

SPDYE5 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11753a**Specification**

SPDYE5 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	A6NIY4
Other Accession	NP_001092905.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	47997
Antigen Region	21-50

SPDYE5 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 442590**Other Names**

Putative speedy protein E5, SPDYE5

Target/Specificity

This SPDYE5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 21-50 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SPDYE5.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

SPDYE5 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

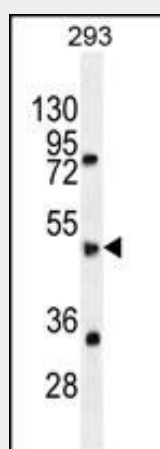
SPDYE5 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** SPDYE5

SPDYE5 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

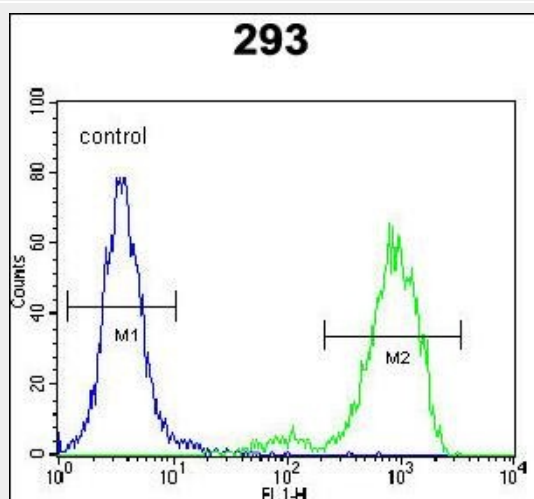
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

SPDYE5 Antibody (N-term) - Images



SPDYE5 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11753a) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SPDYE5 antibody detected the SPDYE5 protein (arrow).



SPDYE5 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11753a) flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

SPDYE5 Antibody (N-term) - References

Hillier, L.W., et al. Nature 424(6945):157-164(2003)