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FAHD1 Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number:	bs-13132R
Target Protein:	FAHD1
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Form:	Liquid
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Isotype:	IgG
Applications:	WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500), ICC/IF (1:100-500), ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Reactivity:	(predicted:Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Chicken, Dog, Horse)
Predicted MW:	22 kDa
Subcellular Locations:	Cytoplasm
Entrez Gene:	81889
Swiss Prot:	Q6P587
Source:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FAHD1: 101-200/224.
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:	FAHD1 is a 224 amino acid protein belonging to the FAH family. Present as a homodimer, FAHD1 is thought to have hydrolase activity and uses magnesium and calcium as cofactors. The gene that encodes FAHD1 maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, making up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA. 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, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias. Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene. An association with systemic lupus erythematosis and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SLC5A11 as a potential autoimmune modifier.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=6.814] Guo-Jian Jiang. et al. Ultraviolet B irradiation induces senescence of human corneal endothelial cells in vitro by DNA damage response and oxidative stress. J PHOTOCH PHOTOBIO B. 2022 Oct;235:112568 WB ; Human . 36137302