Datasheet for ABIN7599696

anti-RERE antibody (AA 109-1037)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	RERE
Binding Specificity:	AA 109-1037
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This RERE antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-RERE Antibody Picoband®
Immunogen:	E.coli-derived human RERE recombinant protein (Position: D109-H1037). Human RERE shares 92.4% and 92.3% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat RERE, respectively.
Characteristics:	Anti-RERE Antibody Picoband® (ABIN7599696). Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry, ELISA applications. This antibody reacts with Human. The brand Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity, and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-performing antibodies are designated as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	RERE
Alternative Name:	RERE (RERE Products)
Background:	Arginine-glutamic acid dipeptide repeats protein is a protein that in humans is encoded by the RERE gene. This gene encodes a member of the atrophin family of arginine-glutamic acid (RE) dipeptide repeat-containing proteins. The encoded protein co-localizes with a transcription factor in the nucleus, and its overexpression triggers apoptosis. A similar protein in mouse associates with histone deacetylase and is thought to function as a transcriptional co-repressor during embryonic development. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.
Molecular Weight:	170,212 kDa
Gene ID:	473
UniProt:	Q9P2R6
Pathways:	Protein targeting to Nucleus

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/mL, Human Immunohistochemistry, 2-5 µg/mL, Human Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 5 µg/mL, Human Flow Cytometry (Fixed), 1-3 µg/1x10^6 cells, Human ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/mL, -
	1. Amler, L. C., Bauer, A., Corvi, R., Dihlmann, S., Praml, C., Cavenee, W. K., Schwab, M., Hampton, G. M. Identification and characterization of novel genes located at the t(1,15)(p36.2,q24) translocation breakpoint in the neuroblastoma cell line NGP. Genomics 64: 195-202, 2000. 2. Bosch, D. G. M., Boonstra, F. N., de Leeuw, N., Pfundt, R., Nillesen, W. M., de Ligt, J., Gilissen, C., Jhangiani, S., Lupski, J. R., Cremers, F. P. M., de Vries, B. B. A. Novel genetic causes for cerebral visual impairment. Europ. J. Hum. Genet. 24: 660-665, 2016. 3. Fregeau, B., Kim, B. J., Hernandez-Garcia, A., Jordan, V. K., Cho, M. T., Schnur, R. E., Monaghan, K. G., Juusola, J., Rosenfeld, J. A., Bhoj, E., Zackai, E. H., Sacharow, S., and 14 others. De novo mutations of RERE cause a genetic syndrome with features that overlap those associated with proximal 1p36 deletions. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 98: 963-970, 2016.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Adding 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 µg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.