

Tmem164 antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI14525**Specification**

Tmem164 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q6PHN7
Other Accession	NM_177592 , NP_808260
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	33kDa KDa

Tmem164 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 209497**Alias Symbol** AI316850, AI852450, AW547186, F730011B02**Other Names**

Transmembrane protein 164, Tmem164

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-Tmem164 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Tmem164 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Tmem164 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information**Name** Tmem164**Function**

Positive regulator of ferroptosis. Selectively mediates ATG5- dependent autophagosome formation during ferroptosis, rather than during starvation, and regulates the degradation of ferritin, GPX4 and lipid droplets to increase iron accumulation and lipid peroxidation, thereby promoting ferroptotic cell death.

Cellular Location

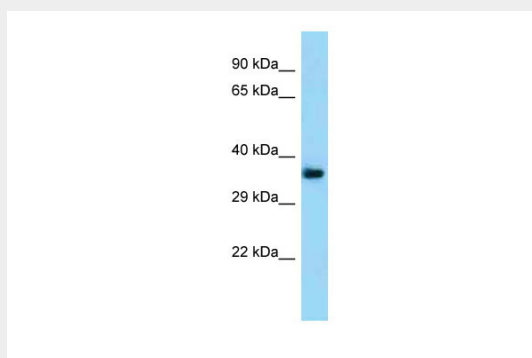
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tmem164 antibody - N-terminal 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](#)

Tmem164 antibody - N-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-Tmem164 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: Mouse Kidney

Tmem164 antibody - N-terminal region - References

Carninci P., et al. Science 309:1559-1563(2005).