome 11q12 and has three main structural regions: the 251 amino acid N-terminus, a large central region of 4390 amino acids with multiple repeated units of about 128 amino acids in length, and the 1002 amino acid C-terminus. The central region seems to have antiparallel beta-strands connected by intervening loops. Several putative regulatory elements are clustered within the C-terminal region, including nuclear export localization signals, a leucine zipper, and potential phosphorylation sites for Akt1 and PKC. AHNAK is believed to be an important signalling molecule involved in a wide range of physiological activities and may be required for neuronal cell differentiation.. AHNAK also appears to influence b-adrenergic regulation of cardiac L-type Ca2+ channel function.		