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C1QBP Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20730a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q07021
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB48595
Calculated MW	31362

Additional Information

Gene ID	708
Other Names	Complement component 1 Q subcomponent-binding protein, mitochondrial, ASF/SF2-associated protein p32, Glycoprotein gC1qBP, C1qBP, Hyaluronan-binding protein 1, Mitochondrial matrix protein p32, gC1q-R protein, p33, C1QBP, GC1QBP, HABP1, SF2P32
Target/Specificity	This C1QBP antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 51-85 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human C1QBP.
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	C1QBP Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	C1QBP
Synonyms	GC1QBP, HABP1, SF2P32
Function	Multifunctional and multicompartmental protein involved in inflammation

and infection processes, ribosome biogenesis, protein synthesis in mitochondria, regulation of apoptosis, transcriptional regulation and pre-mRNA splicing (PubMed:10022843, PubMed:10479529, PubMed:10722602, PubMed:11086025, PubMed:11859136, PubMed:15243141, PubMed:16140380, PubMed:16177118, PubMed:17881511, PubMed:18676636, PubMed:19004836, PubMed:19164550, PubMed:20810993, PubMed:21536856, PubMed:21544310, PubMed:22700724, PubMed:28942965, PubMed:8662673, PubMed:8710908, PubMed:9461517). At the cell surface is thought to act as an endothelial receptor for plasma proteins of the complement and kallikrein-kinin cascades (PubMed:10479529, PubMed:11859136, PubMed:8662673, PubMed:8710908). Putative receptor for C1q; specifically binds to the globular 'heads' of C1q thus inhibiting C1; may perform the receptor function through a complex with C1qR/CD93 (PubMed:20810993, PubMed:8195709). In complex with cytokeratin-1/KRT1 is a high affinity receptor for kininogen-1/HMWK (PubMed:21544310). Can also bind other plasma proteins, such as coagulation factor XII leading to its autoactivation. May function to bind initially fluid kininogen-1 to the cell membrane. The secreted form may enhance both extrinsic and intrinsic coagulation pathways. It is postulated that the cell surface form requires docking with transmembrane proteins for downstream signaling which might be specific for a cell-type or response. By acting as C1q receptor is involved in chemotaxis of immature dendritic cells and neutrophils and is proposed to signal through CD209/DC-SIGN on immature dendritic cells, through integrin alpha-4/beta-1 during trophoblast invasion of the decidua, and through integrin beta-1 during endothelial cell adhesion and spreading (PubMed:16140380, PubMed:22700724, PubMed:9461517). Signaling involved in inhibition of innate immune response is implicating the PI3K-AKT/PKB pathway (PubMed:16177118). Required for protein synthesis in mitochondria (PubMed:28942965). In mitochondrial translation may be involved in formation of functional 55S mitoribosomes; the function seems to involve its RNA-binding activity (By similarity). Acts as a RNA modification reader, which specifically recognizes and binds mitochondrial RNAs modified by C5-methylcytosine (m5C) in response to stress, and promotes recruitment of the mitochondrial degradosome complex, leading to their degradation (PubMed:39019044). May be involved in the nucleolar ribosome maturation process; the function may involve the exchange of FBL for RRP1 in the association with pre- ribosome particles (By similarity). Involved in regulation of RNA splicing by inhibiting the RNA-binding capacity of SRSF1 and its phosphorylation (PubMed:10022843, PubMed:21536856). Is required for the nuclear translocation of splicing factor U2AF1L4 (By similarity). Involved in regulation of CDKN2A- and HRK-mediated apoptosis. Stabilizes mitochondrial CDKN2A isoform smARF (PubMed:17486078). May be involved in regulation of FOXC1 transcriptional activity and NFY/CCAAT- binding factor complex-mediated transcription (PubMed:15243141, PubMed:18676636). May play a role in antibacterial defense as it can bind to cell surface hyaluronan and inhibit Streptococcus pneumoniae hyaluronate lyase (PubMed:19004836). May be involved in modulation of the immune response; ligation by HCV core protein is resulting in suppression of interleukin-12 production in monocyte-derived dendritic cells (PubMed:11086025, PubMed:17881511). Involved in regulation of antiviral response by inhibiting RIGI- and IFIH1-mediated signaling pathways probably involving its association with MAVS after viral infection (PubMed:19164550). Acts as a regulator of DNA repair via homologous recombination by inhibiting the activity of MRE11: interacts with unphosphorylated MRE11 and RAD50 in absence of DNA damage, preventing formation and activity of the MRN complex. Following DNA damage, dissociates from phosphorylated MRE11, allowing formation of the MRN complex (PubMed:31353207).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion matrix. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus Cell membrane;

	Peripheral membrane protein; Extracellular side. Secreted. Cytoplasm. Note=Seems to be predominantly localized to mitochondria. Secreted by activated lymphocytes. Localizes to the nucleolus when coexpressed with POLGARF (PubMed:32958672). Interaction with POLGARF is likely to result in prevention of C1QBP maturation and redirection from mitochondria to nucleoli (PubMed:32958672)
Tissue Location	Expressed on cell surface of peripheral blood cells (at protein level); Surface expression is reported for macrophages and monocyte-derived dendritic cells.

Background

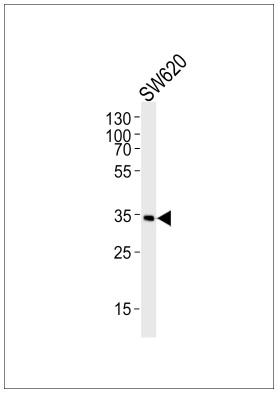
Is believed to be a multifunctional and multicompartmental protein involved in inflammation and infection processes, ribosome biogenesis, regulation of apoptosis, transcriptional regulation and pre-mRNA splicing. At the cell surface is thought to act as an endothelial receptor for plasma proteins of the complement and kallikrein-kinin cascades. Putative receptor for C1q; specifically binds to the globular "heads" of C1q thus inhibiting C1; may perform the receptor function through a complex with C1qR/CD93. In complex with cytokeratin-1/KRT1 is a high affinity receptor for kininogen-1/HMWK. Can also bind other plasma proteins, such as coagulation factor XII leading to its autoactivation. May function to bind initially fluid kininogen-1 to the cell membrane. The secreted form may enhance both extrinsic and intrinsic coagulation pathways. It is postulated that the cell surface form requires docking with transmembrane proteins for downstream signaling which might be specific for a cell-type or response. By acting as C1q receptor is involved in chemotaxis of immature dendritic cells and neutrophils and is proposed to signal through CD209/DC-SIGN on immature dendritic cells, through integrin alpha-4/beta-1 during trophoblast invasion of the decidua, and through integrin beta-1 during endothelial cell adhesion and spreading. Signaling involved in inhibition of innate immune response is implicating the PI3K-AKT/PKB pathway. In mitochondrial translation may be involved in formation of functional 55S mitoribosomes; the function seems to involve its RNA-binding activity. May be involved in the nucleolar ribosome maturation process; the function may involve the exchange of FBL for RRP1 in the association with pre-ribosome particles. Involved in regulation of RNA splicing by inhibiting the RNA-binding capacity of SRSF1 and its phosphorylation. Is required for the nuclear translocation of splicing factor U2AF1L4. Involved in regulation of CDKN2A- and HRK-mediated apoptosis. Stabilizes mitochondrial CDKN2A isoform smARF. May be involved in regulation of FOXC1 transcriptional activity and NFY/CCAAT-binding factor complex-mediated transcription. In infection processes acts as an attachment site for microbial proteins, including Listeria monocytogenes internalin B and Staphylococcus aureus protein A. May play a role in antibacterial defense as it can bind to cell surface hyaluronan and inhibit Streptococcus pneumoniae hyaluronate lyase. Involved in replication of Rubella virus. May be involved in modulation of the immune response; ligation by HCV core protein is resulting in suppresion of interleukin-12 production in monocyte-derived dendritic cells. Involved in regulation of antiviral response by inhibiting DDX58- and IFIH1- mediated signaling pathways probably involving its association with MAVS after viral infection. Involved in HIV-1 replication, presumably by contributing to splicing of viral RNA.

References

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Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Krainer A.R.,et al.Cell 66:383-394(1991).

Images

Western blot analysis of lysate from SW620 cell line, using C1QBP Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP20730a). AP20730a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at



1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.
Lysate at 35ug.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.