PRCC rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005546-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

| Specification | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Product Description | Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human PRCC peptide using ARM Technology. |
| Immunogen | A synthetic peptide of human PRCC 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 |
| lsotype | lgG |
| Quality Control Testing | Antibody reactive against human PRCC peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by We stern 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 | Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding F(ab)₂, lgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request. |

Applications

• Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download



• ELISA

| Gene Info — PRCC | |
|---------------------|---|
| Entrez GenelD | <u>5546</u> |
| GeneBank Accession# | PRCC |
| Gene Name | PRCC |
| Gene Alias | MGC17178, MGC4723, RCCP1, TPRC |
| Gene Description | papillary renal cell carcinoma (translocation-associated) |
| Omim ID | <u>179755 605074</u> |
| Gene Ontology | Hyperlink |
| Gene Summary | In a subset of papillary renal cell carcinomas, a t(X;1)(p11;q21) chromosome translocation has be en repeatedly reported and is thought to be the cause of the cancer. As a result of the translocatio |
| | n, the transcription factor TFE3 on the X chromosome becomes fused to this gene on chromosom e 1. The fused gene results in the fusion of N-terminal proline-rich region of the protein encoded b y this gene to the entire TFE3 protein. This protein has been shown to interact with the mitotic che ckpoint protein MAD2B, which suggests that the dominant-negative effect of the fusion protein wit h TFE3 may lead to a mitotic checkpoint defect. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed. [provided by RefSeq |