ARG54426
anti-Rb1 / Retinoblastoma protein antibody [3C8]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [3C8] recognizes Rb1 / Retinoblastoma protein
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	3C8
Isotype	IgG2a
Target Name	Rb1 / Retinoblastoma protein
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant retinoblastoma protein (p110 RB) produced in E. coli.
Epitope	886-905 a.a.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Rb; PPP1R130; pRb; pp110; RB; Retinoblastoma-associated protein; p105-Rb; OSRC

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	Assay-dependent
IHC-P	Assay-dependent
IP	Assay-dependent
WB	Assay-dependent

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G-purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 5925 Human Swiss-port # P06400 Human
Gene Symbol	RB1
Gene Full Name	retinoblastoma 1
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a negative regulator of the cell cycle and was the first tumor suppressor gene found. The encoded protein also stabilizes constitutive heterochromatin to maintain the overall chromatin structure. The active, hypophosphorylated form of the protein binds transcription factor E2F1. Defects in this gene are a cause of childhood cancer retinoblastoma (RB), bladder cancer, and osteogenic sarcoma. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Key regulator of entry into cell division that acts as a tumor suppressor. Promotes G0-G1 transition when phosphorylated by CDK3/cyclin-C. Acts as a transcription repressor of E2F1 target genes. The underphosphorylated, active form of RB1 interacts with E2F1 and represses its transcription activity, leading to cell cycle arrest. Directly involved in heterochromatin formation by maintaining overall chromatin structure and, in particular, that of constitutive heterochromatin by stabilizing histone methylation. Recruits and targets histone methyltransferases SUV39H1, SUV420H1 and SUV420H2, leading to epigenetic transcriptional repression. Controls histone H4 'Lys-20' trimethylation. Inhibits the intrinsic kinase activity of TAF1. Mediates transcriptional repression by SMARCA4/BRG1 by recruiting a histone deacetylase (HDAC) complex to the c-FOS promoter. In resting neurons, transcription of the c-FOS promoter is inhibited by BRG1-dependent recruitment of a phospho-RB1-HDAC1 repressor complex. Upon calcium influx, RB1 is dephosphorylated by calcineurin, which leads to release of the repressor complex (By similarity). In case of viral infections, interactions with SV40 large T antigen, HPV E7 protein or adenovirus E1A protein induce the disassembly of RB1-E2F1 complex thereby disrupting RB1's activity. [UniProt]
Highlight	Related products: Retinoblastoma protein antibodies; Retinoblastoma protein Duos / Panels; Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies; Related news: Senescence Marker Antibody Panel is launched
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Controls and Markers antibody; Gene Regulation antibody
Calculated Mw	106 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated by CDK6 and CDK4, and subsequently by CDK2 at Ser-567 in G1, thereby releasing E2F1 which is then able to activate cell growth. Dephosphorylated at the late M phase. SV40 large T antigen, HPV E7 and adenovirus E1A bind to the underphosphorylated, active form of pRb. Phosphorylation at Thr-821 and Thr-826 promotes interaction between the C-terminal domain C and the Pocket domain, and thereby inhibits interactions with heterodimeric E2F/DP transcription factor complexes. Dephosphorylated at Ser-795 by calcineruin upon calcium stimulation. CDK3/cyclin-C-mediated phosphorylation at Ser-807 and Ser-811 is required for G0-G1 transition. Phosphorylated by CDK1 and CDK2 upon TGFB1-mediated apoptosis (By similarity). N-terminus is methylated by METTL11A/NTM1 (By similarity). Monomethylation at Lys-810 by SMYD2 enhances phosphorylation at Ser-807 and Ser-811, and promotes cell cycle progression. Monomethylation at Lys-860 by SMYD2 promotes interaction with L3MBTL1. Acetylation at Lys-873 and Lys-874 regulates subcellular localization, at least during keratinocytes differentiation.