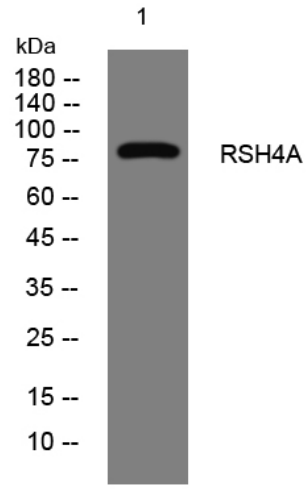
RSH4A rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-12096
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	RSPH4A RSHL3
Protein Name	RSH4A
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human RSH4A AA range: 287-337
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of RSH4A at Human/Mouse
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, cytoskeleton, cilium axoneme . Cell projection, cilium . Radial spoke. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in trachea, lungs, and testes (PubMed:23993197). Very strong expression is detected in nasal brushings (PubMed:19200523).
Function	disease:Defects in RSPH4A are the cause of primary ciliary dyskinesia 11 (CILD11) [MIM:612649]. CILD is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by axonemal abnormalities of motile cilia. Respiratory infections leading to chronic inflammation and bronchiectasis are recurrent, due to defects in the respiratory cilia; reduced fertility is often observed in male patients due to abnormalities of sperm tails. Half of the patients exhibit situs inversus, due to dysfunction of monocilia at the embryonic node and randomization of left-right body asymmetry. Primary ciliary dyskinesia associated with situs inversus is referred to as Kartagener syndrome.,function:Probable component of the axonemal radial spoke head. Radial spokes are regularly spaced along cilia, sperm and flagella axonemes. They consist of a thin stalk which is attached to a subfiber of the outer doublet microtubule, and a bu
Background	This gene encodes a protein that appears to be a component the radial spoke head, as determined by homology to similar proteins in the biflagellate alga Chlamydomonas reinhardtii and other ciliates. Radial spokes, which are regularly

	spaced along cilia, sperm, and flagella axonemes, consist of a thin 'stalk' and a bulbous 'head' that form a signal transduction scaffold between the central pair of microtubules and dynein. Mutations in this gene cause primary ciliary dyskinesia 1, a disease arising from dysmotility of motile cilia and sperm. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009],
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 A431 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night