



WHRN rabbit pAb

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Catalog No | BYab-11249 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human; Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | WHRN DFNB31 KIAA1526 |
| Protein Name | WHRN |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide derived from human WHRN AA range: 419-469 |
| Specificity | This antibody detects endogenous levels of WHRN at Human/Mouse/Rat |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1: 500-2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | |
| Observed Band | |
| Cell Pathway | Cytoplasm . Cell projection, stereocilium . Cell projection, growth cone . Photoreceptor inner segment . Cell junction, synapse . Detected at the level of stereocilia in inner and outer hair cells of the cochlea and vestibule. Localizes to both tip and ankle-link stereocilia regions. Colocalizes with the growing ends of actin filaments. Colocalizes with MPP1 in the retina, at the outer limiting membrane (OLM), outer plexiform layer (OPL), basal bodies and at the connecting cilium (CC). In photoreceptors, localizes at a plasma membrane microdomain in the apical inner segment that surrounds the connecting cilia called periciliary membrane complex. . |
| Tissue Specificity | |
| Function | disease:Defects in WHRN are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal recessive type 31 (DFNB31) [MIM:607084]. DFNB31 is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.,disease:Defects in WHRN are |

Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd



the cause of Usher syndrome type 2D (USH2D) [MIM:611383]. USH is a genetically heterogeneous condition characterized by the association of retinitis pigmentosa and sensorineural deafness. Age at onset and differences in auditory and vestibular function distinguish Usher syndrome type 1 (USH1), Usher syndrome type 2 (USH2) and Usher syndrome type 3 (USH3). USH2 is characterized by congenital mild hearing impairment with normal vestibular responses.,function:Necessary for elongation and maintenance of inner and oute

Background

This gene is thought to function in the organization and stabilization of stereocilia elongation and actin cytoskeletal assembly, based on studies of the related mouse gene. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal recessive non-syndromic deafness and Usher Syndrome. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010],

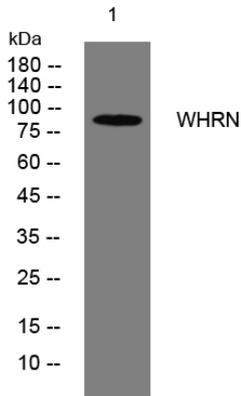
matters needing attention

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



Western blot analysis of lysates from CACO2 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night