



# KALIG-1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-17036
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC
<b>Gene Name</b>	KAL1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Anosmin-1
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KAL1. AA range:151-200
<b>Specificity</b>	KALIG-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KALIG-1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA 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;IHC-p 1:50-300
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	KAL1; ADMLX; KAL; KALIG1; Anosmin-1; Adhesion molecule-like X-linked; Kallmann syndrome protein
<b>Observed Band</b>	76kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Secreted . Proteolytic cleavage may release it from the cell surface into the extracellular space.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in the cerebellum (at protein level).
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in KAL1 are the cause of Kallmann syndrome type 1 (KAL1) [MIM:308700]; also known as hypogonadotropic hypogonadism and anosmia. Anosmia or hyposmia is related to the absence or hypoplasia of the olfactory bulbs and tracts. Hypogonadism is due to deficiency in gonadotropin-releasing hormone and probably results from a failure of embryonic migration of gonadotropin-releasing hormone-synthesizing neurons. In some patients other developmental anomalies can be present, which include renal agenesis, cleft lip and/or palate, selective tooth agenesis, and bimanual synkinesis. In some cases anosmia may be absent or inconspicuous.,function:May be an adhesion-like molecule with anti-protease activity.,PTM:N-glycosylated.,similarity:Contains 1

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WAP domain.,similarity:Contains 4 fibronectin type-III domains.,

**Background**

Mutations in this gene cause the X-linked Kallmann syndrome. The encoded protein is similar in sequence to proteins known to function in neural cell adhesion and axonal migration. In addition, this cell surface protein is N-glycosylated and may have anti-protease activity. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

**matters needing attention**

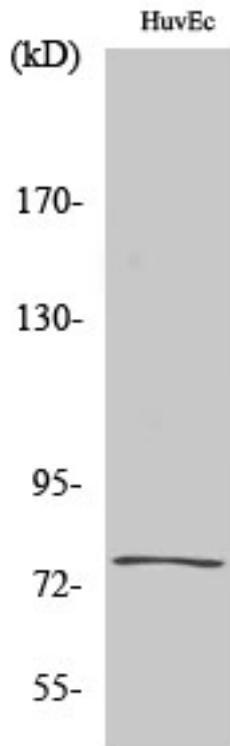
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

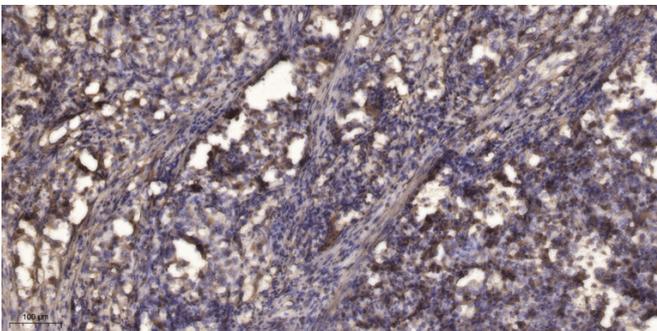
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using KALIG-1 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Squamous cell carcinoma of lung. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).