BACKGROUND

Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, making up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increased malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias. Crohn’s disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene. An association with systemic lupus erythematosus and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SLC5A11 as a potential autoimmune modifier.

REFERENCES


CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: C16orf7 (human) mapping to 16q24.3; 1300018I17Rik (mouse) mapping to 8E1.

STORAGE

Store at 4°C. **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.