

PTRF Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP7421a

Specification

PTRF Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession Q6NZI2
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region 1-30

PTRF Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 284119

Other Names

Polymerase I and transcript release factor, Cavin-1, PTRF {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAH661231}

Target/Specificity

This PTRF antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PTRF.

Dilution

IHC-P~~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

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

PTRF Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name CAVIN1 (HGNC:9688)

Synonyms PTRF



Function Plays an important role in caveolae formation and organization. Essential for the formation of caveolae in all tissues (PubMed:18056712, PubMed:18191225, PubMed:19726876). Core component of the CAVIN complex which is essential for recruitment of the complex to the caveolae in presence of calveolin-1 (CAV1). Essential for normal oligomerization of CAV1. Promotes ribosomal transcriptional activity in response to metabolic challenges in the adipocytes and plays an important role in the formation of the ribosomal transcriptional loop. Dissociates transcription complexes paused by DNA-bound TTF1, thereby releasing both RNA polymerase I and pre-RNA from the template (By similarity) (PubMed:18056712, PubMed:18191225, PubMed:19726876). The caveolae biogenesis pathway is required for the secretion of proteins such as GASK1A (By similarity).

Cellular Location

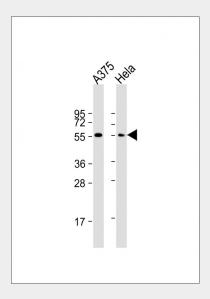
Membrane, caveola. Cell membrane. Microsome. Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P85125}. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Mitochondrion. Nucleus Note=Translocates to the cytoplasm from the caveolae upon insulin stimulation (PubMed:17026959). Colocalizes with CAV1 in lipid rafts in adipocytes. Localizes in the caveolae in a caveolin-dependent manner (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:054724, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17026959}

PTRF Antibody (N-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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

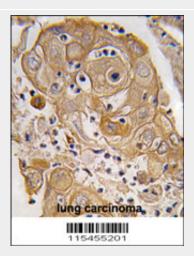
PTRF Antibody (N-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-PTRF Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: A375 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit lgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 43 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer:



5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with PTRF antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP7421a), 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.

PTRF Antibody (N-term) - Background

Termination of transcription by RNA polymerase I involves pausing of transcription by TTF1, and the dissociation of the transcription complex, releasing pre-rRNA and RNA polymerase I from the template. PTRF is required for dissociation of the ternary transcription complex.

PTRF Antibody (N-term) - References

Aboulaich, N., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 350 (3), 657-661 (2006) Aboulaich, N., Biochem. J. 383 (PT 2), 237-248 (2004) Hasegawa, T., Biochem. J. 347 PT 1, 55-59 (2000)

PTRF Antibody (N-term) - Citations

• Reciprocal modulation of surface expression of annexin A2 in a human umbilical vein endothelial cell-derived cell line by eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid.