

Rabbit anti-Human MORC1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-MORC1 antibody

Anti-MORC1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

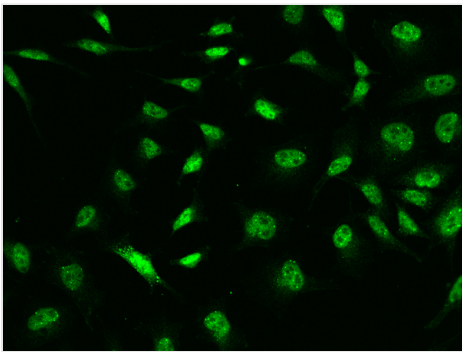
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256451	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MORC1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-MORC1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; MORC1 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; microrchidia 1; Anti-CT33 Antibody; Anti-MORC Antibody; Anti-ZCW6 Antibody; anti-MORC1 antibody

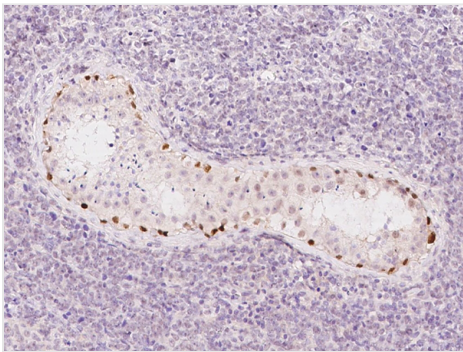
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human MORC1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-MORC1 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human MORC1 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human MORC1 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.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of MORC1 in Hela 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 MORC1 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). Positive staining was localized to Nucleus.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human MORC1 in human testis with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-MORC1 antibody	MORC1 was first discovered as a key regulator for male meiosis and spermatogenesis. Accumulating biochemical and functional analyses unveil MORC proteins as key regulators for cancer development. The MORC family contains a combination of a gyrase, histidine kinase, and MutL (GHKL) and S5 domains that together constitute a catalytically active ATPase module. The MORC1 gene is a link between early-life stress and major depression. MORC1 is a stress-sensitive gene and a possible biomarker for depression. MORC1-deficient mice were previously found to display male-specific germ cell loss and infertility. MORC1 is an important new regulator of the epigenetic landscape of male germ cells during the period of global de novo methylation.
References	Pastor WA, et al. (2015) Erratum: Morc1 represses transposable elements in the mouse male germline. Nat Commun 6 7604.Mundorf A, et al. (2018) Methylation of morc1: A possible biomarker for depression? J Psychiatr Res 103 208-211.Iyer LM, et al. (2008) Mutl homologs in restriction-modification systems and the origin of eukaryotic morc atpases. Biol Direct 3 8.Hong G, et al. (2017) The emerging role of morc family proteins in cancer development and bone homeostasis. J Cell Physiol 232 (5): 928-934.

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.