Recombinant FUBP1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-81471

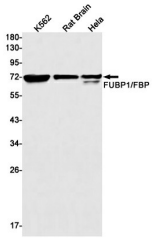
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human FUBP1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	R01-5D4
Purification	Affinity Purified
Buffer	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.05% stabilizer and 0.05% protective protein.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:100-1:200
IF	1:50-1:100

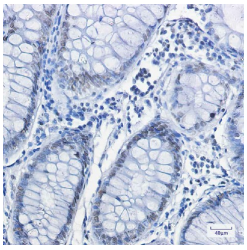
Data



Western blot detection of FUBP1/FBP in K562,Rat Brain,Hela cell lysates using FUBP1/FBP Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:68kDa.Observed band size:74kDa.

Observed-MW:74 kDa

Calculated-MW:68 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of FUBP1 in paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer tissue using FUBP1 Rabbit mAb at dilution 1:100

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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The protein encoded by this gene is a single stranded DNA-binding protein that binds to multiple DNA elements, including the far upstream element (FUSE) located upstream of c-myc. Binding to FUSE occurs on the non-coding stran d, and is important to the regulation of c-myc in undifferentiated cells. This protein contains three domains, an amphipathic helix N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding central domain, and a C-terminal transactivation domain that contains three tyrosine-rich motifs. The N-terminal domain is thought to repress the activity of the C-terminal domain. This protein is also thought to bind RNA, and contains 3'-5' helicase activity with in vitro activity on both DNA-DNA and RNA-RNA duplexes. Aberrant expression of this gene has been found in malignant tissues, and this gene is important to neural system and lung development. Binding of this protein to viral RNA is thought to play a role in several viral diseases, including hepatitis C and hand, foot and mouth disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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