



CTNS, Cystinosis nephropathic protein polyclonal antibody

For Research Use Only. Not for Diagnostic or Therapeutic Use.

Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Allele Biotech is strictly prohibited

Website: www.allelebiotech.com
Call: 1-800-991-RNAI/858-587-6645
(Pacific Time: 9:00AM~5:00PM)
Email: oligo@allelebiotech.com

Box 1 | Basic Info

Cat. No.	ABP-PAB-10601
Animal ID	RB0613-0614
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Accession number	NM_004937
Amount	100 µg

Alternative Name(s):

cystinosis nephropathic protein, CTNS-LSB

Cystinosis (CTNS) is a lysosomal membrane protein that is involved in the development of nephropathic cystinosis of various kinds, including the atypical nephropathic type, the late-onset juvenile or adolescent nephropathic type, and the ocular non-nephropathic type.

Buffers

Purified rabbit polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column and eluted out with both high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately after elution then followed by dialysis against PBS.

Immunogen

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide comprised of amino acids 268 - 285 [CFSYIKLAVTLVKYFPQA] of the human cystinosis nephropathic protein (CTNS) protein.

Application

Tested by peptide-specific ELISA (1:1,000).

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

References:

1. Kalatzis V, Cohen-Solal L, Cordier B, Frishberg Y, Kemper M, Nuutinen EM, Legrand E, Cochat P, Antignac C: Identification of 14 novel CTNS mutations and characterization of seven splice site mutations associated with cystinosis. Hum. Mutat. 20(6): 439-446 (2002).
2. Kleta R, Anikster Y, Lucero C, Shotelersuk V, Huizing M, Bernardini I, Park M, Thoene J, Schneider J, Gahl WA: CTNS mutations in African American patients with cystinosis. Mol. Genet. Metab. 74(3): 332-337 (2001).
3. Phornphutkul C, Anikster Y, Huizing M, Braun P, Brodie C, Chou JY, Gahl WA: The promoter of a lysosomal membrane transporter gene, CTNS, binds Sp-1, shares sequences with the promoter of an adjacent gene, CARKL, and causes cystinosis if mutated in a critical region. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 69(4): 712-721 (2001).
4. Touchman JW, Anikster Y, Dietrich NL, Maduro VV, McDowell G, Shotelersuk V, Bouffard GG, Beckstrom-Sternberg SM, Gahl WA, Green ED: The genomic region encompassing the nephropathic cystinosis gene (CTNS): complete sequencing of a 200-kb segment and discovery of a novel gene within the common cystinosis-causing deletion. Genome Res. 10(2): 165-173 (2000).
5. Town M, Jean G, Cherqui S, Attard M, Forestier L, Whitmore SA, Callen DF, Gribouval O, Broyer M, Bates GP, van't Hoff W, Antignac C: A novel gene encoding an integral membrane protein is mutated in nephropathic cystinosis. Nat. Genet. 18(4): 319-324 (1998).