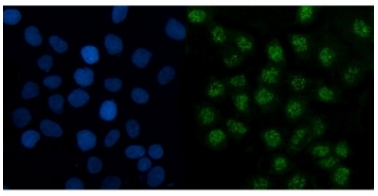
TMED5 Antibody / Transmembrane emp24 domain-containing protein 5 (RQ6727)

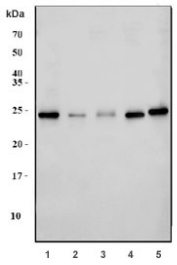
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ6727	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q9Y3A6
Localization	Nuclear, cytoplasmic
Applications	Western blot: 1-2ug/ml Immunofluorescence (FFPE): 5ug/ml Direct ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This TMED5 antibody is available for research use only.



Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human A431 cells with TMED5 antibody (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



Western blot testing of 1) human K562, 2) rat lung, 3) rat stomach, 4) rat C6 and 5) mouse RAW264.7 cell lysate with TMED5 antibody. Expected molecular weight: 24-28 kDa.

Description

Transmembrane emp24 domain-containing protein 5 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TMED5 gene. TMED5 is a 229 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein that belongs to the EMP24/GP25L family and contains one GOLD domain. The gene that encodes TMED5 contains nearly 31,000 bases and maps to human chromosome 1p22.1. As the largest human chromosome, chromosome 1 spans about 260 million base pairs and makes up approximately 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 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.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the TMED5 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant human protein (amino acids D33-K164) was used as the immunogen for the TMED5 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the TMED5 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Ordering: Phone: 858.663.9055 | Fax: 1.267.821.0800 | Email: info@nsjbio.com
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