



# PHF6 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-05913
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	PHF6 KIAA1823
<b>Protein Name</b>	PHD finger protein 6 (PHD-like zinc finger protein)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 290-370
<b>Specificity</b>	PHF6 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	40kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore . Nuclear, it particularly localizes to the nucleolus.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Ubiquitously expressed.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in PHF6 are the cause of Boerjeson-Forssman-Lehmann syndrome (BFLS) [MIM:301900]; also known as Boerjeson-Forssman syndrome (BORJ). BFLS is a X-linked recessive disorder characterized by moderate to severe mental retardation, epilepsy, hypogonadism, hypometabolism, obesity with marked gynecomastia, swelling of subcutaneous tissue of the face, narrow palpebral fissure and large but not deformed ears.,function:May play a role in transcriptional regulation.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Contains 2 PHD-type zinc fingers.,subcellular location:Nuclear, it particularly localizes to the nucleolus.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed.,

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### Background

This gene is a member of the plant homeodomain (PHD)-like finger (PHF) family. It encodes a protein with two PHD-type zinc finger domains, indicating a potential role in transcriptional regulation, that localizes to the nucleolus. Mutations affecting the coding region of this gene or the splicing of the transcript have been associated with Borjeson-Forssman-Lehmann syndrome (BFLS), a disorder characterized by mental retardation, epilepsy, hypogonadism, hypometabolism, obesity, swelling of subcutaneous tissue of the face, narrow palpebral fissures, and large ears. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants, encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010],

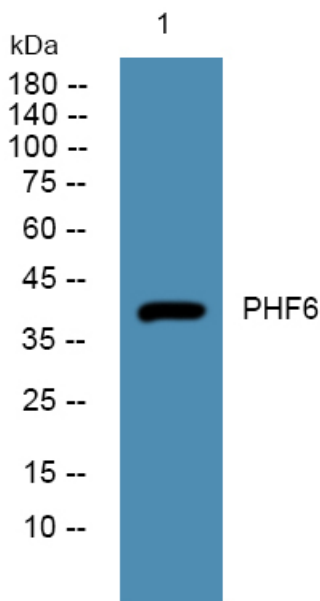
### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night