



# CIR1A mouse mAb

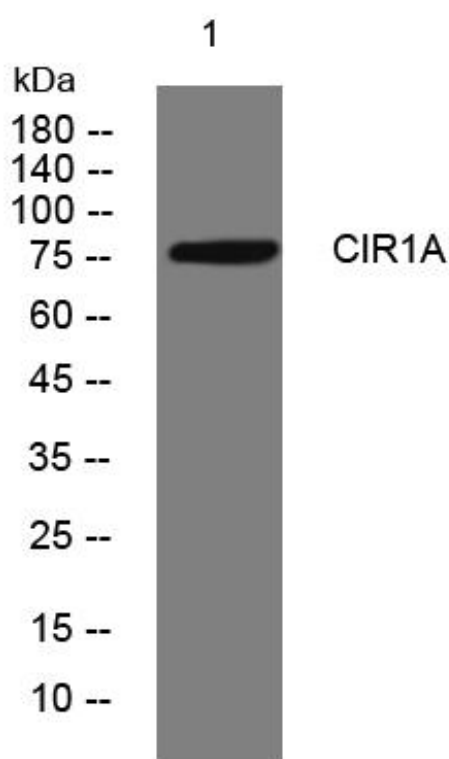
<b>Catalog No</b>	BYmab-11919
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	CIRH1A KIAA1988
<b>Protein Name</b>	CIR1A
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human CIR1A AA range: 313-363
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of CIR1A at Human/Mouse
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<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>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus, nucleolus . Chromosome . Found predominantly at the fibrillar center. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in CIRH1A are the cause of North American Indian childhood cirrhosis (NAIC) [MIM:604901]. NAIC is a severe autosomal recessive intrahepatic cholestasis, originally described in Ojibway-Cree children from northwestern Quebec. NAIC typically presents with transient neonatal jaundice, in a child who is otherwise healthy, and progresses to biliary cirrhosis and portal hypertension. Biochemical and histopathological features suggest involvement of the bile ducts rather than of the bile canaliculi. They include elevated gamma glutamyltransferase and alkaline phosphatase levels, and, typically, marked fibrosis around bile ducts. Clinically, NAIC is distinct from other nonsyndromic familial cholestases because of its marked cholangiopathic features and severe degree of fibrosis on liver histology.,similarity:Contains 11 WD repeats.,

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<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a WD40-repeat-containing protein that is localized to the nucleolus. Mutation of this gene causes North American Indian childhood cirrhosis, a severe intrahepatic cholestasis that results in transient neonatal jaundice, and progresses to periportal fibrosis and cirrhosis in childhood and adolescence. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],
<b>matters needing attention</b>	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
<b>Usage suggestions</b>	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 CIR1A mouse mAb