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ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6801b

Specification

ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, FC,E**
Primary Accession	Q96BT7
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**75208**
Antigen Region	**494-523**

ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 91801

Other Names
Alkylated DNA repair protein alkB homolog 8, 11411-, Probable alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase ABH8, S-adenosyl-L-methionine-dependent tRNA methyltransferase ABH8, tRNA (carboxymethyluridine(34)-5-O)-methyltransferase ABH8, ALKBH8, ABH8

Target/Specificity
This ALKBH8 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 494-523 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ALKBH8.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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
ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name ALKBH8

Synonyms ABH8

Function Catalyzes the methylation of 5-carboxymethyl uridine to 5- methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in tRNA via its methyltransferase domain (PubMed:20123966, PubMed:20308323, PubMed:31079898). Catalyzes the last step in the formation of 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in target tRNA (PubMed:20123966, PubMed:20308323). Has a preference for tRNA(Arg) and tRNA(Glu), and does not bind tRNA(Lys)(PubMed:20308323). Binds tRNA and catalyzes the iron and alpha-ketoglutarate dependent hydroxylation of 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in tRNA via its dioxygenase domain, giving rise to 5-(S)-methoxycarbonylhydroxymethyluridine; has a preference for tRNA(Gly) (PubMed:21285950). Required for normal survival after DNA damage (PubMed:20308323). May inhibit apoptosis and promote cell survival and angiogenesis (PubMed:19293182).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic

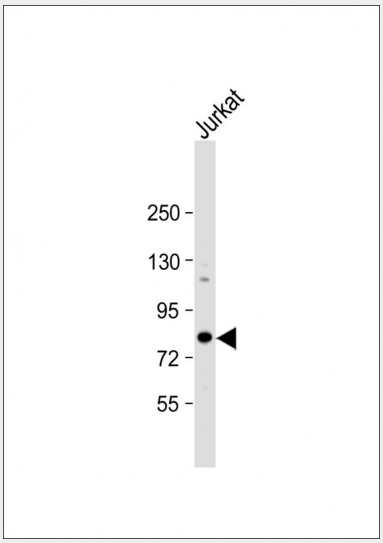
Tissue Location
Widely expressed, with highest expression in spleen, followed by pancreas and lung.

ALKBH8 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

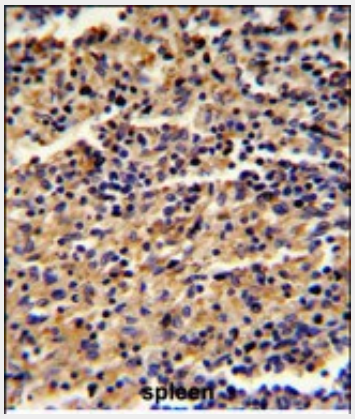
ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Images



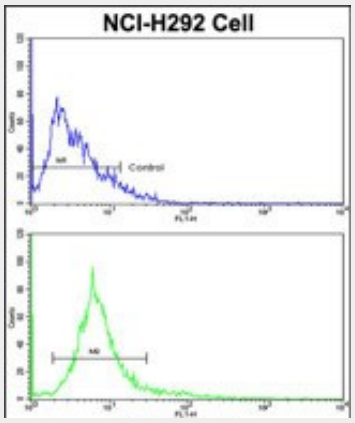
Anti-ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000

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dilution. Predicted band size : 75 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human spleen reacted with ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H292 cells using ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Background

ALKBH8 may inhibit apoptosis and promote cell survival and angiogenesis.

ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - References

Shimada,K., et.al., Cancer Res. 69 (7), 3157-3164 (2009)