Rabbit anti-Human PRKCSH Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PRKCSH antibody

Anti-PRKCSH Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256249	**Rabbit**	**Human**	**Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot**

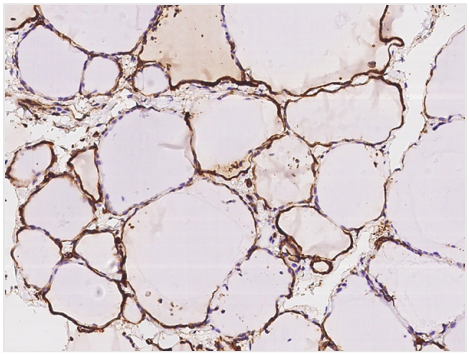
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PRKCSH; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-PRKCSH Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; PRKCSH Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; protein kinase C substrate 80K-H; Anti-AGE-R2 Antibody; Anti-G19P1 Antibody; Anti-PCLD Antibody; Anti-PKCSH Antibody; Anti-PLD1 Antibody; anti-PRKCSH antibody

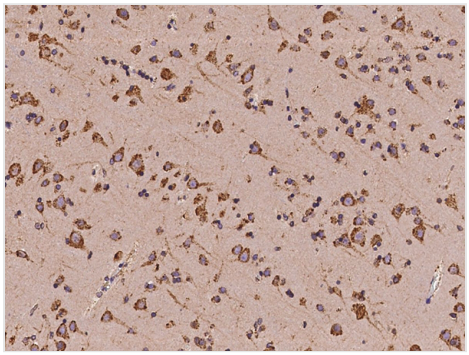
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human PRKCSH
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-PRKCSH antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human PRKCSH fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human PRKCSH fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

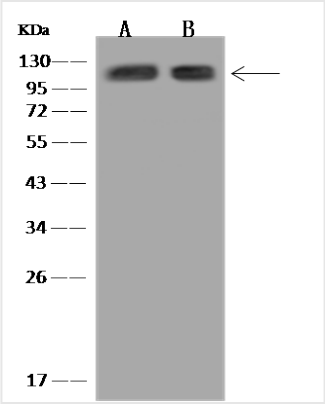
IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemisry)
Immunochemical staining of human PRKCSH in human thyroid gland with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohiostchemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human PRKCSH in human brain with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-PRKCSH rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilutionLane A: HeLa Whole Cell LysateLane B: Jurkat Whole Cell LysateLysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane.SecondaryGoat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.Developed using the ECL technique.Performed under reducing conditions.Predicted band size:59 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PRKCSH antibody	The protein kinase C substrate 80K-H (PRKCSH) gene encodes hepatocystin that moderates glycosylation and fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling. Mutations in PRKCSH gives rise to polycystic liver disease (PCLD). Hepatocystin functions as the noncatalytic beta subunit of Glucosidases II, an endoplasmic reticulum (ER)-resident enzyme involved in processing and quality control of newly synthesized glycoproteins. PRKCSH codes for the beta-subunit of glucosidase II (hepatocystin), which cleaves two glucose residues of Glc(3)Man(9)GlcNAc(2) N-glycans on proteins. Hepatocystin is thereby directly involved in the protein folding process by regulating protein binding to calnexin/calreticulin in the ER. Patients harboring heterozygous germline mutations in PRKCSH are thought to develop renal cysts as a result of the somatic loss of the second allele, which subsequently interferes with the expression of the TRP channel polycystin-2 (PKD2).
References	Overton JD, et al. (2015) Hepatocystin is essential for trpm7 function during early embryogenesis. Sci Rep 5: 18395.Janssen MJ, et al. (2010) Congenital disorders of glycosylation in hepatology: The example of polycystic liver disease. J Hepatol 52 (3): 432-440.Drenth JP, et al. (2004) Abnormal hepatocystin caused by truncating prkcsh mutations leads to autosomal dominant polycystic liver disease. Hepatology 39 (4): 924-931.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/prkcsh-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/256249