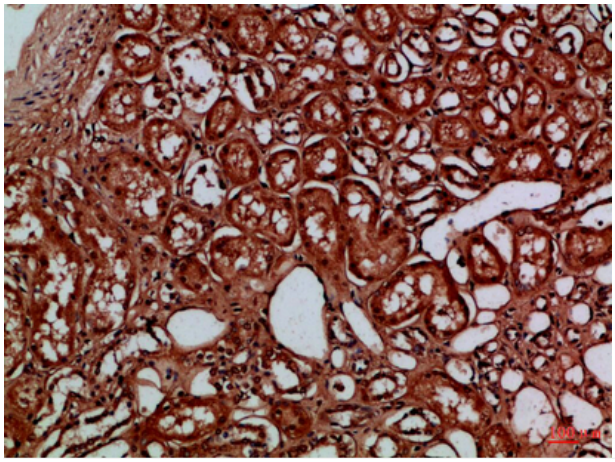
EYA1/EYA4 Polyclonal Antibody

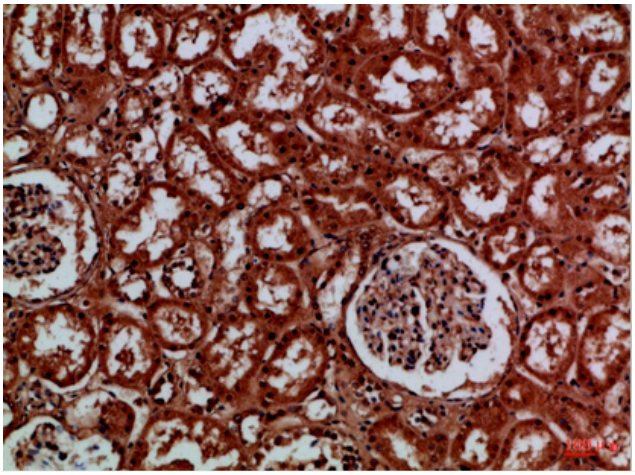
Catalog No	BYab-10750
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	EYA3/4
Protein Name	Eyes absent homolog 3/4
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 271-320
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous EYA1/EYA4
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Localizes at sites of DNA damage at double-strand breaks (DSBs). .
Tissue Specificity	In the embryo, highly expressed in kidney with lower levels in brain. Weakly expressed in lung. In the adult, highly expressed in heart and skeletal muscle. Weakly expressed in brain and liver. No expression in eye or kidney.
Function	catalytic activity:Protein tyrosine phosphate + H(2)O = protein tyrosine + phosphate.,cofactor:Binds 1 Mg(2+) ion per subunit.,developmental stage:Detected in cytoplasm of somite cells at the beginning of fourth week of development. Detected in cytoplasm of limb bud cell between the sixth and eighth week of development.,disease:Defects in EYA1 are the cause of branchiootic syndrome type 1 (BOS1) [MIM:602588]; also known as BO syndrome type 1 or branchiootic dysplasia. Individuals with BOS1 are affected by the same branchial and otic anomalies as those seen in individuals with BOR1, but lack renal anomalies.,disease:Defects in EYA1 are the cause of branchiootorenal syndrome type 1 (BOR1) [MIM:113650]; also known as Melnick-Fraser syndrome. BOR is

	an autosomal dominant disorder manifested by various combinations of preauricular pits, branchial fistulae or cysts, lacrimal duct stenosis, hea
Background	EYA transcriptional coactivator and phosphatase 1(EYA1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the eyes absent (EYA) family of proteins. The encoded protein may play a role in the developing kidney, branchial arches, eye, and ear. Mutations of this gene have been associated with branchiootorenal dysplasia syndrome, branchiootic syndrome, and sporadic cases of congenital cataracts and ocular anterior segment anomalies. A similar protein in mice can act as a transcriptional activator. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2013],
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



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:100



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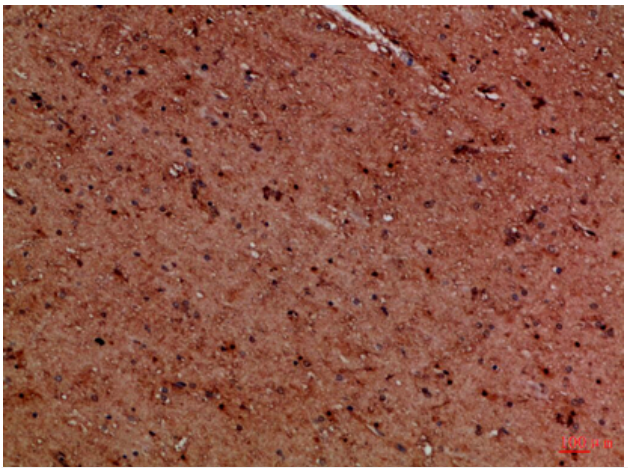
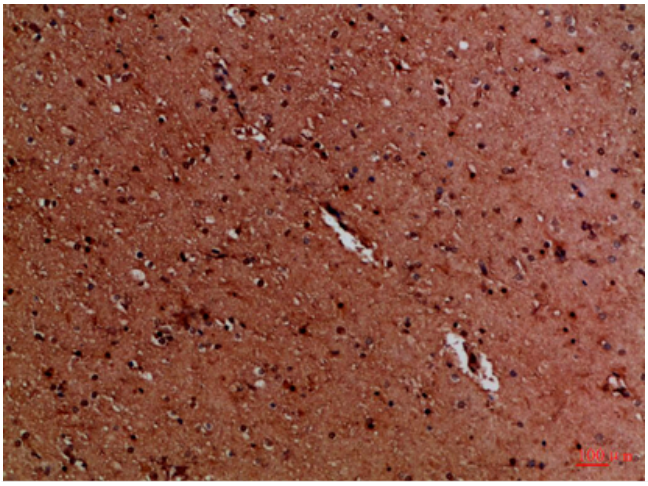


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100