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C16orf45 Polyclonal Antibody

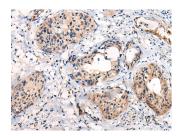
Catalog No.E-AB-17744ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsIHC,ELISAIsotypeIgG

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Images



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human tonsil tissue using C16orf45 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:45(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human cervical cancer tissue using C16orf45 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:45(×200)

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthetic peptide of human C16orf45

Gene Accession NP149978 **Swissprot** Q96MC5

Synonyms C16orf45,Chromosome 16 open reading frame

45,CP045,FLJ32618,Uncharacterized protein

C16orf45, Uncharacterized protein C16orf45 homolog

Product Information

Buffer PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

Purify Antigen affinity purification

Dilution IHC 1:30-1:150, ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

Background

C16orf45, also known as FLJ32618, is a 204 amino acid protein encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 16. Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias. Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene. An association with systemic lupus erythematosis and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SLC5A11 as a potential autoimmune modifier.