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BBS10 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP4880b

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q8TAM1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB24715
Calculated MW	80838
Antigen Region	515-544

Additional Information

Gene ID	79738
Other Names	Bardet-Biedl syndrome 10 protein, BBS10, C12orf58
Target/Specificity	This BBS10 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 515-544 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human BBS10.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	BBS10 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BBS10
Synonyms	C12orf58
Function	Probable molecular chaperone that assists the folding of proteins upon ATP hydrolysis (PubMed:20080638). Plays a role in the assembly of BBSome, a complex involved in ciliogenesis regulating transports vesicles to the cilia

(PubMed:20080638). Involved in adipogenic differentiation (PubMed:19190184).

Cellular Location Cell projection, cilium. Note=Located within the basal body of the primary cilium of differentiating preadipocytes

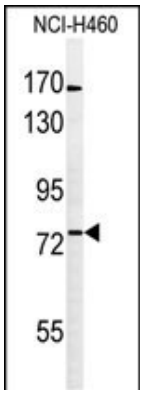
Background

BBS10 is a member of the Bardet-Biedl syndrome (BBS) gene family. Bardet-Biedl syndrome is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by progressive retinal degeneration, obesity, polydactyly, renal malformation and mental retardation. The proteins encoded by BBS gene family members are structurally diverse and the similar phenotypes exhibited by mutations in BBS gene family members is likely due to their shared roles in cilia formation and function. Many BBS proteins localize to the basal bodies, ciliary axonemes, and pericentriolar regions of cells. BBS proteins may also be involved in intracellular trafficking via microtubule-related transport. The protein encoded by this gene is likely not a ciliary protein but rather has distant sequence homology to type II chaperonins. As a molecular chaperone, this protein may affect the folding or stability of other ciliary or basal body proteins. Inhibition of this protein's expression impairs ciliogenesis in preadipocytes.

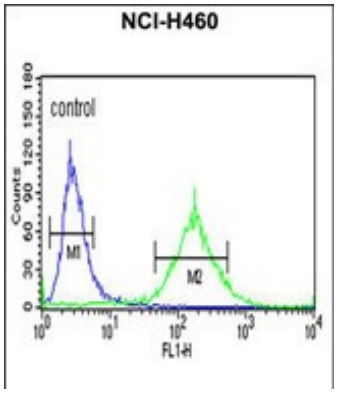
References

Marion, V., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 106(6):1820-1825(2009)
Gerth, C., et al. Vision Res. 48(3):392-399(2008)
White, D.R., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 15(2):173-178(2007)

Images



Western blot analysis of BBS10 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP4880b) in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). BBS10 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



BBS10 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP4880b) flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H460 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.