ELOVL1 Antibody

PACO16254

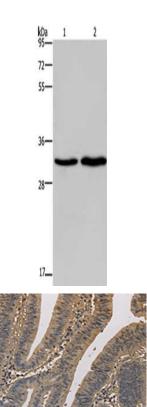


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Product mormation		
Size:	Protein Background:	
50ul	Elongation of very long chain fatty acid, like (ELOVL) proteins 1-6 are members of the ELO family of proteins, which play an important role in tissue-specific biosynthesis of very long chain fatty acid, and sphingolipids. The ELOVL proteins act as catalysts in fatty acid, elongation reduction and localize to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Elongation of very long chain fatty acid, protein 1 (ELOVL1), also referred to as Ssc1, is the human homolog of the yeast ELO3 protein. It is expressed in a variety of tissues and at especially high levels in stomach, skin, intestine, kidney and lung. ELOVL1 participates in the elongation of very long chain saturated and monounsaturated fatty acid, of up to 26 carbons and may be required for the development of a barrier in epithelial cells and skin. ELOVL1 is also important for the formation of Myelin in the central nervous system. Impaired ELOVL1 activity may be associated with disorders of sphingolipid	
Reactivity:		
Human, Mouse		
Source:		
Rabbit		
lsotype:		
lgG		
Applications:	metabolism.	
ELISA, WB, IHC	Gene ID: ELOVL1	
Recommended dilutions:		
ELISA:1:2000-1:5000, WB:1:500-1:2000,	Uniprot	
IHC:1:50-1:200	Q9BW60	
	Synonyms:	
	ELOVL fatty acid, elongase 1	
	Immunogen:	
	Fusion protein of human ELOVL1.	

Storage:

-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol



Gel: 10%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 40 μ g, Lane 1-2: Hela cells, A375 cells, Primary antibody: PACO16254(ELOVL1 Antibody) at dilution 1/550, Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution, Exposure time: 20 seconds.

The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer tissue using PACO16254(ELOVL1 Antibody) at dilution 1/50, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).