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ICT1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20382b

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q14197
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	23630
Antigen Region	153-179

Additional Information

Gene ID	3396
Other Names	Peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase ICT1, mitochondrial, 39S ribosomal protein L58, mitochondrial, MRP-L58, Digestion substraction 1, DS-1, Immature colon carcinoma transcript 1 protein, ICT1, DS1
Target/Specificity	This ICT1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 153-179 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ICT1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 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	ICT1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

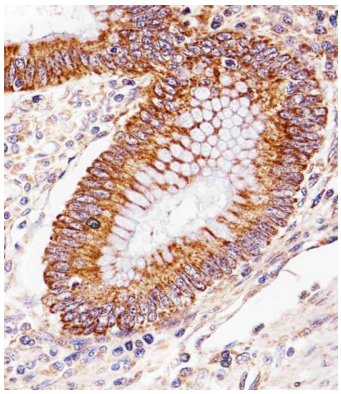
Name	MRPL58 (HGNC:5359)
Synonyms	DS1, ICT1
Function	Essential peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase component of the mitochondrial large ribosomal subunit (PubMed:20186120, PubMed:33878294). Acts as a

	codon-independent translation release factor that has lost all stop codon specificity and directs the termination of translation in mitochondrion, possibly in case of abortive elongation (PubMed:33878294). Involved in the hydrolysis of peptidyl-tRNAs that have been prematurely terminated and thus in the recycling of stalled mitochondrial ribosomes (PubMed:20186120, PubMed:33878294).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion
Tissue Location	Down-regulated during the in vitro differentiation of HT29-D4 colon carcinoma cells.

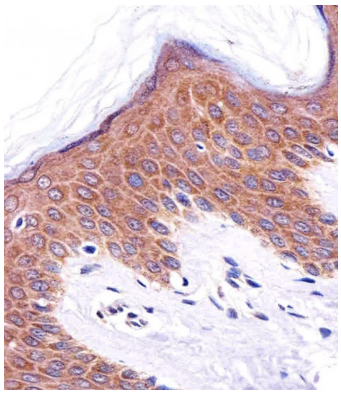
Background

Essential peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase component of the mitochondrial large ribosomal subunit. Acts as a codon-independent translation release factor that has lost all stop codon specificity and directs the termination of translation in mitochondrion, possibly in case of abortive elongation. May be involved in the hydrolysis of peptidyl-tRNAs that have been prematurely terminated and thus in the recycling of stalled mitochondrial ribosomes.

Images

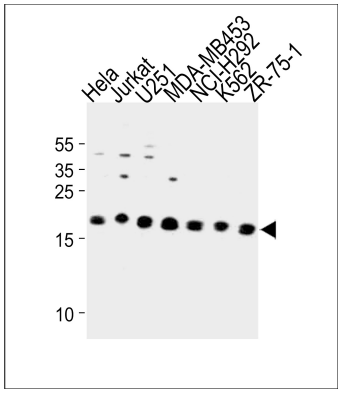


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. colorectal carcinoma section using ICT1 Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AP20382b). AP20382b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. skin section using ICT1 Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AP20382b). AP20382b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.

ICT1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP20382b) western blot analysis in Hela,Jurkat,U251,MDA-MB453,NCI-H292,K562,ZR-75-1 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the ICT1 antibody detected the ICT1 protein (arrow).



Citations

- ICT1 Promotes Osteosarcoma Cell Proliferation and Inhibits Apoptosis via STAT3/BCL-2 Pathway
- Knockdown of immature colon carcinoma transcript 1 induces suppression of proliferation, S-phase arrest and apoptosis in leukemia cells.
- Immature colon carcinoma transcript-1 promotes cell growth of hepatocellular carcinoma via facilitating cell cycle progression and apoptosis resistance.
- miR-205 regulation of ICT1 has an oncogenic potential via promoting the migration and invasion of gastric cancer cells.
- Immature colon carcinoma transcript-1 promotes proliferation of gastric cancer cells.
- ICT1 knockdown inhibits breast cancer cell growth via induction of cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.
- Knockdown of Immature Colon Carcinoma Transcript 1 Inhibits Proliferation and Promotes Apoptosis of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Cells.
- Knockdown of immature colon carcinoma transcript-1 inhibits proliferation of glioblastoma multiforme cells through Gap 2/mitotic phase arrest.