CD133 (PN0188) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

CatalogNo: YA0443 Recombinant

Key Features

Reactivity
- Human

Applications
- FC,ELISA

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered solution

Basic Information

Source	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Purification	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Clone Number	PN0188

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Purified recombinant Human CD133
Specificity	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD133 protein.

Target Information

Gene name PROM1

Protein Name Prominin-1

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	1088;	O43490;

Cellular Localization Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, microvillus membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment . Endoplasmic reticulum. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment. Found in extracellular membrane particles in various body fluids such as cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, seminal fluid and urine.

Tissue specificity Expressed in leukocytes of chronic myeloid Leukemia patients and bone marrow.

Function Disease:Defects in PROM1 are the cause of cone-rod dystrophy type 12 (CORD12) [MIM:612657]. CORD12 is an inherited retinal dystrophy characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination, predominantly in the macular region, and initial loss of cone photoreceptors followed by rod degeneration. This leads to decreased visual acuity and sensitivity in the central visual field, followed by loss of peripheral vision. Severe loss of vision occurs earlier than in retinitis pigmentosa.,Disease:Defects in PROM1 are the cause of retinal macular dystrophy type 2 (MCDR2) [MIM:608051]. MCDR2 is a bull's-eye macular dystrophy characterized by bilateral annular atrophy of retinal pigment epithelium at the macula.,Disease:Defects in PROM1 are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 41 (RP41) [MIM:612095]; also known as retinal degeneration autosomal recessive prominin-related. RP is a retinal dystrophy belonging to the group of pigmentary retinopathies. RP is characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination and primary loss of rod photoreceptor cells followed by secondary loss of cone photoreceptors. Patients typically have night vision blindness and loss of midperipheral visual field. As their condition progresses, they lose their far peripheral visual field and eventually central vision as well.,Disease:Defects in PROM1 are the cause of Stargardt disease type 4 (STGD4) [MIM:603786]. Stargardt disease is the most common hereditary macular degeneration. It is characterized by decreased central vision, atrophy of the macula and underlying retinal pigment epithelium, and frequent presence of prominent flecks in the posterior pole of the retina.,online information:Retina International's Scientific Newsletter,PTM:Glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the prominin family.,subunit:Interacts with PCDH21 and with actin filaments.,tissue specificity:Selectively expressed on CD34 hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells in adult and fetal bone marrow, fetal liver, cord blood and adult peripheral blood. Not detected on other blood cells. Also expressed in a number of non-lymphoid tissues including retina, pancreas, placenta, kidney, liver, lung, brain and heart. Found in saliva within small membrane particles.,

Validation Data

Contact information

Orders:	order@immunoway.com
Support:	tech@immunoway.com
Telephone:	877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
Website:	http://www.immunoway.com
Address:	2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA

Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
CD133 (PN0188) Nb-FC recombinant antibody