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C19orf80 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP55296

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q6UXH0
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	22105
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human C19orf80
Epitope Specificity	31-198/198
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Secreted.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the ANGPTL8 family.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with ANGPTL3.
Post-translational modifications	Proteolytically cleaved at the N-terminus.
DISEASE	Diabetes mellitus, insulin-dependent (IDDM) [MIM:222100]: A multifactorial disorder of glucose homeostasis that is characterized by susceptibility to ketoacidosis in the absence of insulin therapy. Clinical features are polydipsia, polyphagia and polyuria which result from hyperglycemia-induced osmotic dieresis and secondary thirst. These derangements result in long-term complications that affect the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels. {ECO:0000305|PubMed:24078058}. Note=The gene represented in this entry may be involved in disease pathogenesis. Increased protein levels are observed in the serum of patients. This result should however be reinvestigated in light of recent advances that suggest that this protein is not promoting pancreatic beta cell proliferation. Diabetes mellitus, non-insulin-dependent (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]: A multifactorial disorder of glucose homeostasis caused by a lack of sensitivity to the body's own insulin. Affected individuals usually have an obese body habitus and manifestations of a metabolic syndrome characterized by diabetes, insulin resistance, hypertension and hypertriglyceridemia. The disease results in long-term complications that affect the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels. {ECO:0000305|PubMed:24852694, ECO:0000305|PubMed:24963292, ECO:0000305|PubMed:25024395, ECO:0000305|PubMed:25303484}. Note=The gene represented in this entry may be involved in disease pathogenesis. Increased protein levels are observed in the serum of patients and are associated with insulin resistance (PubMed:25024395, PubMed:25303484, PubMed:24963292, PubMed:24852694). According to another report, protein levels are decreased in the serum of patients (PubMed:25050901). Discrepancies between increased and decreased levels of proteins levels in NIDDM patients may be explained by the use of different

	kits developed on the market that either use antibodies recognizing the N-terminal or the C-terminal part of the protein (PubMed:25099942). These results should however be reinvestigated in light of recent advances that suggest that this protein is not promoting pancreatic beta cell proliferation.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	ANGPTL8 (Angiopoietin Like 8) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with ANGPTL8 include Breast Angiosarcoma and Breast Sarcoma. Among its related pathways are Lipoprotein metabolism and Metabolism.

Additional Information

Gene ID	55908
Other Names	Angiopoietin-like protein 8 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:24933}, Betatrophin, Lipasin, Refeeding-induced fat and liver protein, ANGPTL8 (HGNC:24933)
Target/Specificity	Predominantly expressed in liver. Also expressed in adipose tissues.
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	ANGPTL8 (HGNC:24933)
Function	Hormone that acts as a blood lipid regulator by regulating serum triglyceride levels (PubMed:22569073, PubMed:22809513, PubMed:23150577). May be involved in the metabolic transition between fasting and refeeding: required to direct fatty acids to adipose tissue for storage in the fed state (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Secreted.
Tissue Location	Predominantly expressed in liver. Also expressed in adipose tissues.

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