

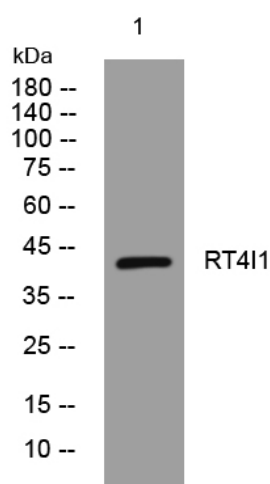


# RT4I1 rabbit pAb

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Catalog No</b>                | YP-Ab-11385   |
| <b>Isotype</b>                   | IgG   |
| <b>Reactivity</b>                | Human; Mouse  |
| <b>Applications</b>              | WB  |
| <b>Gene Name</b>                 | RTN4IP1 NIMP  |
| <b>Protein Name</b>              | RT4I1   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>                 | Synthesized peptide derived from human RT4I1 AA range: 282-332  |
| <b>Specificity</b>               | This antibody detects endogenous levels of RT4I1 at Human/Mouse   |
| <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 serum by affinity-chromatography using 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>              | Mitochondrion outer membrane . Colocalizes with the endoplasmic reticulum HSPA5 at spots corresponding to contacts with mitochondria. .   |
| <b>Tissue Specificity</b>        | Widely expressed in mitochondria-enriched tissues. Found in heart, muscle, kidney, liver, brain and placenta.   |
| <b>Function</b>                  | function:Appears to be a potent inhibitor of regeneration following spinal cord injury.,similarity:Belongs to the zinc-containing alcohol dehydrogenase family. Quinone oxidoreductase subfamily.,subunit:Interacts with RTN4, UQCRC1 and UQCRC2.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed in mitochondria-enriched tissues. Found in heart, muscle, kidney, liver, brain and placenta.,   |
| <b>Background</b>                | This gene encodes a mitochondrial protein that interacts with reticulon 4, which is a potent inhibitor of regeneration following spinal cord injury. This interaction may be important for reticulon-induced inhibition of neurite growth. Mutations in this gene can cause optic atrophy 10, with or without ataxia, mental retardation, and seizures. There is a pseudogene for this gene on chromosome 12. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016], |
| <b>matters needing attention</b> | 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 HpeG2 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night