

Rabbit anti-Human IFT122 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-IFT122 antibody

Anti-IFT122 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

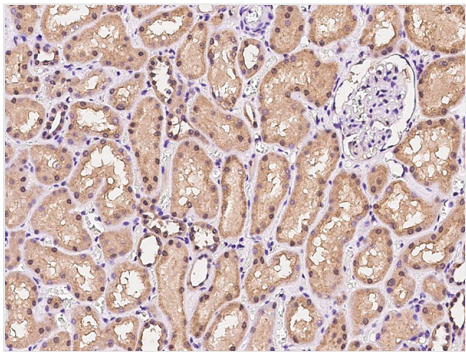
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256276	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

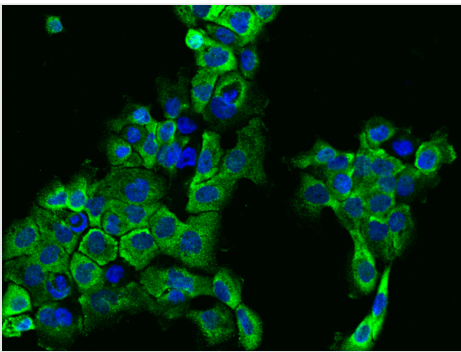
IFT122; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-IFT122 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; IFT122 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; anti-IFT122 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human IFT122
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-IFT122 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human IFT122 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human IFT122 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human IFT122 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescence staining of IFT122 in A431 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human IFT122 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-IFT122 antibody	The intraflagellar transport (IFT) machinery containing the IFT-A and IFT-B complexes mediates ciliary protein trafficking. Mutations in the genes encoding the six subunits of the IFT-A complex (IFT43, IFT121, IFT122, IFT139, IFT140, and IFT144) are known to cause skeletal ciliopathies, including cranioectodermal dysplasia (CED). IFT122 is a gene that encodes a protein responsible for the retrograde transport along the cilium. IFT122 plays an important role in the assembly and maintenance of eukaryotic cilia. This cytoplasmic protein contains seven WD repeats and an AF-2 domain which function by recruiting coregulatory molecules and in transcriptional activation.
References	Walczak-Sztulpa J, et al. (2010) Cranioectodermal dysplasia, sensenbrenner syndrome, is a ciliopathy caused by mutations in the ift122 gene. Am J Hum Genet 86 (6): 949-956. Takahara M, et al. (2018) Ciliopathy-associated mutations of ift122 impair ciliary protein trafficking but not ciliogenesis. Hum Mol Genet 27 (3): 516-528.Silveira KC, et al. (2017) Beemer-langer syndrome is a ciliopathy due to biallelic mutations in ift122. Am J Med Genet A 173 (5): 1186-1189.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.