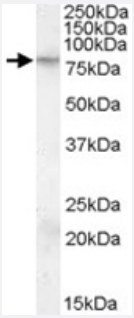
FMR1 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB11527 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

FMR1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB11527) (0.1 ug/mL) staining of Kelly cell lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Specification

Product Description	Goat polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of FMR1.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human FMR1.
Sequence	C-RTGKDRNQKKEKPD
Host	Goat
Theoretical MW (kDa)	71.2
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:128000) Western Blot (0.1-0.3 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer	In Tris saline, pH 7.3 (0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — FMR1

Entrez GeneID	2332
Protein Accession#	NP_002015.1
Gene Name	FMR1
Gene Alias	FMRP, FRAXA, MGC87458, POF, POF1
Gene Description	fragile X mental retardation 1
Omim ID	300623 300624 309550
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene binds RNA and is associated with polysomes. The encoded pr otein may be involved in mRNA trafficking from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. A trinucleotide repea t (CGG) in the 5' UTR is normally found at 6-53 copies, but an expansion to 55-230 repeats is the cause of fragile X syndrome. Expansion of the trinucleotide repeat may also cause one form of pr emature ovarian failure (POF1). [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000024197|premature ovarian failure 1

Publication Reference

- The functional nature of synaptic circuitry is altered in area CA3 of the hippocampus in a mouse model of Down's syndrome.

  Hanson JE, Blank M, Valenzuela RA, Garner CC, Madison DV.

  The Journal of Physiology 2007 Feb; 579(Pt 1):53.

- Alternative splicing of exon 14 determines nuclear or cytoplasmic localisation of fmr1 protein isoforms.

  Sittler A, Devys D, Weber C, Mandel JL.

  Human Molecular Genetics 1996 Jan; 5(1):95.

  Application: IF, WB-Ce, WB-Tr, Monkey, COS, Lymphoblasts, SH-SY5Y cells

Disease

- Ataxia
- Ataxia telangiectasia
- Attention
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- Autistic Disorder
- Cerebellar Ataxia
- Cognition
- Cognition Disorders
- Dementia
- Disease Progression
- Essential tremor
- Fetal Diseases
- Fragile X syndrome
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genomic Instability
- Hallucinations
- Huntington disease

- Infertility
- Inhibition (Psychology)
- Intelligence Tests
- Memory
- Menopause
- Mental Disorders
- Mental Processes
- Mental Retardation
- Mental Status Schedule
- Multiple System Atrophy
- Neuropsychological Tests
- Obesity
- Olivopontocerebellar Atrophies
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian Diseases
- Ovarian Failure
- Parkinson disease
- Parkinsonian Disorders
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Primary Ovarian Insufficiency
- Psychotic Disorders
- Puberty
- Reaction Time
- Schizophrenia

- Spinocerebellar ataxia

- Spinocerebellar Ataxias
- Spinocerebellar Degenerations
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Tremor