

bs-16019R**[Primary Antibody]****FAM86A Rabbit pAb**

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— DATASHEET —**Host:** Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG**Clonality:** Polyclonal**GeneID:** 196483**SWISS:** Q96G04**Target:** FAM86A**Immunogen:** KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FAM86A: 251-330/330/330.**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: Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. 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 erythematosus 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. FAM86A and FAM86B2 are 330 amino acid proteins that belongs to the FAM86 family. The gene encoding FAM86A maps to human chromosome 16 whereas the gene encoding FAM86B2 maps to human chromosome 8.

Applications: ELISA (1:5000-10000)**Reactivity:** (predicted: Human)**Predicted MW.:** 37 kDa