10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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PALMD Antibody
Catalog # ASC11943

Specification

PALMD Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, E**
Primary Accession	Q9NP74
Other Accession	NP_060204, 8923243
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**Predicted: 61 kDa; Observed: 60 kDa KDa**
Application Notes	**PALMD antibody can be used for detection of PALMD by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/ml. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL.**

PALMD Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **54873**

Target/Specificity
PALMD; PALMD antibody is human specific. At least two isoforms are known to exist.

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

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

PALMD Antibody - Protein Information

Name PALMD

Synonyms C1orf11, PALML

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Cell projection, dendrite. Cell projection, dendritic spine

Tissue Location
Ubiquitous. Most abundant in cardiac and skeletal muscle.

PALMD Antibody - Protocols

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

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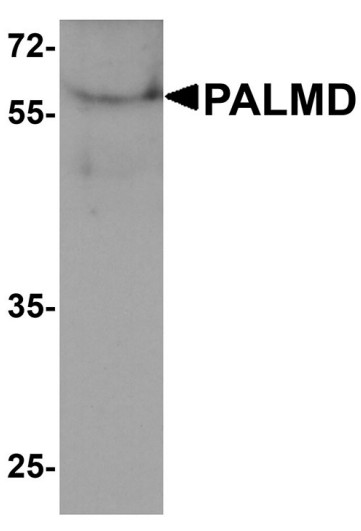
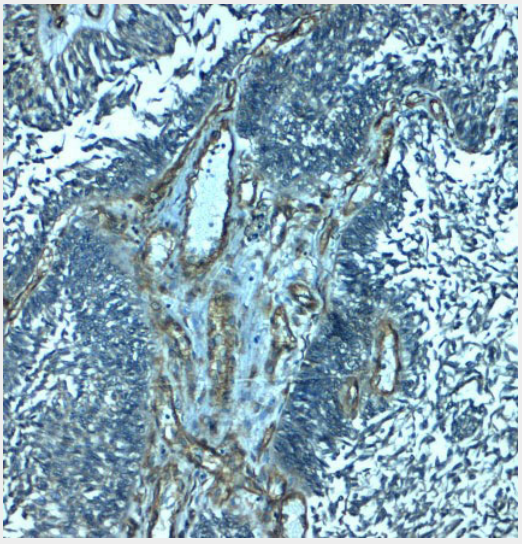
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

PALMD Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of PALMD in human bladder tissue lysate with PALMD antibody at 1 µg/ml.



Immunohistochemistry of PALMD in human bladder tissue with PALMD antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.

PALMD Antibody - Background

Palmdelphin (PALMD) is a member of the paralemmin families that are lipid-anchored proteins having a role in the cell shape control and cell dynamics (1,2). While Paralemmin proteins typically anchor to the cytoplasm through via palmytoylation and prenylation, PALMD is found predominantly in the cytosol (3). PALMD is targeted to the nucleus to induce apoptosis in response to DNA damage (3-5). Abnormal genetic alterations in PALMD are observed in many malignant tumors (5).

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Hultqvist G, Ocampo Daza D, Larhammar D, et al. Evolution of the vertebrate paralemmin gene family: ancient origin of gene duplicates suggests distinct functions. PLoS One 2012; 7:e41850.
Andreu N, Escarceller M, Feather S, et al. PALML, a novel paralemmin-related gene mapping on human chromosome 1p21. Gene 2001; 278:33-40.
Hu B, Copeland NG, Gilbert DJ, et al. The paralemmin protein family: identification of paralemmin-2, an isoform differentially spliced to AKAP2/AKAP-KL, and of palmdelphin, a more distant cytosolic relative. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 2001; 285:1369-76.
Dashzeveg N, Taira N, Lu ZG, et al. Palmdelphin, a novel target of p53 with Ser46 phosphorylation, controls cell death in response to DNA damage. Cell Death Dis. 2014; 5:e1221.