

# ARG55859 anti-BBS5 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

# Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes BBS5
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	BBS5
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 108-141 (Center) of Human BBS5.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Bardet-Biedl syndrome 5 protein

### **Application Instructions**

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	K562	

#### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A and immunogen peptide.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

### Bioinformation

Database links

GenelD: 129880 Human

	Swiss-port # Q8N3I7 Human
Gene Symbol	BBS5
Gene Full Name	Bardet-Biedl syndrome 5
Background	This gene encodes a protein that has been directly linked to Bardet-Biedl syndrome. The primary features of this syndrome include retinal dystrophy, obesity, polydactyly, renal abnormalities and learning disabilities. Experimentation in non-human eukaryotes suggests that this gene is expressed in ciliated cells and that it is required for the formation of cilia. Alternate transcriptional splice variants have been observed but have not been fully characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	The BBSome complex is thought to function as a coat complex required for sorting of specific membrane proteins to the primary cilia. The BBSome complex is required for ciliogenesis but is dispensable for centriolar satellite function. This ciliogenic function is mediated in part by the Rab8 GDP/GTP exchange factor, which localizes to the basal body and contacts the BBSome. Rab8(GTP) enters the primary cilium and promotes extension of the ciliary membrane. Firstly the BBSome associates with the ciliary membrane and binds to RAB3IP/Rabin8, the guanosyl exchange factor (GEF) for Rab8 and then the Rab8-GTP localizes to the cilium and promotes docking and fusion of carrier vesicles to the base of the ciliary membrane. The BBSome complex, together with the LTZL1, controls SMO ciliary trafficking and contributes to the sonic hedgehog (SHH) pathway regulation. Required for BBSome complex ciliary localization but not for the proper complex assembly. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	39 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cell projection, cilium membrane. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriolar satellite. Note=Localizes to basal bodies

Images

