Recombinant TBLR1/TBL1XR1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301924L**

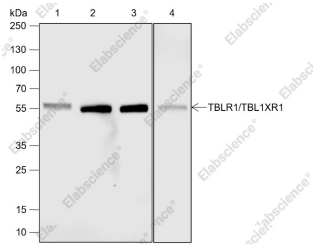
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant human TBLR1/TBL1XR1 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C121545
Purification	Protein A affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:2000-1:5000
IHC	1:50-1:100

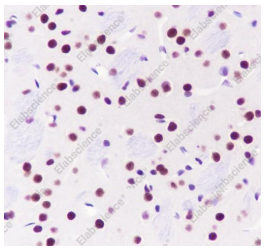
Data



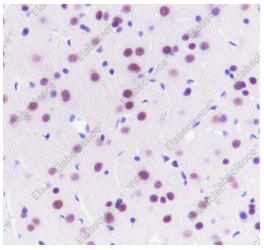
Western Blot with TBLR1/TBL1XR1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:5000. Lane 1: K562, Lane 2: HeLa, Lane 3: Jurkat, Lane 4: C6

Observed-MW:60 kDa

Calculated-MW:56 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse cerebrum using TBLR1/TBL1XR1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat cerebrum using TBLR1/TBL1XR1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

TBL1-related protein 1 (TBLR1/TBL1XR1) and Transducing β-like protein 1 (TBL1X/TBL1) were originally identified as subunits of the co-repressor silencing mediator for retinoic and thyroid hormone receptor (SMRT) and nuclear receptor co-repressor (NCoR) complexes. These two factors are required for the exchange of co-repressor complexes for co-activators by acting as adaptors to recruit the ubiquitin/proteasome machinery that degrades the co-repressor proteins during ligand mediated activation of transcription. Co-factor exchange driven by TBLR1/TBL1XR1 and TBL1X/TBL1 appears to be the mechanism by which c-Jun and NF-κB mediated transcription is activated and is therefore likely to be the mechanism employed by other signal-dependent transcription factors as well. In addition, both TBLR1/TBL1XR1 and TBL1X/TBL1 have essential roles in regulating the Wnt-signaling pathway by recruiting β-catenin to Wnt target genes to activate transcription. Depletion of TBLR1/TBL1XR1 significantly inhibited Wnt-beta-catenin- induced gene expression and oncogenic growth in vitro and in vivo. Research studies have shown that upregulation of TBLR1/TBL1XR1 is observed in a variety of solid tumors, and is correlated with advanced tumor stage, metastasis and poor prognosis.