

CECR5 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-17786

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

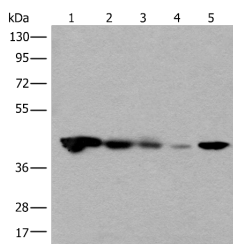
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human CECR5
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
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Data



Western blot analysis of Jurkat HEPG2 and Hela cell
Human testis tissue 231 cell lysates using CECR5
Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:650

Observed Mw: Refer to figures
Calculated Mw: 46 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

Adenosine deaminase is an enzyme that is present in most tissues and exists predominantly as a monomer, although in some tissues it is associated with adenosine deaminase-binding protein. Adenosine deaminase degrades extracellular adenosine, which is toxic for lymphocytes. A novel family of growth factors that share sequence similarity to adenosine deaminase has been identified. The cat eye syndrome critical region protein (CECR) family includes CECR1, CECR2, CECR3, CECR4, CECR5, CECR6, CECR7, CECR8 and CECR9. The genes encoding CECR proteins are candidates for Cat Eye Syndrome (CES), a developmental disorder associated with the duplication of a 2 Mb region of 22q11.2. CES is characterized by the combination of coloboma of the iris and anal atresia with fistula, downslanting palpebral fissures, preauricular tags and/or pits, frequent occurrence of heart and renal malformations, and normal or near-normal mental development. CECR family members are widely expressed. Specifically, CECR1 has the highest expression in adult heart, lung, lymphoblasts and placenta. CECR2 is also involved in neurulation and chromatin remodeling. Mutations in the

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CECR2 gene result in neural tube defects.