


Product datasheet

Anti-C1orf76 antibody ab22139

1 Image

Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-C1orf76 antibody
<b>Description</b>	Mouse polyclonal to C1orf76
<b>Host species</b>	Mouse
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human <b>Predicted to work with:</b> Mouse 
<b>Immunogen</b>	Fusion protein: SPYSSPFYIRTADMVPNGGGGERLSFAPTYYKEGGPPSLKLAAPQSYPTV WPGSGREAFTNPRAISTDV , corresponding to amino acids 99/167 of Human C1orf76 <a href="#">Run BLAST with</a> <a href="#">Run BLAST with</a>
<b>General notes</b>	Produced from outbred CD1 mice

This antibody was raised by a genetic immunization technique. Genetic immunization can be used to generate antibodies by directly delivering antigen-coding DNA into the animal, rather than injecting a protein or peptide (Tang *et al.* [PubMed: 1545867](#); Chambers and Johnston [PubMed: 12910245](#); Barry and Johnston [PubMed: 9234514](#)). The animal's cells produce the protein, which stimulates the animal's immune system to produce antibodies against that particular protein. A vector coding for a partial fusion protein was used for genetic immunisation of a mouse and the resulting serum was tested in Western blot against an *E.coli* lysate containing that partial fusion protein. Genetic immunization offers enormous advantages over the traditional protein-based immunization method. DNA is faster, cheaper and easier to produce and can be produced by standard techniques readily amenable to automation. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by genetic immunization are usually of superior quality with regard to specificity, affinity and recognizing the native protein.

Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Constituents: 50% Glycerol

<b>Purity</b>	Whole antiserum
<b>Primary antibody notes</b>	This antibody was raised by a genetic immunization technique. Genetic immunization can be used to generate antibodies by directly delivering antigen-coding DNA into the animal, rather than injecting a protein or peptide (Tang <i>et al.</i> <a href="#">PubMed: 1545867</a> ; Chambers and Johnston <a href="#">PubMed: 12910245</a> ; Barry and Johnston <a href="#">PubMed: 9234514</a> ). The animal's cells produce the protein, which stimulates the animal's immune system to produce antibodies against that particular protein. A vector coding for a partial fusion protein was used for genetic immunisation of a mouse and the resulting serum was tested in Western blot against an <i>E.coli</i> lysate containing that partial fusion protein. Genetic immunization offers enormous advantages over the traditional protein-based immunization method. DNA is faster, cheaper and easier to produce and can be produced by standard techniques readily amenable to automation. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by genetic immunization are usually of superior quality with regard to specificity, affinity and recognizing the native protein.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

## Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab22139** in the following tested applications.

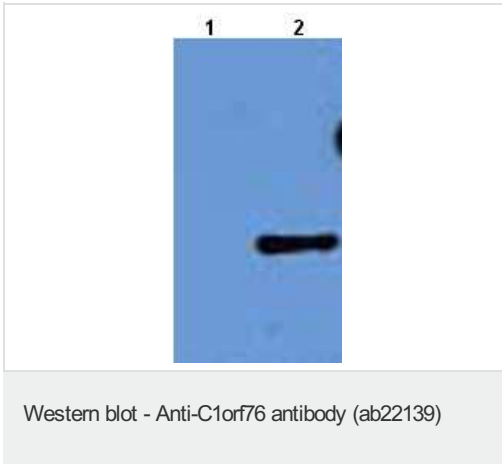
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 18 kDa. This antibody has been tested in Western blot against an <i>E.coli</i> lysate containing the partial recombinant fusion protein used as an immunogen. We have no data on detection of endogenous protein.

## Target

<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Highly expressed in neuroblastoma compared to other tissues, suggesting that it may be used as a marker for metastasis in bone marrow.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the FAM163 family.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Membrane.

## Images



**All lanes :** Anti-C1orf76 antibody (ab22139)  
at 1/1000 dilution

**Lane 1 :** Total protein extract from E. coli with  
~50ng to 100ng of a  
negative control fusion protein with an  
irrelevant antigen at 20 ug

**Lane 2 :** Total protein extract from E. coli with  
~50ng to 500ng of the  
antigen fusion protein at 20 ug

#### **Secondary**

**All lanes :** Rabbit anti-mouse IgG + IgM,  
(H+L) horseradish peroxidase conjugated at  
1/5000 dilution

**Predicted band size:** 18 kDa

The molecular weight of the band on the western blot does not correspond to the predicted band size above (predicted from the molecular weight of the natural protein) because of the additional mass of the fusion and because the fusion protein only contains a partial fragment of the gene.

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