

**bs-8229R****[ Primary Antibody ]****FAM101A 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, Horse)
<b>GeneID:</b> 144347	<b>SWISS:</b> Q6ZTI6	<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 24 kDa
<b>Target:</b> FAM101A		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FAM101A: 111-216/216.		
<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> Encoding over 1,100 genes within 132 million bases, chromosome 12 makes up about 4.5% of the human genome. A number of skeletal deformities are linked to chromosome 12 including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis and Kniest dysplasia. Noonan syndrome, which includes heart and facial developmental defects among the primary symptoms, is caused by a mutant form of PTPN11 gene product, SH-PTP2. Chromosome 12 is also home to a homeobox gene cluster which encodes crucial transcription factors for morphogenesis, and the natural killer complex gene cluster encoding C-type lectin proteins which mediate the NK cell response to MHC I interaction. Trisomy 12p leads to facial development defects, seizure disorders and a host of other symptoms varying in severity depending on the extent of mosaicism and is most severe in cases of complete trisomy. The FAM101A gene product has been provisionally designated FAM101A pending further characterization.		