

Anti-Drosophila FMR1 antibody [6A15] ab10299

★★★★★ **1 Abreviews** **14 References**

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Drosophila FMR1 antibody [6A15]
製品の詳細	Mouse monoclonal [6A15] to Drosophila FMR1
由来種	Mouse
アプリケーション	適用あり: ELISA, ICC/IF, IP, WB
種交差性	交差種: Drosophila melanogaster 非交差種: Human
免疫原	Fusion protein corresponding to Drosophila melanogaster Drosophila FMR1. His-dFMR1 fusion protein (Drosophila melanogaster) (C-terminal 580aa). Database link: Q9NFM0

特記事項

Fragile X syndrome is the most common inherited form of mental retardation. It is caused by loss of FMR1 gene activity due to either lack of expression or expression of a mutant form of the protein. In mammals, FMR1 is a member of a small protein family that consists of FMR1, FXR1, and FXR2. All three members bind RNA and contain sequence motifs that are commonly found in RNA-binding proteins, including two KH domains and an RGG box. The Drosophila genome contains a single gene homologous to the FXR family. dFMR1 is subjected to transcriptional and posttranscriptional regulation during development and it homomerizes, like its human counterpart. dFMR1 profile of expression recapitulates that of the human FXR protein family: it is highly enriched in muscles, in central nervous system and in gonads. In the larval brain, anti-dFMR1 also recognizes mushroom bodies, a centre that mediates learning and memory. These features make the fly an ideal system to analyse the role of the FXR family and to identify genes in the FMRP pathway.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

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製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
バッファー	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
精製度	Protein A purified
特記事項 (精製)	Protein A purified from tissue culture supernatant.
一次抗体 備考	Fragile X syndrome is the most common inherited form of mental retardation. It is caused by loss of FMR1 gene activity due to either lack of expression or expression of a mutant form of the protein. In mammals, FMR1 is a member of a small protein family that consists of FMR1, FXR1, and FXR2. All three members bind RNA and contain sequence motifs that are commonly found in RNA-binding proteins, including two KH domains and an RGG box. The Drosophila genome contains a single gene homologous to the FXR family. dFMR1 is subjected to transcriptional and posttranscriptional regulation during development and it homomerizes, like its human counterpart. dFMR1 profile of expression recapitulates that of the human FXR protein family: it is highly enriched in muscles, in central nervous system and in gonads. In the larval brain, anti-dFMR1 also recognizes mushroom bodies, a centre that mediates learning and memory. These features make the fly an ideal system to analyse the role of the FXR family and to identify genes in the FMRP pathway.
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	6A15
ミエローマ	Sp2/0
アイソタイプ	IgG1

アプリケーション

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アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IP	★★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration. See Abreview.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

ターゲット情報

関連性 Drosophila FMR1 is a RNA-binding protein that associates with translating ribosomes and acts as a negative translational regulator of specific mRNAs. Represses translation of futsch to regulate microtubule-dependent synaptic growth and function. Part of the RNA interference (RNAi)-related apparatus; double-stranded RNA induces potent and specific gene silencing. Regulates photoreceptor structure and neurotransmission in the eye. Required for stability of the

細胞内局在

central pair of microtubules in the spermatid axoneme

Cytoplasmic

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