

AMFR Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2162a**Specification**

AMFR Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, FC, WB,E
Primary Accession	Q9UKV5
Other Accession	P26442
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	571-601

AMFR Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 267**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase AMFR, 632-, Autocrine motility factor receptor, AMF receptor, RING finger protein 45, gp78, AMFR, RNF45

Target/Specificity

This AMFR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 571-601 amino acids of human AMFR.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:50~100

FC~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

AMFR Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AMFR Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** AMFR {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10456327, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:463}

Function E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that mediates the polyubiquitination of lysine and cysteine residues on target proteins, such as CD3D, CYP3A4, CFTR, INSIG1, SOAT2/ACAT2 and APOB for proteasomal degradation (PubMed:[10456327](#), PubMed:[11724934](#), PubMed:[12670940](#), PubMed:[19103148](#), PubMed:[24424410](#), PubMed:[28604676](#)). Component of a VCP/p97-AMFR/gp78 complex that participates in the final step of endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) (PubMed:[10456327](#), PubMed:[11724934](#), PubMed:[19103148](#), PubMed:[24424410](#)). The VCP/p97-AMFR/gp78 complex is involved in the sterol-accelerated ERAD degradation of HMGCR through binding to the HMGCR-INSIG1 complex at the ER membrane (PubMed:[16168377](#), PubMed:[22143767](#)). In addition, interaction of AMFR with AUP1 facilitates interaction of AMFR with ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme UBE2G2 and ubiquitin ligase RNF139, leading to sterol-induced HMGCR ubiquitination (PubMed:[23223569](#)). The ubiquitinated HMGCR is then released from the ER into the cytosol for subsequent destruction (PubMed:[16168377](#), PubMed:[22143767](#), PubMed:[23223569](#)). In addition to ubiquitination on lysine residues, catalyzes ubiquitination on cysteine residues: together with INSIG1, mediates polyubiquitination of SOAT2/ACAT2 at 'Cys-277', leading to its degradation when the lipid levels are low (PubMed:[28604676](#)). Catalyzes ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of INSIG1 when cells are depleted of sterols (PubMed:[17043353](#)). Mediates polyubiquitination of INSIG2 at 'Cys-215' in some tissues, leading to its degradation (PubMed:[31953408](#)). Also regulates ERAD through the ubiquitination of UBL4A a component of the BAG6/BAT3 complex (PubMed:[21636303](#)). Also acts as a scaffold protein to assemble a complex that couples ubiquitination, retranslocation and deglycosylation (PubMed:[21636303](#)). Mediates tumor invasion and metastasis as a receptor for the GPI/autocrine motility factor (PubMed:[10456327](#)). In association with LMBR1L and UBAC2, negatively regulates the canonical Wnt signaling pathway in the lymphocytes by promoting the ubiquitin-mediated degradation of CTNNB1 and Wnt receptors FZD6 and LRP6 (PubMed:[31073040](#)). Regulates NF-kappa-B and MAPK signaling pathways by mediating 'Lys-27'-linked polyubiquitination of TAB3 and promoting subsequent TAK1/MAP3K7 activation (PubMed:[36593296](#)). Required for proper lipid homeostasis (PubMed:[37119330](#)).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Palmitoylation promotes localization to the peripheral endoplasmic reticulum

Tissue Location

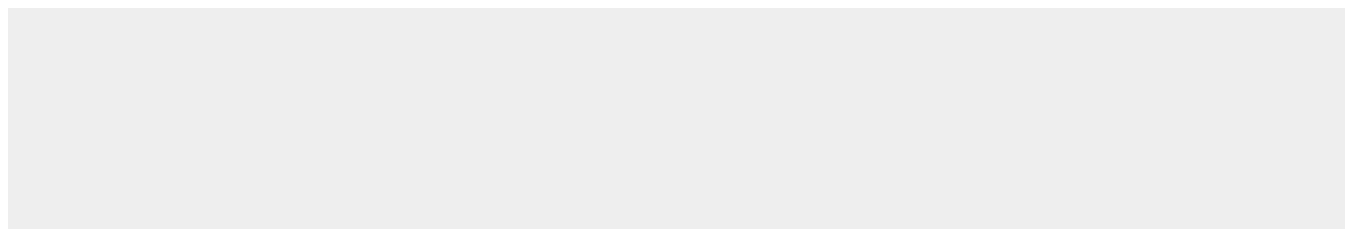
Widely expressed..

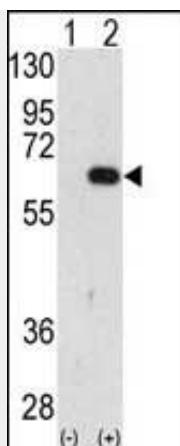
AMFR Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

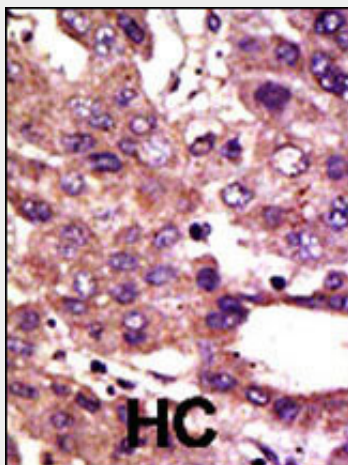
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

AMFR Antibody (C-term) - Images

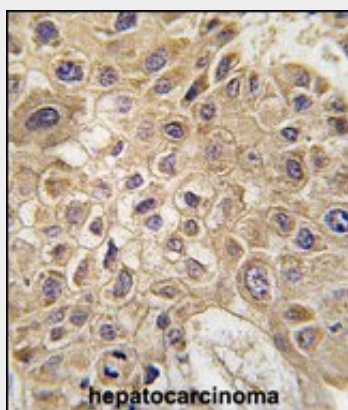




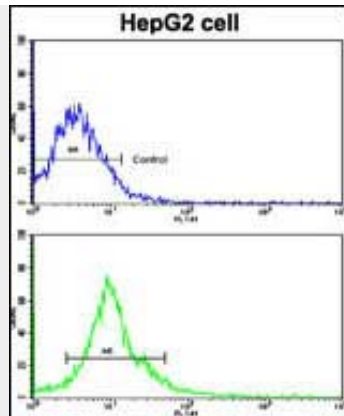
Western blot analysis of AMFR (arrow) using AMFR Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP2162a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the AMFR gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with AMFR Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP2162a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using AMFR Antibody (N-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

AMFR Antibody (C-term) - Background

Autocrine motility factor (AMF) is a protein secreted by tumor cells that stimulates tumor motility. The gene for AMFR encodes a 323-amino acid polypeptide that has a single transmembrane domain and several putative glycosylation sites. The protein sequence has some homology to human tumor protein p53.

AMFR Antibody (C-term) - References

Huang, B., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 212(3):727-742 (1995).

Watanabe, H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 266(20):13442-13448 (1991).

AMFR Antibody (C-term) - Citations

- [Phosphoglucose isomerase/autocrine motility factor promotes melanoma cell migration through ERK activation dependent on autocrine production of interleukin-8.](#)
- [Giant cell tumors of the bone: molecular profiling and expression analysis of Ephrin A1 receptor, Claudin 7, CD52, FGFR3 and AMFR.](#)