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Product datasheet

Anti-Drosophila FMR1 antibody [6A15] ab10299

1 Abreviews 14 References

概述

产品名称	Anti-Drosophila FMR1**抗体**[6A15]
描述	**小鼠单克隆抗体**[6A15] to Drosophila FMR1
宿主	Mouse
经测试应用	**适用于:** ELISA, ICC/IF, IP, WB
种属反应性	**与反应:** Drosophila melanogaster **不与反应:** Human
免疫原	Fusion protein corresponding to Drosophila melanogaster Drosophila FMR1. His-dFMR1 fusion protein (Drosophilia melanogaster) (C-terminal 580aa). Database link: **Q9NFU0**

常规说明

Fragile X syndrome is the most common inherited form of mental retardation. It is caused by loss of FMR1 gene activity due to either lack of expression or expression of a mutant form of the protein. In mammals, FMR1 is a member of a small protein family that consists of FMR1, FXR1, and FXR2. All three members bind RNA and contain sequence motifs that are commonly found in RNA-binding proteins, including two KH domains and an RGG box.The Drosophila genome contains a single gene homologous to the FXR family. dFMR1 is subjected to transcriptional and posttranscriptional regulation during development and it homomerizes, like its human counterpart. dFMR1 profile of expression recapitulates that of the human FXR protein family: it is highly enriched in muscles, in central nervous system and in gonads. In the larval brain, anti-dFMR1 also recognizes mushroom bodies, a centre that mediates learning and memory. These features make the fly an ideal system to analyse the role of the FXR family and to identify genes in the FMRP pathway.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
存储溶液	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
纯度	Protein A purified
纯化说明	Protein A purified from tissue culture supernatant.
Primary antibody说明	Fragile X syndrome is the most common inherited form of mental retardation. It is caused by loss of FMR1 gene activity due to either lack of expression or expression of a mutant form of the protein. In mammals, FMR1 is a member of a small protein family that consists of FMR1, FXR1, and FXR2. All three members bind RNA and contain sequence motifs that are commonly found in RNA-binding proteins, including two KH domains and an RGG box.The Drosophila genome contains a single gene homologous to the FXR family. dFMR1 is subjected to transcriptional and posttranscriptional regulation during development and it homomerizes, like its human counterpart. dFMR1 profile of expression recapitulates that of the human FXR protein family: it is highly enriched in muscles, in central nervous system and in gonads. In the larval brain, anti-dFMR1 also recognizes mushroom bodies, a centre that mediates learning and memory. These features make the fly an ideal system to analyse the role of the FXR family and to identify genes in the FMRP pathway.
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	6A15
骨髓瘤	Sp2/0
同种型	IgG1

应用

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"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IP	★★★★☆ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration. See Abreview.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

靶标

相关性	Drosophila FMR1 is a RNA-binding protein that associates with translating ribosomes and acts as a negative translational regulator of specific mRNAs. Represses translation of futsch to regulate microtubule-dependent synaptic growth and function. Part of the RNA interference (RNAi)-related apparatus; double-stranded RNA induces potent and specific gene silencing. Regulates photoreceptor structure and neurotransmission in the eye. Required for stability of the

	central pair of microtubules in the spermatid axoneme
细胞定位	Cytoplasmic

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