10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

PLAGL1 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1832a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9UM63
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	8F9D12
Isotype	IgG2b
Calculated MW	50819
Description	This gene encodes a C2H2 zinc finger protein with transactivation and DNA-binding activities. It has been shown to have anti-proliferative properties, and thus thought to function as a tumor suppressor. In addition, overexpression of this gene during fetal development is believed to underlie the rare disorder, transient neonatal diabetes mellitus (TNDM). This gene is imprinted, with preferential expression of the paternal allele in many tissues, however, biallelic expression has been noted in peripheral blood leucocytes. A recent study reports that tissue-specific imprinting results from variable utilization of monoallelic and biallelic promoters. Many transcript variants differing in the 5' UTR and encoding two different isoforms, have been found for this gene.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human PLAGL1 (AA: 118-222) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID	5325
Other Names	Zinc finger protein PLAGL1, Lost on transformation 1, LOT-1, Pleiomorphic adenoma-like protein 1, Tumor suppressor ZAC, PLAGL1, LOT1, ZAC
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	PLAGL1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PLAGL1
Synonyms	LOT1, ZAC
Function	Acts as a transcriptional activator (PubMed: 9722527). Involved in the transcriptional regulation of type 1 receptor for pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide.
Cellular Location	Nucleus

Background

This gene encodes a C2H2 zinc finger protein with transactivation and DNA-binding activities. It has been shown to have anti-proliferative properties, and thus thought to function as a tumor suppressor. In addition, overexpression of this gene during fetal development is believed to underlie the rare disorder, transient neonatal diabetes mellitus (TNDM). This gene is imprinted, with preferential expression of the paternal allele in many tissues, however, biallelic expression has been noted in peripheral blood leucocytes. A recent study reports that tissue-specific imprinting results from variable utilization of monoallelic and biallelic promoters. Many transcript variants differing in the 5' UTR and encoding two different isoforms, have been found for this gene. ;

References

1. J Biomed Sci. 2012 Nov 15;19:95. 2. Exp Cell Res. 2011 Dec 10;317(20):2925-37.

Images

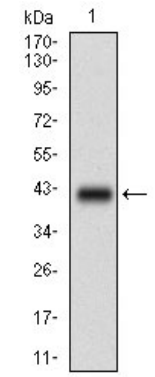

Figure 1: Western blot analysis using PLAGL1 mAb against human PLAGL1 recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 37.5 kDa)

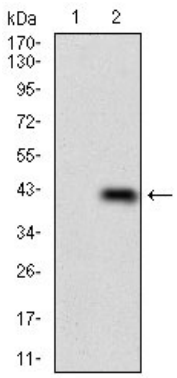

Figure 2: Western blot analysis using PLAGL1 mAb against HEK293 (1) and PLAGL1 (AA: 118-222)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.