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TMEM106B Recombinant Mouse mAb

TMEM106B Recombinant Mouse mAb
Catalog # AP94343

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Physical State	Liquid
Isotype	IgG2a, Kappa
Purity	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Late endosome membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the TMEM106 family.
DISEASE	Note=TMEM106B genotype, when containing 3 particular single-nucleotide polymorphisms, is strongly correlated with frontotemporal lobar degeneration with TAR DNA-binding protein (TDP-43) inclusions (FTLD-TDP). Frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD) is the second most common cause of presenile dementia and 20% of patients with this neurodegenerative disease have autosomal dominant GRN mutations. Expression of TMEM106B associated with these polymorphisms is increased in frontal cortex of patients with FTLD-TDP compared to unaffected controls. Thus, increased TMEM106B expression in the brain may be linked to mechanisms of disease in FTLD-TDP and risk alleles confer genetic susceptibility by increasing gene expression.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	TMEM106B is a 274 amino acid single-pass membrane protein that is encoded by a gene which maps to human chromosome 7. Chromosome 7 houses over 1,000 genes and comprises nearly 5% of the human genome. Defects in some of the genes localized to chromosome 7 have been linked to Osteogenesis imperfecta, Pendred syndrome, Lissencephaly, Citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome. The deletion of a portion of the q arm of chromosome 7 is associated with Williams-Beuren syndrome, a condition characterized by mild mental retardation, an unusual comfort and friendliness with strangers and an elfin appearance. Deletions of portions of the q arm of chromosome 7 are also seen in a number of myeloid disorders, including cases of acute myelogenous leukemia and myelodysplasia.

Additional Information

Target/Specificity	Expressed in frontal cortex.
Dilution	WB=1:200-1:1000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=0
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.

Background

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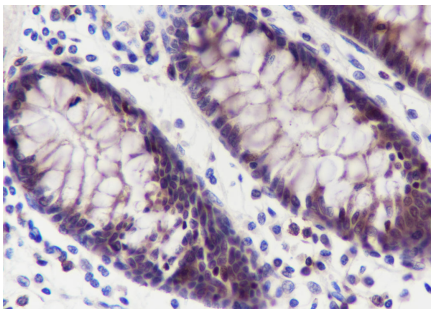
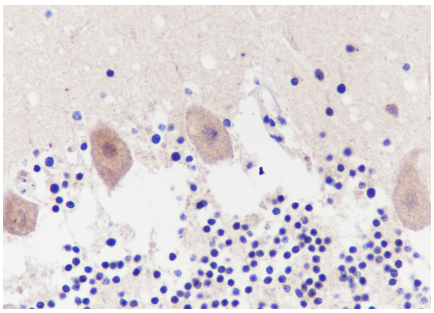
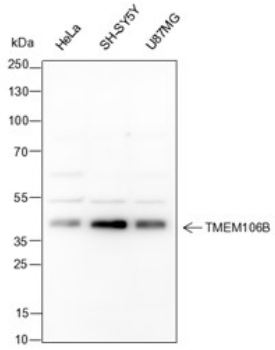
Images



Tissue: Human colon Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin -embedded section Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary ab dilution: 1:100 Primary ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature Counter stain: Hematoxylin Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for AP94343



Tissue: Human cerebellum Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin -embedded section Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary ab dilution: 1:100 Primary ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature Counter stain: Hematoxylin Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for AP94343



Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST Primary ab dilution: 1:1000 Primary ab incubation condition: 4°C, overnight Lysate: HeLa, SH-SY5Y, U87MG Protein loading quantity: 20 µg Exposure time: 60 s Predicted MW: 40 kDa Observed MW: 40 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.