



WDR34 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 26-310



Antibody used in WB on Human Brain at
0.2-1 ug/ml.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	WDR34 antibody can be used for detection of WDR34 by ELISA at 1:62500. WDR34 antibody can be used for detection of WDR34 by western blot at 1 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. XBL-10123 - Fetal Brain Tissue Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	58 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human WDR34.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 50 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4°C. For longer periods of storage, store WDR34 antibody at -20°C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	WDR34, MGC20486, RP11-216B9.5, bA216B9.3, DIC5, FAP133, SRTD11
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_443076
PROTEIN GI NO.:	66267730

OFFICIAL SYMBOL: WDR34

GENE ID: 89891

Background

BACKGROUND: WDR34 is a member of the WD repeat protein family. WD repeats are minimally conserved regions of approximately 40 amino acids typically bracketed by gly-his and trp-asp (GH-WD), which may facilitate formation of heterotrimeric or multiprotein complexes. Members of this family are involved in a variety of cellular processes, including cell cycle progression, signal transduction, apoptosis, and gene regulation. This gene encodes a member of the WD repeat protein family. WD repeats are minimally conserved regions of approximately 40 amino acids typically bracketed by gly-his and trp-asp (GH-WD), which may facilitate formation of heterotrimeric or multiprotein complexes. Members of this family are involved in a variety of cellular processes, including cell cycle progression, signal transduction, apoptosis, and gene regulation.

REFERENCES: 1) Humphray, S.J., (2004) Nature 429 (6990), 369-374.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016