

TBRG4

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW: 71kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human TBRG4

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

bj

Synonym:

TBRG4;CPR2;FASTKD4;KIAA0948 ;

Catalog #: A0276

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 9238

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: Q969Z0

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

TBRG4 (transforming growth factor beta regulator 4), also known as CPR2 (cell cycle progression restoration protein 2) or FASTKD4 (FAST kinase domain-containing protein 4), is a 631 amino acid protein that contains one RAP domain and belongs to the FAST kinase family. TBRG4 is ubiquitously expressed and may have a role in cell cycle progression. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, the gene encoding TBRG4 maps to human chromosome 7p13. Chromosome 7 is approximately 158 million bases long, encodes over 1000 genes and makes up about 5% of the human genome. Chromosome 7 has been linked to Osteogenesis imperfecta, Pendred syndrome, Lissencephaly, Citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome. The deletion of a portion of the q arm of chromosome 7 is associated with Williams-Beuren syndrome, a condition characterized by mild mental retardation, an unusual comfort and friendliness with strangers and an elfin appearance. Deletions of portions of the q arm of chromosome 7 are also seen in a number of myeloid disorders including cases of acute myelogenous leukemia and myelodysplasia.

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