



Mouse Anti-Human ARRDC1 monoclonal antibody, clone E-6 (CABT-L8274M)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	ARRDC1
Target	ARRDC1
Immunogen	Amino acids 1-98 mapping at the N-terminus of ARRDC1 of human origin
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	E-6
Purification	Purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, IP, IF, ELISA
Format	Liquid
Concentration	200 µg/mL
Size	1 ml
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	< 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.
Storage	Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-

hazardous.

Ship

Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction

ARRDC1, ARRDC2 (which exists as multiple alternatively spliced isoforms), ARRDC4 and ARRDC5 are arrestin domain-containing proteins that are encoded by genes which map to human chromosomes 9, 15 and 19. Chromosome 9, on which the ARRDC1 gene is localized, contains 145 million base pairs and comprises 4% of the human genome, encoding nearly 900 genes. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, which is characterized by harmful vascular defects, and Familial dysautonomia, are both associated with chromosome 9. Notably, chromosome 9 encompasses the largest interferon family gene cluster. The ARRDC2 and ARRDC5 genes map to chromosome 19, which consists of over 63 million bases, houses approximately 1,400 genes and is recognized for having the greatest gene density of the human chromosomes. Unlike other ARRDC genes, the ARRDC4 gene maps to human chromosome 15, which houses over 700 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. Angelman syndrome, Prader-Willi syndrome, Tay-Sachs disease and Marfan syndrome are all associated with defects in chromosome 15-localized genes.

Keywords

arrestin domain containing 1;Arrdc1
