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Anti-ASXL1 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10152

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	A01099
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for ASXL1 detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed at low level. Expressed in heart, brain, skeletal muscle, placenta, pancreas, spleen, prostate, small intestine, colon, peripheral blood, leukocytes, bone marrow and fetal liver. Highly expressed in testes.
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg NaN_3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence of human ASXL1 (KKERTWAEAARLVLENYSDAPMTPKQILQVIEAE).
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20˚C; for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C; for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Background

Putative Polycomb group protein ASXL1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ASXL1 gene. This gene is similar to the Drosophila additional sex combs gene, which encodes a chromatin-binding protein required for normal determination of segment identity in the developing embryo. The protein is a member of the Polycomb group of proteins, which are necessary for the maintenance of stable repression of homeotic and

other loci. The protein is thought to disrupt chromatin in localized areas, enhancing transcription of certain genes while repressing the transcription of other genes. The protein encoded by this gene functions as a ligand-dependent co-activator for retinoic acid receptor in cooperation with nuclear receptor coactivator 1. Mutations in this gene are associated with myelodysplastic syndromes and chronic myelomonocytic leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.