

PLAGL1 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO1833a

Product Information

Application WB, IHC, E **Primary Accession Q9UM63** Reactivity Human Host Mouse Monoclonal Clonality **Clone Names** 8D8C5 Isotype IgG1 50819 **Calculated MW**

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 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 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

The protein encoded by this gene associates with class II major histocompatibility complex (MHC) and is an important chaperone that regulates antigen presentation for immune response. It also serves as cell surface receptor for the cytokine macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF) which, when bound to the encoded protein, initiates survival pathways and cell proliferation. This protein also interacts with amyloid precursor protein (APP) and suppresses the production of amyloid beta (Abeta). Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified.;

References

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

Images

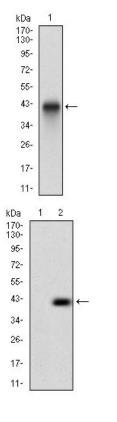
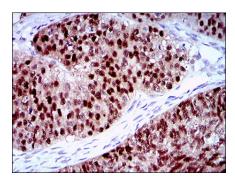


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using PLAGL1 mAb against human PLAGL1 recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 37.5 kDa)

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

Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded ovarian cancer tissues using PLAGL1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.



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