

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

Anti-XK Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

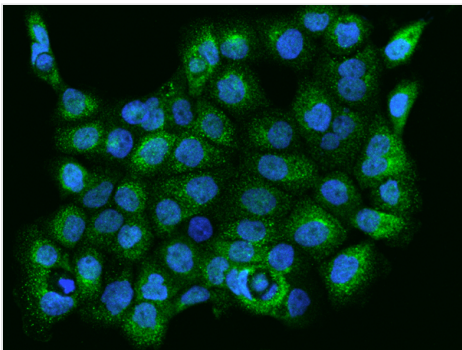
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256719	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

XK; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-XK Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; XK Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-KX Antibody; Anti-MCLDS Antibody; Anti-X1k Antibody; Anti-XKR1 Antibody; anti-XK antibody

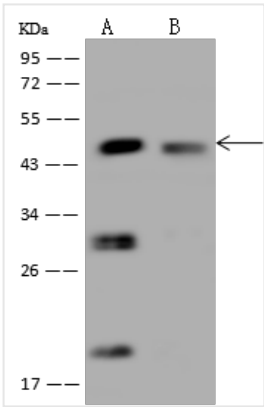
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human XK
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-XK antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human XK fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human XK 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.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of XK in A431 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human XK polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-XK rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane A: MCF7 Whole Cell Lysate Lane B: A549 Whole Cell Lysate Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 51 kDa (We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-XK antibody	XK is an X-linked gene. Thus, a single mutation can produce the mutant phenotype and a broad spectrum of mutations can inactivate the gene. The XK mutant (McLeod) phenotype results in a loss of Kell proteins on red blood cells (RBC). XK is a polytopic membrane protein of human erythrocytes carrying the Kx blood group antigen. XK is disulphide bond linked to the Kell glycoprotein, which is a bitopic type II membrane protein carrying the Kell blood group antigen. McLeod syndrome (MLS) is a rare, X-linked, late-onset, disease involving hematological, brain, and neuromuscular systems, caused by mutations in XK that result in either defective XK or complete loss of XK protein.
References	Hanaoka N, et al. (1999) A novel frameshift mutation in the mcleod syndrome gene in a japanese family. J Neurol Sci 165 (1): 6-9. Chen PY, et al. (2014) A novel xk gene mutation in a taiwanese family with mcleod syndrome. J Neurol Sci 340 (1-2): 221-224. Araten DJ, et al. (2014) No evidence of hypermutability in red cells from patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria using the xk gene. Haematologica 99 (8): e142-144.

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.