ANK1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00000286-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ANK1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ANK1 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 ANK1 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 — ANK1

Entrez GeneID	286
GeneBank Accession#	ANK1
Gene Name	ANK1
Gene Alias	ANK, SPH1, SPH2
Gene Description	ankyrin 1, erythrocytic
Omim ID	182900
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Ankyrins are a family of proteins that link the integral membrane proteins to the underlying spectrin -actin cytoskeleton and play key roles in activities such as cell motility, activation, proliferation, con tact and the maintenance of specialized membrane domains. Multiple isoforms of ankyrin with diff erent affinities for various target proteins are expressed in a tissue-specific, developmentally regu lated manner. Most ankyrins are typically composed of three structural domains: an amino-termin al domain containing multiple ankyrin repeats; a central region with a highly conserved spectrin bi nding domain; and a carboxy-terminal regulatory domain which is the least conserved and subject to variation. Ankyrin 1, the prototype of this family, was first discovered in the erythrocytes, but sinc e has also been found in brain and muscles. Mutations in erythrocytic ankyrin 1 have been associ ated in approximately half of all patients with hereditary spherocytosis. Complex patterns of altern ative splicing in the regulatory domain, giving rise to different isoforms of ankyrin 1 have been des cribed. Truncated muscle-specific isoforms of ankyrin 1 resulting from usage of an alternate prom oter have also been identified. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	ankyrin 1|ankyrin-1, erythrocytic|ankyrin-R

Disease

- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Spherocytosis
- Tobacco Use Disorder