

## CEND1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-19691

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

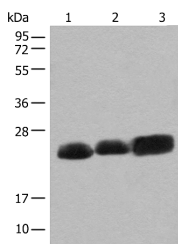
### Description

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse, Rat                                      |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Synthetic peptide of human CEND1                       |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification                          |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4 |

### Applications Recommended Dilution

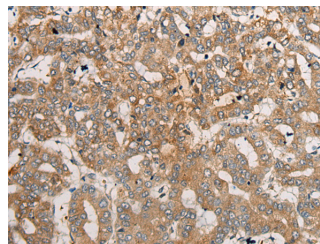
|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| <b>WB</b>  | 1:500-1:2000 |
| <b>IHC</b> | 1:40-1:200   |

### Data



Western blot analysis of Mouse brain tissue Rat brain tissue and Human cerebrum tissue lysates using CEND1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500

**Observed Mw:Refer to figures**  
**Calculated Mw:15 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using CEND1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50(×200)

### Preparation & Storage

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

### Background

BM88, also known as CEND1 (cell cycle exit and neuronal differentiation protein 1), is a 149 amino acid protein that belongs to the CEND1 family. Involved in neuroblastoma cell differentiation, BM88 is a single-pass type IV membrane protein that is neuron specific. It is suggested that BM88 forms a dimer of two identical polypeptides linked by disulfide bridges. BM88 has a central proline-rich region containing four PxxP motifs, which typically bind SRC homology-3 (SH3) domains, as well as a putative C-terminal transmembrane region, and several potential sites for N-glycosylation, myristoylation and phosphorylation. It is also suggested that a novel signaling mechanism exists by which BM88 interferes with calcium release from inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate-sensitive stores and exerts anti-proliferative and anti-apoptotic functions. BM88 is an important molecular target for HDAC inhibition, and transcription of BM88 is induced by trichostatin-A.

### For Research Use Only

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