KDELR1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00010945-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human KDELR1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human KDELR1 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 KDELR1 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 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 — KDELR1

Entrez GeneID	10945
GeneBank Accession#	KDELR1
Gene Name	KDELR1
Gene Alias	ERD2, ERD2.1, HDEL, PM23
Gene Description	KDEL (Lys-Asp-Glu-Leu) endoplasmic reticulum protein retention receptor 1
Omim ID	131235
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Retention of resident soluble proteins in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) is achieved i n both yeast and animal cells by their continual retrieval from the cis-Golgi, or a pre-Golgi compart ment. Sorting of these proteins is dependent on a C-terminal tetrapeptide signal, usually lys-asp-g lu-leu (KDEL) in animal cells, and his-asp-glu-leu (HDEL) in S. cerevisiae. This process is mediat ed by a receptor that recognizes, and binds the tetrapeptide-containing protein, and returns it to th e ER. In yeast, the sorting receptor encoded by a single gene, ERD2, which is a seven-transmem brane protein. Unlike yeast, several human homologs of the ERD2 gene, constituting the KDEL re ceptor gene family, have been described. The protein encoded by this gene was the first member of the family to be identified, and it encodes a protein structurally and functionally similar to the yea st ERD2 gene product. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	ER lumen protein retaining receptor 1

Pathway

- Vibrio cholerae infection