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HBS1L Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18556C

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9Y450
Other Accession	Q6AXM7, Q69ZS7, Q2KHZ2, NP_001138630.1
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB38809
Calculated MW	75473
Antigen Region	460-486

Additional Information

Gene ID	10767
Other Names	HBS1-like protein, ERFS, HBS1L, HBS1, KIAA1038
Target/Specificity	This HBS1L antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 460-486 amino acids from the Central region of human HBS1L.
Dilution	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 purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	HBS1L Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	HBS1L {ECO:0000303|PubMed:28204585, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4834}
Function	GTPase component of the Pelota-HBS1L complex, a complex that recognizes stalled ribosomes and triggers the No-Go Decay (NGD) pathway (PubMed:21448132, PubMed:23667253, PubMed:27863242). The

Pelota-HBS1L complex recognizes ribosomes stalled at the 3' end of an mRNA and engages stalled ribosomes by destabilizing mRNA in the mRNA channel (PubMed:27863242). Following mRNA extraction from stalled ribosomes by the SKI complex, the Pelota-HBS1L complex promotes recruitment of ABCE1, which drives the disassembly of stalled ribosomes, followed by degradation of damaged mRNAs as part of the NGD pathway (PubMed:21448132, PubMed:32006463).

Cellular Location Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location Detected in heart, brain, placenta, liver, muscle, kidney and pancreas.

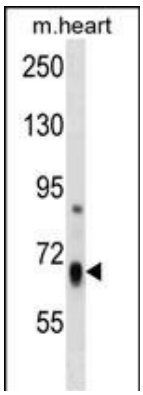
Background

This gene encodes a member of the GTP-binding elongation factor family. It is expressed in multiple tissues with the highest expression in heart and skeletal muscle. The intergenic region of this gene and the MYB gene has been identified to be a quantitative trait locus (QTL) controlling fetal hemoglobin level, and this region influnces erythrocyte, platelet, and monocyte counts as well as erythrocyte volume and hemoglobin content. DNA polymorphisms at this region associate with fetal hemoglobin levels and pain crises in sickle cell disease. A single nucleotide polymorphism in exon 1 of this gene is significantly associated with severity in beta-thalassemia/Hemoglobin E. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms have been found for this gene.

References

Nuinoon, M., et al. Hum. Genet. 127(3):303-314(2010)
Kamatani, Y., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(3):210-215(2010)
Nuinoon, M., et al. Hum. Genet. (2009) In press :
Ganesh, S.K., et al. Nat. Genet. 41(11):1191-1198(2009)
Ferreira, M.A., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):745-749(2009)

Images



HBS1L Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP18556c) western blot analysis in mouse heart tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the HBS1L antibody detected the HBS1L protein (arrow).