

CDKAL1 Antibody (internal region)
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF2689a**Specification**

CDKAL1 Antibody (internal region) - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q5VV42
Other Accession	NP_060244.2 , 54901 , 68916 (mouse) , 361243 (rat)
Predicted Host	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog
Clonality	Goat
Concentration	Polyclonal
Isotype	0.5 mg/ml
Calculated MW	IgG
	65111

CDKAL1 Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 54901**Other Names**

Threonylcarbamoyladenosine tRNA methylthiotransferase, 2.8.4.5, CDK5 regulatory subunit-associated protein 1-like 1, tRNA-t(6)A37 methylthiotransferase, CDKAL1

Format

0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CDKAL1 Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CDKAL1 Antibody (internal region) - Protein Information**Name** CDKAL1**Function**

Catalyzes the methylthiolation of N6- threonylcarbamoyladenosine (t(6)A), leading to the formation of 2- methylthio-N6-threonylcarbamoyladenosine (ms(2)t(6)A) at position 37 in tRNAs that read codons beginning with adenine.

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Note=Is a tail-anchored protein

that exploits the TCR40 pathway for insertion into the endoplasmic reticulum

Tissue Location

Expressed in pancreatic islets.

CDKAL1 Antibody (internal region) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CDKAL1 Antibody (internal region) - Images**CDKAL1 Antibody (internal region) - References**

Replication of genome-wide association signals in UK samples reveals risk loci for type 2 diabetes. Zeggini E, Weedon MN, Lindgren CM, Frayling TM, Elliott KS, Lango H, Timpson NJ, Perry JR, Rayner NW, Freathy RM, Barrett JC, Shields B, Morris AP, Ellard S, Groves CJ, Harries LW, Marchini JL, Owen KR, Knight B, Cardon LR, Walker M, Hitman GA, Morris AD Science. 2007 Jun 1;316(5829):1336-41. PMID: 17463249