Recombinant HMGB1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301554L

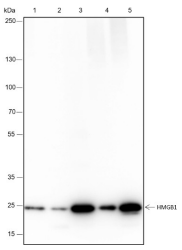
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant human HMGB1 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A253
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:200-1:1000
FCM	1:50-1:100
IP	1:25

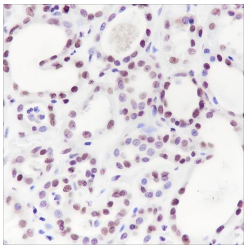
Data



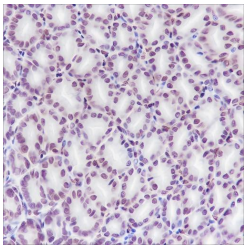
Western Blot with HMGB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: HepG2, Lane 3: Jurkat, Lane 4: NIH/3T3, Lane 5: PC-12

Observed-MW:25 kDa

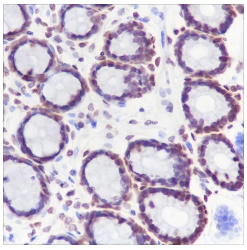
Calculated-MW:25 kDa



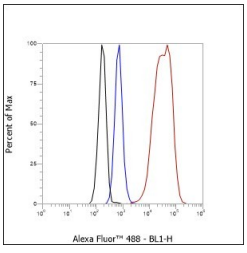
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human kidney using HMGB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

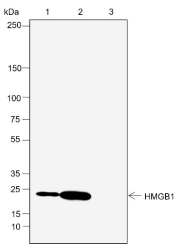


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse stomach using HMGB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat colon using HMGB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.





Flow cytometric analysis of human HMGB1 expression on HeLa cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human HMGB1, then a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

Immunoprecipitation analysis using anti-HMGB1 Monoclonal Antibody. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using HMGB1 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:25. Lane 1: 5% Input, Lane 2: HMGB1 Monoclonal Antibody, Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG Isotype

Observed-MW:25 kDa

Calculated-MW:25 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Multifunctional redox sensitive protein with various roles in different cellular compartments. In the nucleus is one of the major chromatin-associated non-histone proteins and acts as a DNA chaperone involved in replication, transcription, chromatin remodeling, V(D)J recombination, DNA repair and genome stability. Proposed to be an universal biosensor for nucleic acids. Promotes host inflammatory response to sterile and infectious signals and is involved in the coordination and integration of innate and adaptive immune responses. In the cytoplasm functions as sensor and/or chaperone for immunogenic nucleic acids implicating the activation of TLR9-mediated immune responses, and mediates autophagy. Acts as danger associated molecular pattern (DAMP) molecule that amplifies immune responses during tissue injury.

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