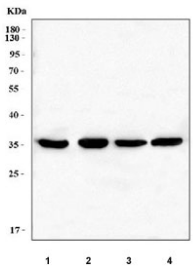
LRRC59 Antibody / Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 59 (RQ8591)

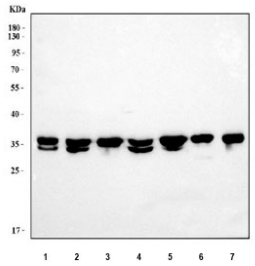
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ8591	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

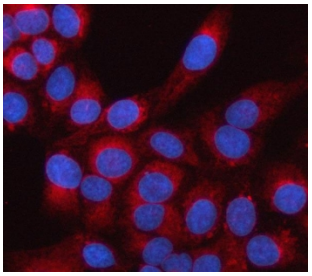
Availability	1-3 days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q96AG4
Localization	Cytoplasm
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This LRRC59 antibody is available for research use only.



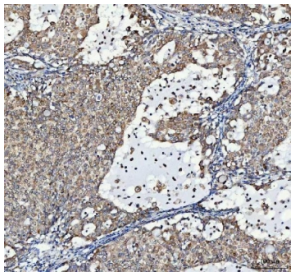
Western blot testing of 1) rat liver, 2) rat RH35, 3) mouse liver and 4) mouse NIH 3T3 cell lysate with LRRC59 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~35 kDa.



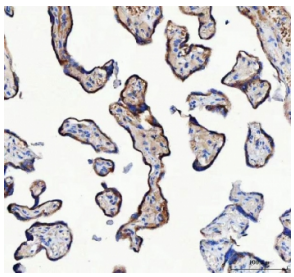
Western blot testing of human 1) 293T, 2) HeLa, 3) HepG2, 4) Jurkat, 5) Caco-2, 6) A431 and 7) PC-3 cell lysate with LRRC59 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~35 kDa.



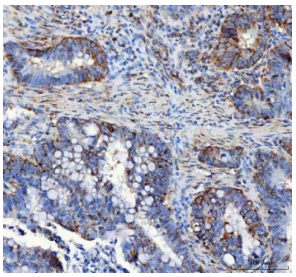
Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human U-2 OS cells with LRRC59 antibody (red) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



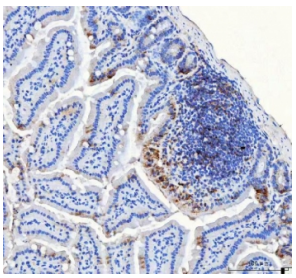
IHC staining of FFPE human lung cancer tissue with LRRC59 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



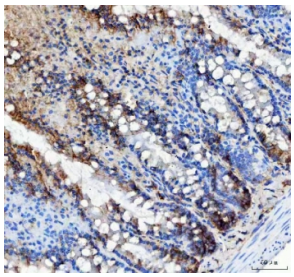
IHC staining of FFPE human placental tissue with LRRC59 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



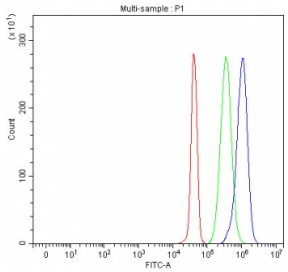
IHC staining of FFPE human colorectal adenocarcinoma tissue with LRRC59 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE mouse colon tissue with LRRC59 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE rat colon tissue with LRRC59 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Flow cytometry testing of fixed and permeabilized human JK cells with LRRC59 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= LRRC59 antibody.

Description

Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes Lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the LRRC59 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

An E.coli-derived human recombinant protein (amino acids L20-Q307) was used as the immunogen for the LRRC59 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the LRRC59 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.