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SHISA4 Antibody
Catalog # ASC11633

Specification

SHISA4 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF**
Primary Accession	Q96DD7
Other Accession	NP_937792, 269973884
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**Predicted: 22 kDa** **Observed: 24 kDa KDa**
Application Notes	**SHISA4 Antibody can be used for detection of SHISA4 by Western blot starting at 1 µg/mL.**

SHISA4 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **149345**

Target/Specificity
SHISA4; SHISA4 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with other SHISA protein family members.

Reconstitution & Storage
SHISA4 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year.

Precautions
SHISA4 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SHISA4 Antibody - Protein Information

Name SHISA4

Synonyms C1orf40, TMEM58

Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

SHISA4 Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides

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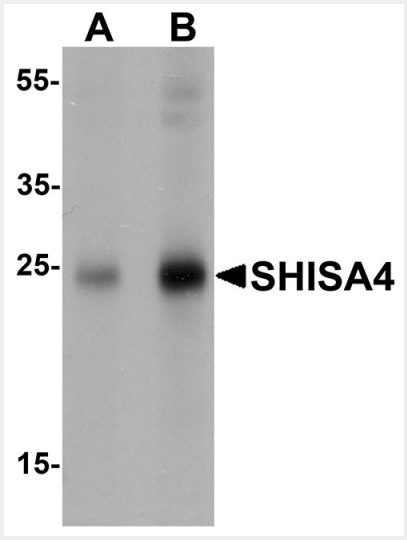
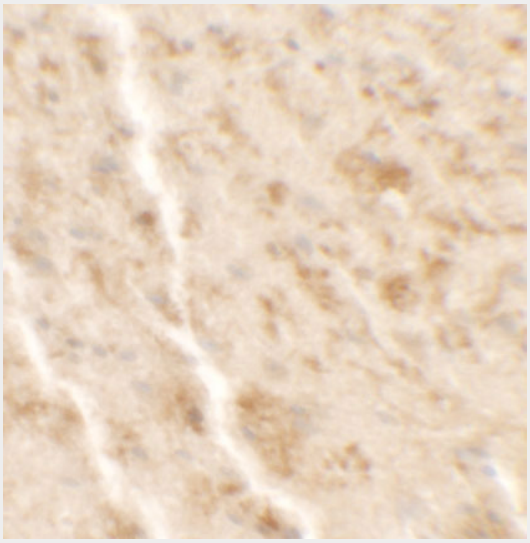
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SHISA4 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of SHISA4 in human brain tissue lysate with SHISA4 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of SHISA4 in mouse brain tissue with SHISA4 antibody at 2.5 µg/ml.

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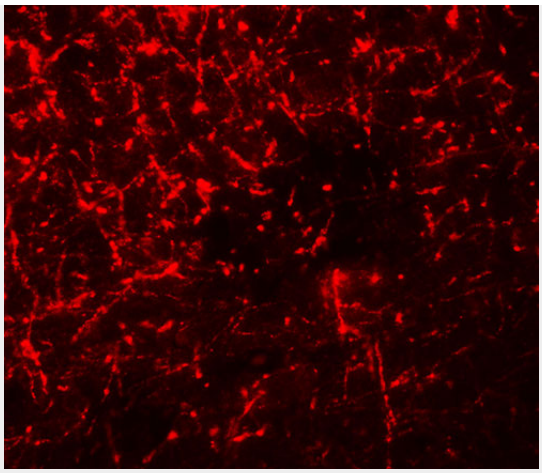

Immunofluorescence of SHISA4 in mouse brain tissue with SHISA4 antibody at 20 µg/ml.

SHISA4 Antibody - Background

SHISA4 Antibody: SHISA4 plays an essential role in the maturation of presomitic mesoderm cells by individual attenuation of both FGF and WNT signaling. The Shisa family of single-transmembrane proteins is characterized by an N-terminal cysteine-rich domain and a proline-rich C-terminal region. Its founding member, Xenopus Shisa, promotes head development by antagonizing Wnt and FGF signaling. Shisa physically interacted with immature forms of the Wnt receptor Frizzled and the FGF receptor within the ER and inhibited their posttranslational maturation and trafficking to the cell surface. Loss of Shisa function sensitized the neuroectoderm to Wnt signaling and suppressed head formation during gastrulation.

SHISA4 Antibody - References

Furushima K, Yamamoto A, Nagano T, et al. Mouse homologues of Shisa antagonistic to Wnt and Fgf signalings. Dev. Biol. 2007; 306:480-92.
Pei J and Grishin NV. Unexpected diversity in Shisa-like proteins suggests the importance of their roles as transmembrane adaptors. Cell Signal. 2012; 24:758-69.
Yamamoto A, Nagano T, Takehara S, et al. Shisa promotes head formation through the inhibition of receptor protein maturation for the caudalizing factors, Wnt and FGF. Cell 2005; 120:223-35.