LZTR1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00008216-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human LZTR1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human LZTR1 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 LZTR1 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	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — LZTR1

Entrez GeneID	8216
GeneBank Accession#	LZTR1
Gene Name	LZTR1
Gene Alias	LZTR-1, MGC21205, TCFL2
Gene Description	leucine-zipper-like transcription regulator 1
Omim ID	600574
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a member of the BTB-kelch superfamily. Initially described as a putative trans criptional regulator based on weak homology to members of the basic leucine zipper-like family, t he encoded protein subsequently has been shown to localize exclusively to the Golgi network whe re it may help stabilize the Gogli complex. Deletion of this gene may be associated with DiGeorg e syndrome. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	leucine-zipper-like regulator-1|leucine-zipper-like transcriptional regulator 1

Disease

- Cerebral Hemorrhage
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypertension
- Intracranial Hemorrhages
- Stroke
- Subarachnoid Hemorrhage