

Product datasheet for AP06511PU-N

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OriGene Technologies, Inc.

CFTR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: IF, IHC

Recommended Dilution: Western blot: 1/500-1/1000.

Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections: 1/50-1/200.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide, corresponding to amino acids 700-750 of Human CFTR.

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of CFTR protein.

(region surrounding Glu733)

Formulation: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2.

State: Aff - Purified

State: Liquid purified lg fraction Preservative: 0.05% sodium azide

Concentration: 1.0 mg/ml

Purification: Affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-

PAGE)

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Predicted Protein Size: ~ 168 kDa

Gene Name: cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator

Database Link: Entrez Gene 1080 Human

P13569





Background:

CFTR, for cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator, is a cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP)-regulated chloride channel protein. CFTR belongs to the MDR subfamily within the ATP-binding transport protein family. It has two transmembrane domains (TMDs), two nucleotide binding domains (NBDs) and one regulatory domain. Mutations of CFTR are associated with cystic fibrosis (CF), a disease characterized by chronic bronchopulmonary disease, elevated sweat electrolytes and insufficient pancreatic function.

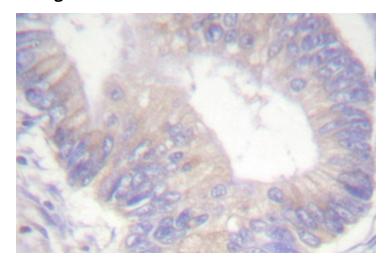
CFTR mutations can also result in congenital bilateral absence of vas deferens (CBAVD), a form of male sterility that a majority of male CF patients exhibit.

Since the CF mutation is lethal, most often by lung and liver disease, it raises the question of why this genetic disease remains as common as it is. One possible explanation is that Salmonella typhi has been shown to use CFTR to enter intestinal epithelial cells and that delta F508 heterozygote and homozygote mice showed 86% and 100% reductions in S. typhi intestinal submucosal uptake.

Synonyms:

Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator

Product images:



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) analysis of CFTR antibody in paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue.