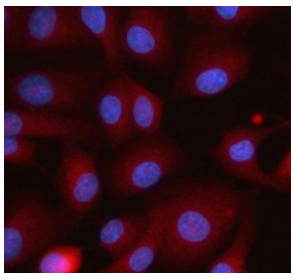
ITPRIPL1 Antibody / Inositol 1, 4, 5-trisphosphate receptor-interacting protein-like 1 (RQ8712)

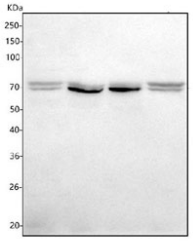
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ8712	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

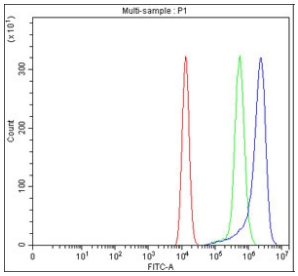
Availability	1-3 days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity chromatography
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q6GPH6
Applications	Western Blot : 1-2ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This ITPRIPL1 antibody is available for research use only.



Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human A549 cells with ITPRIPL1 antibody (red) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



Western blot testing of human 1) 293T, 2) HEL, 3) Jurkat, 4) and HepG2 cell lysate with ITPRIPL1 antibody. Predicted molecular weight: 62-64 kDa (multiple isoforms).



Flow cytometry testing of fixed and permeabilized human HEL cells with ITPRIPL1 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= ITPRIPL1 antibody.

Description

ITPRIPL1 (inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate receptor-interacting protein-like 1), also known as KIAA1754L, is a 555 amino acid protein belonging to the ITPRIP family. ITPRIPL1 is a single-pass type I membrane protein expressed as two isoforms produced by alternative splicing events. The gene that encodes ITPRIPL1 maps to human chromosome 2, the second largest human chromosome, consisting of 237 million bases encoding over 1,400 genes and making up approximately 8% of the human genome. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alstr?m syndrome is due to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. It has been hypothesized that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosome due to its composition of a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the ITPRIPL1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

An E.coli-derived human recombinant protein (amino acids Q165-H548) was used as the immunogen for the ITPRIPL1 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the ITPRIPL1 Antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.