abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-RBPJK antibody ab21930

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-RBPJK antibody
Description	Mouse polyclonal to RBPJK
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse
Immunogen	Fusion protein: SGFPQSPRTSPRARPKTRIT , corresponding to amino acids 3/22 of Mouse RBPJK Run BLAST with Run BLAST with
General notes	Produced from outbred CD1 mice This antibody was raised by a genetic immunization technique. Genetic immunization can be used to generate antibodies by directly delivering antigen-coding DNA into the animal, rather than injecting a protein or peptide (Tang *et al.* PubMed: 1545867; Chambers and Johnston PubMed: 12910245; Barry and Johnston PubMed: 9234514). The animal`s cells produce the protein, which stimulates the animal`s immune system to produce antibodies against that particular protein. A vector coding for a partial fusion protein was used for genetic immunisation of a mouse and the resulting serum was tested in Western blot against an *E.coli* lysate containing that partial fusion protein. Genetic immunization offers enormous advantages over the traditional protein-based immunization method. DNA is faster, cheaper and easier to produce and can be produced by standard techniques readily amenable to automation. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by genetic immunization are usually of superior quality with regard to specificity, affinity and recognizing the native protein.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
Storage buffer	Constituents: 50% Glycerol
Purity	Whole antiserum
Primary antibody notes	This antibody was raised by a genetic immunization technique. Genetic immunization can be

used to generate antibodies by directly delivering antigen-coding DNA into the animal, rather than injecting a protein or peptide (Tang *et al.* PubMed: 1545867; Chambers and Johnston PubMed: 12910245; Barry and Johnston PubMed: 9234514). The animal`s cells produce the protein, which stimulates the animal`s immune system to produce antibodies against that particular protein. A vector coding for a partial fusion protein was used for genetic immunisation of a mouse and the resulting serum was tested in Western blot against an *E.coli* lysate containing that partial fusion protein. Genetic immunization offers enormous advantages over the traditional protein-based immunization method. DNA is faster, cheaper and easier to produce and can be produced by standard techniques readily amenable to automation. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by genetic immunization are usually of superior quality with regard to specificity, affinity and recognizing the native protein.

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab21930** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 56 kDa. This antibody has been tested in Western blot against an *E.coli* lysate containing the partial recombinant fusion protein used as an immunogen. We have no data on detection of endogenous protein.

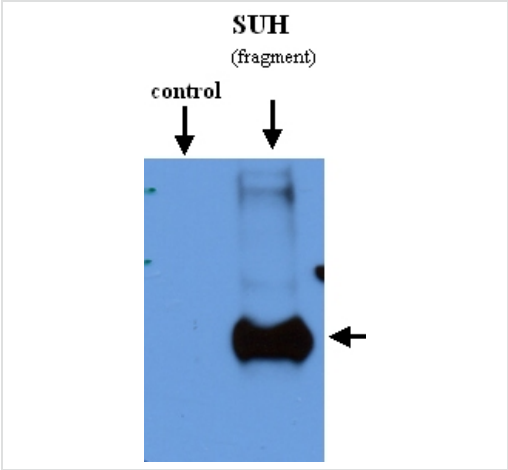
Target

Function Transcriptional regulator that plays a central role in Notch signaling, a signaling pathway involved in cell-cell communication that regulates a broad spectrum of cell-fate determinations. Acts as a transcriptional repressor when it is not associated with Notch proteins. When associated with some NICD product of Notch proteins (Notch intracellular domain), it acts as a transcriptional activator that activates transcription of Notch target genes. Probably represses or activates transcription via the recruitment of chromatin remodeling complexes containing histone deacetylase or histone acetylase proteins, respectively. Specifically binds to the immunoglobulin kappa-type J segment recombination signal sequence.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the Su(H) family.
Contains 1 IPT/TIG domain.

Cellular localization Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Mainly nuclear, upon interaction with RITA/C12orf52, translocates to the cytoplasm, down-regulating the Notch signaling pathway.

Images



Western blot - Anti-RBPJK antibody (ab21930)

All lanes : Anti-RBPJK antibody (ab21930) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1 : Total protein extract from E. coli with ~50ng to 100ng of a negative control fusion protein with an irrelevant antigen at 20 ug

Lane 2 : Total protein extract from E. coli with ~50ng to 500ng of the antigen fusion protein at 20 ug

Secondary

All lanes : Rabbit anti-mouse IgG + IgM, (H+L) horseradish peroxidase conjugated at 1/5000 dilution

Predicted band size: 56 kDa

The molecular weight of the band on the western blot does not correspond to the predicted band size above (predicted from the molecular weight of the natural protein) because of the additional mass of the fusion and because the fusion protein only contains a partial fragment of the gene.

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