

[Go to Product page](#)

Datasheet for ABIN1700655  
**anti-FAHD1 antibody (AA 101-200) (Biotin)**

## Overview

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Quantity:            | 100 µL   |
| Target:              | FAHD1  |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 101-200   |
| Reactivity:          | Human  |
| Host:                | Rabbit   |
| Clonality:           | Polyclonal   |
| Conjugate:           | This FAHD1 antibody is conjugated to Biotin  |
| Application:         | Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)),<br>Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)) |

## Product Details

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Immunogen:            | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FAHD1 |
| Isotype:              | IgG   |
| Predicted Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow, Sheep, Pig, Horse, Chicken   |
| Purification:         | Purified by Protein A.                                    |

## Target Details

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Target:           | FAHD1  |
| Alternative Name: | FAHD1 ( <a href="#">FAHD1 Products</a> )                                     |
| Background:       | Synonyms: Acylpyruvase FAHD1, C16orf36, Chromosome 16 open reading frame 36, |

## Target Details

DKFZP566J2046, FAHD1, FAHD1\_HUMAN, Fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase domain containing protein 1, Fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase domain-containing protein 1, MGC74876, mitochondrial, YISK like, YISK like/RJD15, YisK-like protein, YISKL.

Background: FAHD1 is a 224 amino acid protein belonging to the FAH family. Present as a homodimer, FAHD1 is thought to have hydrolase activity and uses magnesium and calcium as cofactors. The gene that encodes FAHD1 maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, making up nearly 3 % of human cellular DNA. 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 erythematosus 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.

Gene ID: 81889

## Application Details

Application Notes: WB 1:300-5000  
IHC-P 1:200-400  
IHC-F 1:100-500

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1 µg/µL

Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS ( pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.

Preservative: ProClin

Precaution of Use: This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.

Handling

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|                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Storage:         | -20 °C                        |
| Storage Comment: | Store at -20°C for 12 months. |
| Expiry Date:     | 12 months                     |