

AMNLS Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN2120

Key Features

Host Species Rabbit 	Reactivity • Human,Mouse	ApplicationsWB,ELISA
MW • 49kD (Observed)	Isotype • IgG	

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

ImmunogenSynthesized peptide derived from part region of human proteinSpecificityAMNLS Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

Target Information

Gene name AMN UNQ513/PRO1028

Protein Name Protein amnionless

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID	
Human	<u>81693;</u>	<u>Q9BXJ7;</u>	
Mouse		<u>Q99JB7;</u>	
	Human	Human <u>81693;</u>	Human <u>81693;</u> <u>Q9BXJ7;</u>

- Cellular[Isoform 1]: Apical cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cell membrane ;
Single-pass type I membrane protein . Endosome membrane . Membrane, coated pit .;
[Soluble protein amnionless]: Secreted .
- **Tissue specificity** Detected in proximal tubules in the kidney cortex (at protein level) (PubMed:14576052, PubMed:29402915). Long isoforms are highly expressed in small intestine, colon and kidney (renal proximal tubule epithelial cells). Shorter isoforms are detected at lower levels in testis, thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes.
- Function Alternative products: At least 5 isoforms, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, are produced, Disease: Defects in AMN are a cause of recessive hereditary megaloblastic anemia 1 (MGA1) [MIM:261100]; also referred to as MGA1 Norwegian type or Imerslund-Grasbeck syndrome (I-GS). MGA1 is due to selective malabsorption of vitamin B12. Defects in vitamin B12 absorption lead to impaired function of thymidine synthase. As a consequence DNA synthesis is interrupted. Rapidly dividing cells involved in erythropoiesis are particularly affected., Function: Necessary for efficient absorption of vitamin B12. May direct the production of trunk mesoderm during development by modulating a bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) signaling pathway in the underlying visceral endoderm.,miscellaneous:The mutations described in PubMed:12590260 all affect the N-terminus of the protein; shorter isoforms produced from alternative transcription start sites might still fulfill a role in embryogenesis. This might explain the discrepancy with the embryonic lethality of null mutants in mice., similarity: Contains 1 VWFC domain., subunit: Interacts with CUBN/cubilin., tissue specificity: Long isoforms are highly expressed in small intestine, colon and kidney (renal proximal tubule epithelial cells). Shorter isoforms are detected at lower levels in testis, thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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