

## BBS4

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:1000

**Calculated MW:**58kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic Peptide of human BBS4

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Catalog #:**A10523

**Antibody Type:**

Monoclonal Antibody

**Species:**Mouse

**Gene ID:**585

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q96RK4

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

This gene is a member of the Bardet-Biedl syndrome (BBS) gene family. Bardet-Biedl syndrome is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by severe pigmentary retinopathy, obesity, polydactyly, renal malformation and mental retardation. The proteins encoded by BBS gene family members are structurally diverse. The similar phenotypes exhibited by mutations in BBS gene family members are likely due to the protein's shared roles in cilia formation and function. Many BBS proteins localize to the basal bodies, ciliary axonemes, and pericentriolar regions of cells. BBS proteins may also be involved in intracellular trafficking via microtubule-related transport. The protein encoded by this gene has sequence similarity to O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (O-GlcNAc) transferases in plants and archaeobacteria and in human forms a multi-protein "BBSome" complex with seven other BBS proteins. Alternative splice variants have been described but their predicted protein products have not been experimentally verified.

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