DIO1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00001733-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human DIO1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human DIO1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human DIO1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — DIO1

Entrez GeneID	1733
GeneBank Accession#	DIO1
Gene Name	DIO1
Gene Alias	5DI, MGC130050, MGC130051, TXDI1
Gene Description	deiodinase, iodothyronine, type I
Omim ID	147892
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is a thiol-requiring propylthiouracil-sensitive oxidoreductase. It a ctivates thyroid hormone by converting the prohormone thyroxine (T4) by outer ring deiodination (ORD) to bioactive 3,3',5-triiodothyronine (T3). It also degrades both hormones by inner ring deiod ination (IRD). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Some, but not all, isoforms contain a selenocysteine (Sec) residue encoded by the UGA codon, w hich normally signals translation termination. The 3' UTR of Sec-containing genes have a common stem-loop structure, the sec insertion sequence (SECIS), which is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon rather than as a stop signal. Additional transcript variants have been descri bed but are not supported by experimental evidence. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000010105|OTTHUMP00000010106|thyroxine deiodinase type I (selenoprotein)|typ e-I 5'deiodinase

Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Atrophy
- Depressive Disorder
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypothyroidism
- Lung Neoplasms
- Psychiatric Status Rating Scales

- Psychometrics
- Pulmonary Disease
- Thyroid Diseases
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome