

bs-8358R**[Primary Antibody]****KLHDC8A Rabbit pAb**

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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:50-200) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Cow) Predicted MW.: 39 kDa Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm ,Nucleus
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 55220	SWISS: Q8IYD2	
Target: KLHDC8A		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KLHDC8A: 51-150/350.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
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: Kelch domain-containing protein 8A (KLHDC8A) is a 350 amino acid protein. KLHDC8A contains seven kelch repeats, each of which is an approximately 50 amino acid long conserved region that forms a tertiary structure beta-propeller. The gene that encodes KLHDC8A is located on chromosome 1, which is the largest human chromosome, spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes Lamin A. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.		