

LMBL1 Antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # Al16162

Specification

LMBL1 Antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW WB <u>Q9Y468</u> Human Rabbit Polyclonal 82kDa KDa

LMBL1 Antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information

Gene ID 26013

Alias Symbol

L3MBTL1, KIAA0681, L3MBT, L3MBTL,

Other Names Lethal(3)malignant brain tumor-like protein 1, H-I(3)mbt, H-I(3)mbt protein, L(3)mbt-like, L(3)mbt protein homolog, L3MBTL1, L3MBTL1, KIAA0681, L3MBT, L3MBTL

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 &mu, I of distilled water. Final Anti-LMBL1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions LMBL1 Antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LMBL1 Antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information

Name L3MBTL1

Synonyms KIAA0681, L3MBT, L3MBTL

Function

Polycomb group (PcG) protein that specifically recognizes and binds mono- and dimethyllysine residues on target proteins, therey acting as a 'reader' of a network of post-translational modifications. PcG proteins maintain the transcriptionally repressive state of genes: acts as a chromatin compaction factor by recognizing and binding mono- and dimethylated histone H1b/H1-4 at 'Lys-26' (H1bK26me1 and H1bK26me2) and histone H4 at 'Lys-20' (H4K20me1 and H4K20me2), leading to condense chromatin and repress transcription. Recognizes and binds p53/TP53 monomethylated at 'Lys-382', leading to repress p53/TP53- target genes. Also recognizes and binds RB1/RB monomethylated at 'Lys-860'. Participates in the ETV6-mediated



repression. Probably plays a role in cell proliferation. Overexpression induces multinucleated cells, suggesting that it is required to accomplish normal mitosis.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Note=Excluded from the nucleolus. Does not colocalize with the PcG protein BMI1, suggesting that these two proteins do not belong to the same complex

Tissue Location

Widely expressed. Expression is reduced in colorectal cancer cell line SW480 and promyelocytic leukemia cell line HL-60.

LMBL1 Antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

LMBL1 Antibody - N-terminal region - Images

	90 kDa_ 65 kDa_ 40 kDa_ 29 kDa_ 22 kDa_	Host: Rabbit Target Name: LMBL1 Sample Tissue: MCF7 Cell Lysate Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml	
Host: Rabbit Target Name: LMBL1 Sample Tissue: MCF7 Whole Antibody Dilution: 1.0ug/ml	Cell lysates		

LMBL1 Antibody - N-terminal region - Background

Polycomb group (PcG) protein that specifically recognizes and binds mono- and dimethyllysine residues on target proteins, therey acting as a 'reader' of a network of post- translational modifications. PcG proteins maintain the transcriptionally repressive state of genes: acts as a chromatin compaction factor by recognizing and binding mono- and dimethylated histone H1b/HIST1H1E at 'Lys-26' (H1bK26me1 and H1bK26me2) and histone H4 at 'Lys-20' (H4K20me1 and H4K20me2), leading to condense chromatin and repress transcription. Recognizes and binds p53/TP53 monomethylated at 'Lys-382', leading to repress p53/TP53-target genes. Also recognizes and binds RB1/RB monomethylated at 'Lys-860'. Participates in the ETV6-mediated repression. Probably plays a role in cell proliferation. Overexpression induces multinucleated cells, suggesting that it is required to accomplish normal mitosis.



LMBL1 Antibody - N-terminal region - References

Koga H.,et al.Oncogene 18:3799-3809(1999). Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007). Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 414:865-871(2001). Ishikawa K.,et al.DNA Res. 5:169-176(1998).