

SCCPDH Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-19034

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

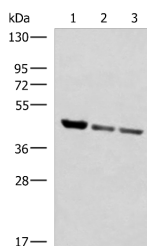
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human SCCPDH
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

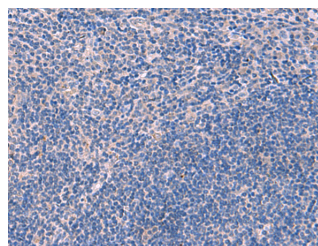
WB	1:1000-1:5000
IHC	1:50-1:300

Data

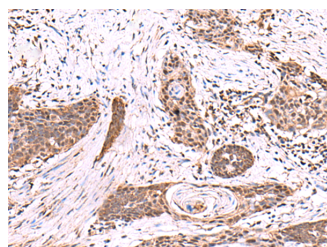


Western blot analysis of Human fetal liver tissue
PC-3 and A172 cell lysates using SCCPDH
Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000

Observed Mw: Refer to figures
Calculated Mw: 47 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded
Human tonsil tissue using SCCPDH Polyclonal
Antibody at dilution of 1:85(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded
Human esophagus cancer tissue using SCCPDH
Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:85(×200)

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

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

Background

SCCPDH (Probable saccharopine dehydrogenase) is a 429 amino acid protein that belongs to the saccharopine dehydrogenase family. The SCCPDH gene is conserved in chimpanzee, dog, cow, mouse, rat, chicken, fruit fly, mosquito and C.elegans, and maps to human chromosome 1q44. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

For Research Use Only