

Mouse Ring1 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20847c**Specification**

Mouse Ring1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O35730
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	42631

Mouse Ring1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 19763**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RING1, 632-, Polycomb complex protein RING1, RING finger protein 1, Transcription repressor Ring1A, Ring1, Ring1A, Rnf1

Target/Specificity

This Mouse Ring1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 306-340 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Mouse Ring1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Mouse Ring1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Ring1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** Ring1 {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:1101770}**Synonyms** Ring1A, Rnf1**Function** Constitutes one of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases that mediate monoubiquitination of

'Lys-119' of histone H2A, thereby playing a central role in histone code and gene regulation. H2A 'Lys-119' ubiquitination gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression and participates in X chromosome inactivation of female mammals. Essential component of a Polycomb group (PcG) multiprotein PRC1-like complex, a complex class required to maintain the transcriptionally repressive state of many genes, including Hox genes, throughout development. PcG PRC1 complex acts via chromatin remodeling and modification of histones, rendering chromatin heritably changed in its expressibility. Compared to RNF2/RING2, it does not have the main E3 ubiquitin ligase activity on histone H2A, and it may rather act as a modulator of RNF2/RING2 activity (By similarity).

Cellular Location

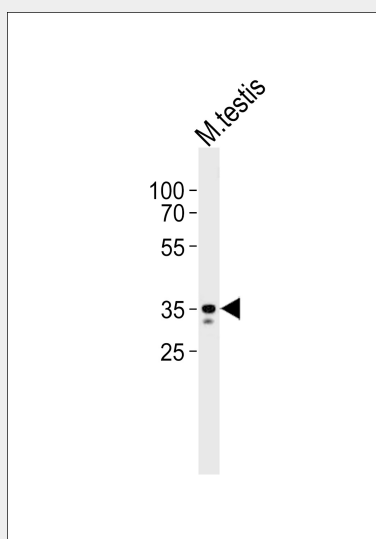
Nucleus speckle.

Mouse Ring1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Mouse Ring1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from mouse testis tissue, using Mouse Ring1 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP20847c). AP20847c was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.

Mouse Ring1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Constitutes one of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases that mediate monoubiquitination of 'Lys-119' of histone H2A, thereby playing a central role in histone code and gene regulation. H2A 'Lys-119' ubiquitination gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression and participates in X

chromosome inactivation of female mammals. Essential component of a Polycomb group (PcG) multiprotein PRC1-like complex, a complex class required to maintain the transcriptionally repressive state of many genes, including Hox genes, throughout development. PcG PRC1 complex acts via chromatin remodeling and modification of histones, rendering chromatin heritably changed in its expressibility. Compared to RNF2/RING2, it does not have the main E3 ubiquitin ligase activity on histone H2A, and it may rather act as a modulator of RNF2/RING2 activity (By similarity).

Mouse Ring1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Schoorlemmer J., et al. EMBO J. 16:5930-5942(1997).
Rowen L., et al. Submitted (OCT-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Carninci P., et al. Science 309:1559-1563(2005).
Ebert L., et al. Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
de Napoles M., et al. Dev. Cell 7:663-676(2004).