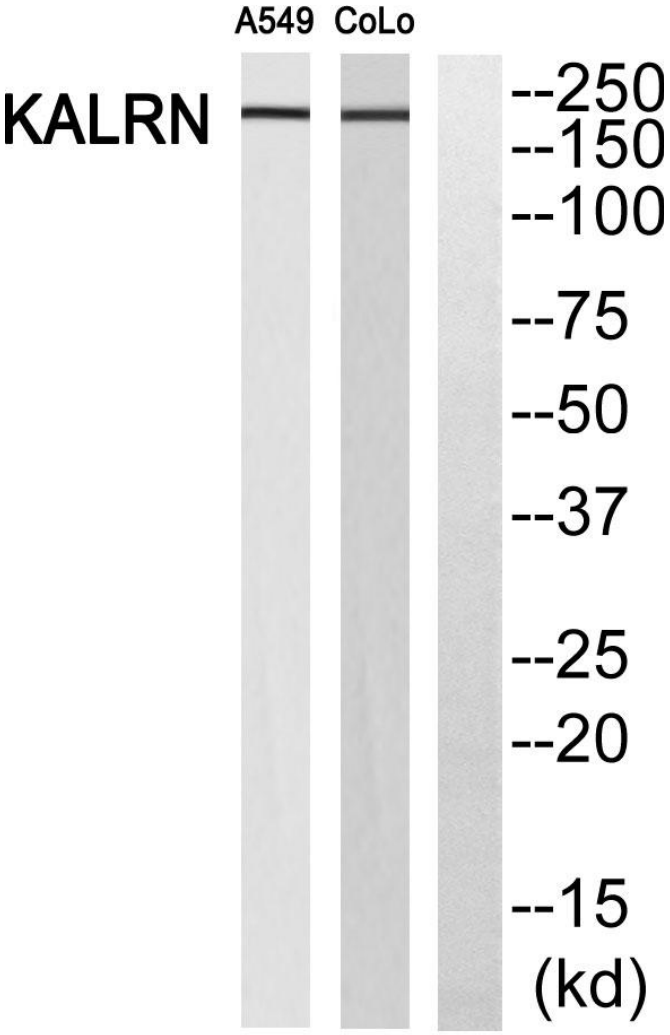
Duo Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-12717
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KALRN
Protein Name	Kalirin
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from Duo . at AA range: 810-890
Specificity	Duo Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Duo protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KALRN; DUET; DUO; HAPIP; TRAD; Kalirin; Huntingtin-associated protein-interacting protein; Protein Duo; Serine/threonine-protein kinase with Dbl- and pleckstrin homology domain
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Associated with the cytoskeleton.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 2 is brain specific. Highly expressed in cerebral cortex, putamen, amygdala, hippocampus and caudate nucleus. Weakly expressed in brain stem and cerebellum. Isoform 4 is expressed in skeletal muscle.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,cofactor:Magnesium.,disease:Genetic variation in KALRN is associated with susceptibility to coronary heart disease type 5 (CHDS5) [MIM:608901]. CHD is the leading cause of death and disability worldwide. CHD is multifactorial disease with a strong genetic component. Classic epidemiologic studies have revealed many risk factors for CHD, including age, sex, hypertension, dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus, smoking, and physical inactivity.,domain:The two GEF domains catalyze nucleotide exchange for RAC1

	and RhoA which are bound by DH1 and DH2 respectively. The two GEF domains appear to play differing roles in neuronal development and axonal outgrowth. SH3 1 binds to the first GEF domain inhibiting GEF activity only when in the presence of a PXXP peptide, suggesting that the SH3 domain/peptide interaction mediates binding to GEF1. CR
Background	Huntington's disease (HD), a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by loss of striatal neurons, is caused by an expansion of a polyglutamine tract in the HD protein huntingtin. This gene encodes a protein that interacts with the huntingtin-associated protein 1, which is a huntingtin binding protein that may function in vesicle trafficking. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2016],
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 Duo Monoclonal Antibody