



# CFC1B rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES10999

For research use only

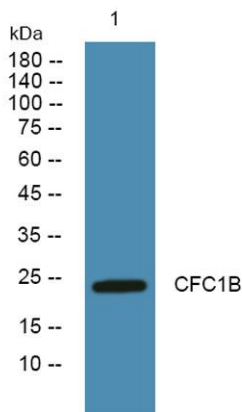
## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	CFC1B rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	CFC1B Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Cryptic family protein 1B
<b>Gene Name</b>	CFC1B
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Secreted .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	24kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	653275
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	POCG36
<b>Alternative Names</b>	
<b>Background</b>	disease:Defects in CFC1 are a cause of conotruncal heart malformations (CTHM) [MIM:217095]. CTMH consist of cardiac outflow tract defects, such as tetralogy of Fallot, pulmonary atresia, double-outlet right ventricle, truncus arteriosus communis, and aortic arch anomalies.,disease:Defects in CFC1 are a cause of transposition of the great arteries, dextro-looped (DTGA) [MIM:608808]. The more common form of DTGA, consists of complete





inversion of the great vessels, so that the aorta incorrectly arises from the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery incorrectly arises from the left ventricle. This creates completely separate pulmonary and systemic circulatory systems, an arrangement that is incompatible with life. Patients often have atrial and/or ventricular septal defects or other types of shunting that allow some mixing between the circulations in order to support life minimally, but surgical intervention is always required.,disease:Defects in CFC1 are a cause of visceral heterotaxy (HTX2) [MIM:605376]. HTX2 is an autosomal form of visceral heterotaxy (HTX). HTX is characterized by a variable group of congenital anomalies that include complex cardiac malformations and situs inversus or situs ambiguus.,function:Involved in the correct establishment of the left-right axis. May play a role in mesoderm and/or neural patterning during gastrulation.,PTM:N-glycosylated.,similarity:Contains 1 EGF-like domain.,



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night

