

For Research Use Only

FAM83H Polyclonal antibody, PBS Only

Catalog Number: 31974-1-PBS



Basic Information

Catalog Number: 31974-1-PBS	GenBank Accession Number: BC033256	Purification Method: Antigen affinity Purification
Size: 100ug, Concentration: 1 mg/ml by Nanodrop;	GeneID (NCBI): 286077	
Source: Rabbit	UNIPROT ID: Q6ZRV2	
Isotype: IgG	Full Name: family with sequence similarity 83, member H	
Immunogen Catalog Number: AG37139	Calculated MW: 127 kDa	
	Observed MW: 140 kDa	

Applications

Tested Applications:
WB, Indirect ELISA

Species Specificity:
human

Background Information

FAM83H was first discovered during extensive computational analysis of the human genomic sequence [PMID: 18252228] and reported to be essential in dental enamel formation [PMID: 26142250, PMID: 21127961]. Mutation of FAM83H is the main etiological factor for human autosomal dominant hypocalcified amelogenesis imperfecta. Moreover, recently, research into FAM83H has focused on its roles in the development and progression of human cancers. However, there are controversial reports for the role of FAM83H in human cancers. Earlier reports, which used microarray analysis, showed higher FAM83H expression in ovarian cancers compared with normal ovarian tissue [PMID: 21617380]. In addition, higher expression of the FAM83H gene is presented in the cancers of lung, breast, colon, liver, ovary, pancreas, and stomach [PMID: 28078827]. The roles of FAM83H in the progression of human cancers involve changes in the proliferation and invasiveness of cancer cells. In colon cancer cells, overexpression of FAM83H is suggested to be involved in the progression of cancer cells by disorganizing keratin cytoskeleton structures [PMID: 23902688, PMID: 27681590]. In addition, FAM83H increases proliferation of prostatic cancer cells [PMID: 26512949], hepatocellular carcinoma cells [PMID: 28607447], and clear cell renal cell carcinoma cells [PMID: 30723706]. In hepatocellular carcinoma cells, activation of the MYC-FAM83H pathway increases the proliferation and invasion activity of cancer cells [PMID: 28607447]. Moreover, higher expression of FAM83H is associated with an increased recurrence rate of prostatic cancer patients and shorter survival of uterine cancer [PMID: 28078827], hepatocellular carcinoma [PMID: 28607447], and clear cell renal cell carcinoma patients [PMID: 21057535]. These findings suggest that FAM83H has a vital role in tumorigenesis and progression of human malignant tumors, and might be involved in the progression of various types of human cancers. However, the expression of FAM83H is down-regulated in astrocytoma and oligodendroglioma of the brain, and higher expression of FAM83H is associated with favorable prognosis of glioma and head and neck cancer patients [PMID: 28078827]. Therefore, there is a possibility that the role of FAM83H might be different according to the type of cells and further study is needed [PMID: 21057535].

Storage

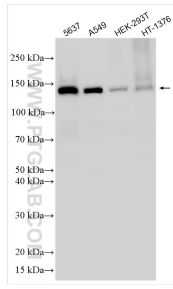
Storage:
Store at -80°C.

Storage Buffer:
PBS only, pH7.3

For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:
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Selected Validation Data



Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 31974-1-AP (FAM83H antibody) at dilution of 1:10000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours. This data was developed using the same antibody clone with 31974-1-PBS in a different storage buffer formulation.