

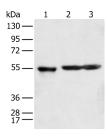
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KCTD16 Polyclonal Antibody

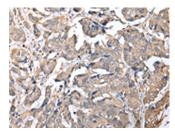
Catalog No.E-AB-18364ReactivityH,MStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWB,IHC,ELISAIsotypeIgG

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

Images



Western blot analysis of Human cerebrum tissue rat brain tissue and Mouse brain tissue using KCTD16 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:350



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human breast cancer tissue using KCTD16 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25(×200)

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Fusion protein of human KCTD16

Gene Accession BC113435 **Swissprot** Q68DU8

Synonyms DKFZp781A1155,KCD16,KCTD16,KIAA1317,MG

C138167,RGD1559856

Product Information

Calculated MW 49 kDa

Observed MW Refer to figures

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

Purify Antigen affinity purification

Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC 1:25-1:100, ELISA

1:5000-1:10000

Background

The BTB (Broad-Complex, Tramtrack and Bric a brac) domain, also known as the POZ (Poxvirus and Zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of kelch repeats and/or C2H2-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function. KCTD16 (potassium channel tetramerisation domain containing 16), also known as BTB/POZ domain-containing protein KCTD16, is a 428 amino acid protein that contains one BTB (POZ) domain. An auxiliary subunit of GABAB R1 and GABAB R2, KCTD16 increases agonist potency and alters the G-protein signaling of the receptors by accelerating onset and promoting desensitization.