

HMGB-1 Polyclonal Antibody(Capture/Detector)

catalog number: **AN000120P**

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

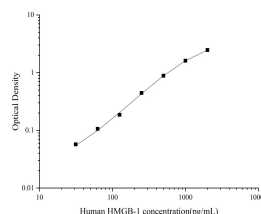
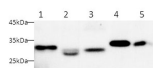
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human HMGB-1 protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% Proclin300.

Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL
ELISA Detector	0.1-0.4 µg/mL

Data



Western Blot with HMGB-1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Hela cell lysate, Lane 2: Jurkat cell lysate, Lane 3: A431 cell lysate, Lane 4: NIH/3T3 cell lysate, Lane 5: C6 cell lysate.

Observed-MW: 29 kDa

Calculated-MW: 29 kDa

Sandwich ELISA-Recombinant Human HMGB-1 protein standard curve. Background subtracted standard curve using HMGB-1 antibody(AN000120P)(Capture), HMGB-1 antibody(AN000120P)(Detector) in sandwich ELISA. The reference range value for Recombinant Human HMGB-1 protein is 31.25-2000 pg/mL.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

Human High-mobility group box 1 protein (HMGB1), previously known as HMG-1 or amphoterin, is a member of the high mobility group box family of non-histone chromosomal proteins. HMGB1 is expressed at high levels in almost all cells. It was originally discovered as a nuclear protein that could bend DNA. Such bending stabilizes nucleosome formation and regulates the expression of select genes upon recruitment by DNA binding proteins. It is now known that HMGB1 can also act extracellularly, both as an inflammatory mediator that promotes monocyte migration and cytokine secretion, and as a mediator of T cell-dendritic cell interaction. The cytokine activity of HBMG1 is restricted to the HMGB box, while the A box is associated with the helix-loop-helix domain of transcription factors. HMGB1 is released in response to cell death and as a secretion product. Although HMBG-1 does not possess a classic signal sequence, it appears to be secreted as an acetylated form via secretory endolysosome exocytosis. Once secreted, HMGB1 transduces cellular signals through its high affinity receptor, RAGE and, possibly, TIR2 and TIR4. Human HMGB1 is 100% aa identical to canine HMGB1 and 99% aa identical to mouse, rat, bovine and porcine HMGB1, respectively.