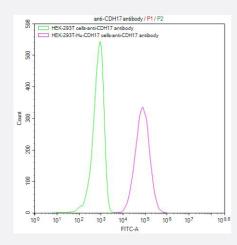


 $\textbf{RecomAb}^{\text{\tiny{TM}}}$

CDH17 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 10B3

Catalog # RAB07657 Size 100 uL

Applications



Flow Cytometry

Untransfected HEK293T cells (green line) and transfected Human CDH17 HEK293T stable cells (red line) were stained with CDH17 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 10B3 (red line) at 1:100.

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human CDH17.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human CDH17.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity chromatography purification
Isotype	lgG1
Recommend Usage	ELISA Flow Cytometry(1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (0.03% Proclin 300 and 50% glycerol)



Storage Instruction

Store at -20°C or -80°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Flow Cytometry

Untransfected HEK293T cells (green line) and transfected Human CDH17 HEK293T stable cells (red line) were stained with CDH17 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 10B3 (red line) at 1:100.

Gene Info — CDH17	
Entrez GenelD	1015
Protein Accession#	Q12864
Gene Name	CDH17
Gene Alias	CDH16, FLJ26931, HPT-1, HPT1, MGC138218, MGC142024
Gene Description	cadherin 17, Ll cadherin (liver-intestine)
Omim ID	<u>603017</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	This gene is a member of the cadherin superfamily, genes encoding calcium-dependent, membra ne-associated glycoproteins. The encoded protein is cadherin-like, consisting of an extracellular r egion, containing 7 cadherin domains, and a transmembrane region but lacking the conserved cyt oplasmic domain. The protein is a component of the gastrointestinal tract and pancreatic ducts, a cting as an intestinal proton-dependent peptide transporter in the first step in oral absorption of m any medically important peptide-based drugs. The protein may also play a role in the morphologic al organization of liver and intestine. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq

Disease

Depressive Disorder