

**RB1CC1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP11791c****Specification**

---

**RB1CC1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession  
Other Accession[Q8TDY2](#)  
[NP\\_055596.3](#), [NP\\_001077086.1](#)**RB1CC1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9821**Other Names**

RB1-inducible coiled-coil protein 1, FAK family kinase-interacting protein of 200 kDa, FIP200, RB1CC1, KIAA0203, RBICC

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**RB1CC1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** RB1CC1 ([HGNC:15574](#))**Synonyms** KIAA0203, RBICC**Function**

Involved in autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21775823" target="\_blank">21775823</a>). Regulates early events but also late events of autophagosome formation through direct interaction with Atg16L1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23392225" target="\_blank">23392225</a>). Required for the formation of the autophagosome-like double-membrane structure that surrounds the Salmonella-containing vacuole (SCV) during S.typhimurium infection and subsequent xenophagy (By similarity). Involved in repair of DNA damage caused by ionizing radiation, which subsequently improves cell survival by decreasing apoptosis (By similarity). Inhibits PTK2/FAK1 and PTK2B/PYK2 kinase activity, affecting their downstream signaling pathways (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10769033" target="\_blank">10769033</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12221124" target="\_blank">12221124</a>). Plays a role as a modulator of TGF-beta-signaling by restricting substrate specificity of RNF111 (By similarity). Functions as a DNA-binding transcription factor (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12095676" target="\_blank">12095676</a>). Is a potent

regulator of the RB1 pathway through induction of RB1 expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14533007" target="\_blank">14533007</a>). Plays a crucial role in muscular differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12163359" target="\_blank">12163359</a>). Plays an indispensable role in fetal hematopoiesis and in the regulation of neuronal homeostasis (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ESK9}. Preautophagosomal structure. Lysosome Note=Under starvation conditions, is localized to punctate structures primarily representing the isolation membrane that sequesters a portion of the cytoplasm resulting in the formation of an autophagosome

#### **Tissue Location**

Expression levels correlated closely with those of RB1 in cancer cell lines as well as in various normal human tissues Abundantly expressed in human musculoskeletal and cultured osteosarcoma cells.

### **RB1CC1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **RB1CC1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images**

### **RB1CC1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene interacts with signaling pathways to coordinately regulate cell growth, cell proliferation, apoptosis, autophagy, and cell migration. This tumor suppressor also enhances retinoblastoma 1 gene expression in cancer cells. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

### **RB1CC1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press :Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :Fellay, J., et al. PLoS Genet. 5 (12), E1000791 (2009) :Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)