



Puratrophin 1 Polyclonal Antibody

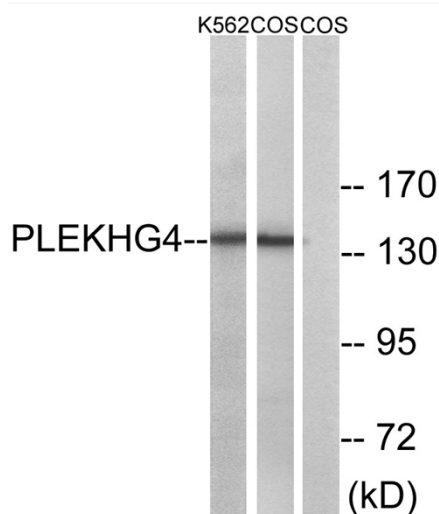
Catalog No	YP-Ab-14969
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Monkey
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	PLEKHG4
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PLEKHG4. AA range:654-703
Specificity	Puratrophin 1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Puratrophin 1 protein.
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 antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ARHGEF44;DKFZp434I216;PH domain containing family G member 4;PH domain-containing family G member 4;PKHG4_HUMAN;Pleckstrin homology and RhoGEF domain containing G4;Pleckstrin homology domain containing family G (with RhoGef domain) member 4;Pleckstrin homology domain containing family G member 4;Pleckstrin homology domain-containing family G member 4;PLEKHG 4;PLEKHG4;PRTPHN 1;PRTPHN1;Puratrophin 1; Puratrophin-1;Puratrophin1;Purkinje cell atrophy associated protein 1;Purkinje cell atrophy-associated protein 1;SCA 4;SCA4
Observed Band	135kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	135kD
Cell Pathway	
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in kidney, Leydig cells in the testis, epithelial cells in the prostate gland and Langerhans islet in the pancreas. Isoform 1 and isoform 3 are strongly expressed in Purkinje cells and to a lower extent in other neurons (at protein level). Widely expressed at low levels. More strongly expressed in testis and pancreas.



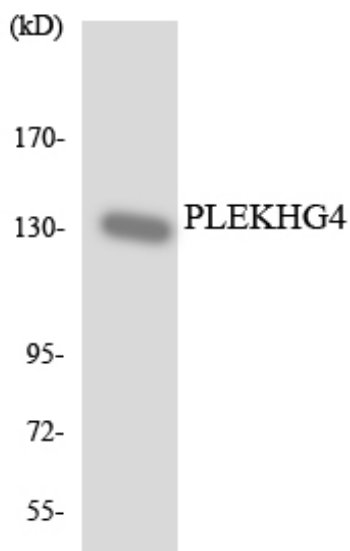
Function	disease:Defects in PLEKHG4 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia 16q22-linked (SCA16q22) [MIM:117210]; also known as pure spinocerebellar ataxia Japanese type or SCA4 pure Japanese type. Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA16q22 belongs to the autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxias type III (ADCA III) which are characterized by pure cerebellar ataxia without additional signs., function:Possible role in intracellular signaling and cytoskeleton dynamics at the Golgi.,similarity:Contains 1 DH (DBL-homology) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 PH domain.,tissue specificity:Expressed in kidney, Leydig cells in the testis, epit
Background	The protein encoded by this gene can function as a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) and may play a role in intracellular signaling and cytoskeleton dynamics at the Golgi apparatus. Polymorphisms in the region of this gene have been found to be associated with spinocerebellar ataxia in some study populations. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2015],
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.



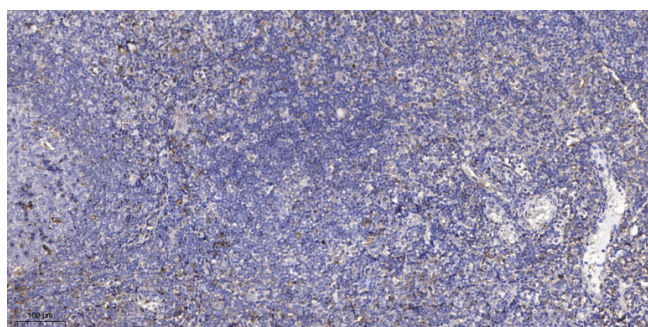
Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 and K562 cells, using PLEKHG4 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HUVEC cells using PLEKHG4 antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA, pH 9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min).