

RBBP5 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP20943c

Specification

RBBP5 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application IF, WB,E
Primary Accession Q15291
Other Accession Q8BX09

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 59153

RBBP5 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5929

Other Names

Retinoblastoma-binding protein 5, RBBP-5, Retinoblastoma-binding protein RBQ-3, RBBP5, RBQ3

Target/Specificity

This RBBP5 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 451-485 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human RBBP5.

Dilution

IF~~1:25 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

RBBP5 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RBBP5 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name RBBP5

Synonyms RBQ3





Function In embryonic stem (ES) cells, plays a crucial role in the differentiation potential, particularly along the neural lineage, regulating gene induction and H3 'Lys-4' methylation at key developmental loci, including that mediated by retinoic acid (By similarity). Does not affect ES cell self-renewal (By similarity). Component or associated component of some histone methyltransferase complexes which regulates transcription through recruitment of those complexes to gene promoters (PubMed:19131338). As part of the MLL1/MLL complex, involved in mono-, di- and trimethylation at 'Lys-4' of histone H3 (PubMed:19556245). Histone H3 'Lys-4' methylation represents a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation (PubMed:19556245). In association with ASH2L and WDR5, stimulates the histone methyltransferase activities of KMT2A, KMT2B, KMT2C, KMT2D, SETD1A and SETD1B (PubMed:22266653, PubMed:21220120).

Cellular Location Nucleus.

Tissue LocationUbiquitously expressed.

RBBP5 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

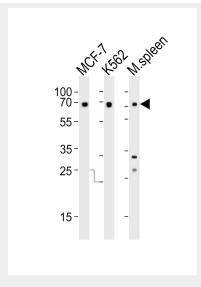
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

RBBP5 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0. 1% Triton X-100 permeabilized U-2 OS (Human osteosarcoma cell line) cells labeling RBBP5 with AP20943c at 1/25 dilution, followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1583138) secondary antibody at 1/400 dilution (green). Confocal image showing nuclear staining on U-2 OS cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Alexa Fluor® 555 conjugated with Phalloidin (OB16636430) at 1/100 dilution (red).





Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7, K562 cell line and mouse spleen tissue(from left to right), using RBBP5 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP20943c). AP20943c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

RBBP5 Antibody (C-term) - Background

In embryonic stem (ES) cells, plays a crucial role in the differentiation potential, particularly along the neural lineage, regulating gene induction and H3 'Lys-4' methylation at key developmental loci, including that mediated by retinoic acid (By similarity). As part of the MLL1/MLL complex, involved in mono-, di- and trimethylation at 'Lys-4' of histone H3. Histone H3 'Lys-4' methylation represents a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation.

RBBP5 Antibody (C-term) - References

Saijo M.,et al.Genomics 27:511-519(1995). Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006). Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Hughes C.M.,et al.Mol. Cell 13:587-597(2004).