

Rabbit anti-Human CLN6 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CLN6 antibody

Anti-CLN6 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256925	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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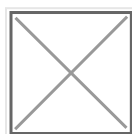
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CLN6; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-CLN6 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; CLN6 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-CLN4A Antibody; Anti-HsT18960 Antibody; Anti-ncf Antibody; anti-CLN6 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human CLN6
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-CLN6 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human CLN6 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human CLN6 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 (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human CLN6 in human stomach with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human CLN6 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CLN6 antibody	CLN6 is a transmembrane protein located in the endoplasmic reticulum that is involved in lysosomal acidification. The CLN6 protein, which plays a role in lysosomal function, is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane protein with seven transmembrane (TM) domains. It has a cytosolic-facing amino terminal domain and a luminal-facing carboxyl terminal domain, with six loops between the TM domains. Mutations in CLN6 cause late-infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (LINCL), and teenage and adult onset NCL without visual impairment.
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References

Sun G, et al. (2018) A first cln6 variant case of late infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis caused by a homozygous mutation in a boy from china: A case report. BMC Med Genet 19 (1): 177. Kleine Holthaus SM, et al. (2018) Prevention of photoreceptor cell loss in a cln6(nclf) mouse model of batten disease requires cln6 gene transfer to bipolar cells. Mol Ther 26 (5): 1343-1353. Chin JJ, et al. (2019) Novel mutations in cln6 cause late-infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis without visual impairment in two unrelated patients. Mol Genet Metab 126 (2): 188-195.

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/cln6-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256925>