



# OSGI1 rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-07963
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	OSGIN1 OKL38
<b>Protein Name</b>	OSGI1
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human OSGI1 AA range: 276-326
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of OSGI1 at Human
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.77% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Oxidative stress-induced growth inhibitor 1 (Ovary, kidney and liver protein 38) (huOKL38) (Pregnancy-induced growth inhibitor OKL38)
<b>Observed Band</b>	60kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Ubiquitous. Highest expression in the ovary, testis, kidney, skeletal muscle and liver (PubMed:11459809, PubMed:14570898, PubMed:15569677). Weakly expressed in spleen, heart, kidney, and pancreas (PubMed:15569677). Highly expressed in tumor cells (at protein level) (PubMed:15569677).
<b>Function</b>	function:Regulates the differentiation and proliferation of normal cells through the regulation of cell death.,induction:By pregnancy.,miscellaneous:Loss of OSGIN1 protein disturbs the balance between cell growth, differentiation, and cell death in normal tissue, resulting in uncontrolled growth and formation of tumors.,similarity:Belongs to the OKL38 family.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous. Highest expression in the ovary, testis, kidney, and liver.,
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes an oxidative stress response protein that regulates cell death. Expression of the gene is regulated by p53 and is induced by DNA damage. The

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protein regulates apoptosis by inducing cytochrome c release from mitochondria. It also appears to be a key regulator of both inflammatory and anti-inflammatory molecules. The loss of this protein correlates with uncontrolled cell growth and tumor formation. Naturally occurring read-through transcription exists between this gene and the neighboring upstream malonyl-CoA decarboxylase (MLYCD) gene, but the read-through transcripts are unlikely to produce a protein product. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011],

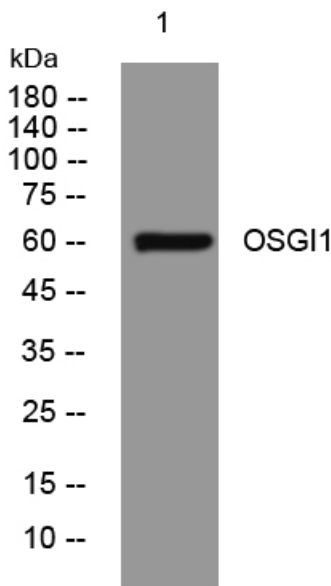
**matters needing attention**

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



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