

CRNN Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN2371

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- WB,ELISA

MW

- 54kD (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

Immunogen

Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 380-460

Specificity

CRNN Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

Target Information

Gene name

CRNN C1orf10 DRC1 PDRC1 SEP53

Protein Name	Cornulin (53 kDa putative calcium-binding protein) (53 kDa squamous epithelial-induced stress protein) (58 kDa heat shock protein) (Squamous epithelial heat shock protein 53) (Tumor-related protein)		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	49860 ;	Q9UBG3 ;
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm . Does not colocalize with TGM1.		
Tissue specificity	Expressed in the basal skin layer (at protein level) (PubMed:30009832). Squamous epithelia cell-specific. Expressed in the esophagus (periphery of the cells of the granular and the upper spinous layers), foreskin (granular and lower cornified cells), scalp skin (granular layer), inner root sheath of the hair follicle and in primary keratinocytes (at protein level). Expressed in the squamous epithelium of the cervix, esophagus, foreskin and larynx. Expressed in the fetal bladder and scalp skin. Expressed at very low levels in the lung, kidney, uterus, skeletal muscle, heart and fetal brain. Undetectable or barely detectable in esophageal and oral squamous cell carcinoma compared with the matched adjacent normal esophageal mucosa. Undetectable or barely detectable in larynx and esophagus from patients with pH-documented laryngopharyngeal reflux (LPR).		
Function	cofactor: Binds calcium., Domain: The EF-hand is necessary for the colony survival activity to protect cells from death induced by exposure to DCA., Function: Survival factor that participates in the clonogenicity of squamous esophageal epithelium cell lines, attenuates deoxycholic acid (DCA)-induced apoptotic cell death and release of calcium. When overexpressed in oral squamous carcinoma cell lines, regulates negatively cell proliferation by the induction of G1 arrest., induction: Up-regulated after heat shock, ponasterone A and deoxycholic acid., miscellaneous: Binds calcium with an affinity similar to that of the S100 proteins., similarity: Belongs to the S100-fused protein family., similarity: Contains 1 EF-hand domain., subcellular location: Does not colocalize with TGM1., subunit: Homodimer., tissue specificity: Squamous epithelia cell-specific. Expressed in the esophagus (periphery of the cells of the granular and the upper spinous layers), foreskin (granular and lower cornified cells), scalp skin (granular layer), inner root sheath of the hair follicle and in primary keratinocytes (at protein level). Expressed in the squamous epithelium of the cervix, esophagus, foreskin and larynx. Expressed in the fetal bladder and scalp skin. Expressed at very low levels in the lung, kidney, uterus, skeletal muscle, heart and fetal brain. Undetectable or barely detectable in esophageal and oral squamous cell carcinoma compared with the matched adjacent normal esophageal mucosa. Undetectable or barely detectable in larynx and esophagus from patients with pH-documented laryngopharyngeal reflux (LPR).,		

| Validation Data

| Contact information

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Please scan the QR code
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product information:
CRNN Rabbit pAb

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