



# CRLF1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-05061
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	CRLF1 UNQ288/PRO327
<b>Protein Name</b>	Cytokine receptor-like factor 1 (Cytokine-like factor 1) (CLF-1) (ZcytoR5)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 50-130
<b>Specificity</b>	CRLF1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	46kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Secreted .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Highest levels of expression observed in spleen, thymus, lymph node, appendix, bone marrow, stomach, placenta, heart, thyroid and ovary. Strongly expressed also in fetal lung.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in CRLF1 are the cause of cold-induced sweating syndrome 1 (CISS1) [MIM:272430]. Cold-induced sweating syndrome (CISS) is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by profuse sweating induced by cool surroundings (temperatures of 7 to 18 degrees Celsius). Additional abnormalities include a high-arched palate, nasal voice, depressed nasal bridge, inability to fully extend the elbows and kyphoscoliosis.,disease:Defects in CRLF1 are the cause of Crisponi syndrome [MIM:601378]. Crisponi syndrome is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by congenital muscular contractions of facial muscles, with trismus in response to stimuli, dysmorphic features, bilateral camptodactyly, major feeding and respiratory difficulties, and access of hyperthermia leading to death in the first months of life.,domain:The WSXWS

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motif appears to be necessary for proper protein folding a

**Background**

This gene encodes a member of the cytokine type I receptor family. The protein forms a secreted complex with cardiotrophin-like cytokine factor 1 and acts on cells expressing ciliary neurotrophic factor receptors. The complex can promote survival of neuronal cells. Mutations in this gene result in Crisponi syndrome and cold-induced sweating syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**

