abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-UHRF1 antibody ab43682

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-UHRF1 antibody
Description	Mouse polyclonal to UHRF1
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein: RYLLRRDDDE PGPWTKEGKD RIKKLGLTMQ YPEGYLEALA NREREKENSK REEEEQQEGG FASPRTGKGK WKRKSAGGGP SRAGSPRRTS KKTKVEPYSL, corresponding to internal sequence amino acids 577-676 of Human UHRF1. Run BLAST with ExPASy Run BLAST with NCBI
General 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.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: None Constituents: 50% Glycerol, Whole serum
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 **ab43682** in the following tested applications.

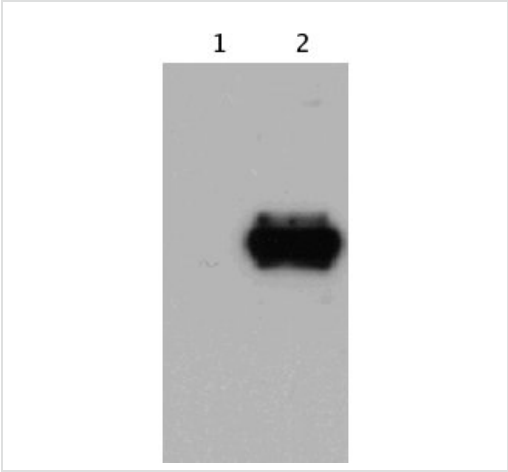
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 91 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	Putative E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase. May participate in methylation-dependent transcriptional regulation. Binds to inverted 5'-CCAAT-3' box 2 in the TOP2A promoter, and activates TOP2A expression. Important for G1/S transition. May be involved in DNA repair and chromosomal stability.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in thymus, bone marrow, testis, lung and heart. Overexpressed in breast cancer.
Pathway	Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 PHD-type zinc finger. Contains 2 RING-type zinc fingers. Contains 1 ubiquitin-like domain. Contains 1 YDG domain.
Developmental stage	Expressed in fetal thymus, liver and kidney.
Domain	The RING finger is required for ubiquitin ligase activity. The YDG domain mediates the interaction with histone H3.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated on serine residues. Phosphorylation may enhance DNA-binding activity. Ubiquitinated; which leads to proteasomal degradation. Polyubiquitination may be stimulated by DNA damage.
Cellular localization	Nucleus.

Images



Western blot - Anti-UHRF1 antibody (ab43682)

All lanes : Anti-UHRF1 antibody (ab43682) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1 : 20µg of a total protein extract from E coli with ~50ng to 500ng of a tagged fusion protein of an irrelevant antigen.
Lane 2 : 20µg of a total protein extract from E coli with ~50ng to 500ng of the antigen (Tagged fusion protein).

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

Predicted band size: 91 kDa

The molecular weight of the band on the western blot does not correspond to the molecular weight of the natural protein because only a fragment of the gene is used and it is fused to a tag.

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