

THAP1 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP58595

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9NWX9
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rabbit, Chicken, Dog, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	24944
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human THAP1
Epitope Specificity	121-213/213
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, PML body.
DISEASE	Defects in THAP1 are the cause of dystonia type 6 (DYT6) [MIM:602629]. DYT6 is a primary torsion dystonia. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contractions, often leading to abnormal postures. Dystonia type 6 is characterized by onset in early adulthood, cranial or cervical involvement in about half of the cases, and frequent progression to involve multiple body regions.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	THAP1 contains a THAP domain, a zinc-dependent DNA-binding domain. It colocalizes with the apoptosis response protein PAWR/PAR-4 in promyelocytic leukemia (PML) nuclear bodies and is a pro-apoptotic protein that potentiates both serum-withdrawal and TNF-induced apoptosis. It is a physiologic regulator of endothelial cell proliferation and cell-cycle progression, two essential processes for angiogenesis.

Additional Information

Gene ID	55145
Other Names	THAP domain-containing protein 1, THAP1
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

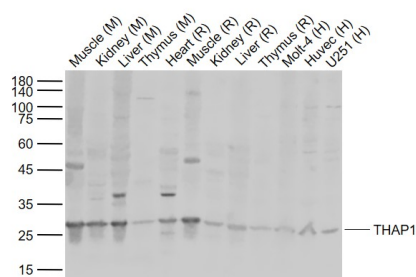
Protein Information

Name	THAP1
Function	DNA-binding transcription regulator that regulates endothelial cell proliferation and G1/S cell-cycle progression. Specifically binds the 5'-[AT]NTNN[GT]GGCA[AGT]-3' core DNA sequence and acts by modulating expression of pRB-E2F cell-cycle target genes, including RRM1. Component of a THAP1/THAP3-HCFC1-OGT complex that is required for the regulation of the transcriptional activity of RRM1. May also have pro-apoptotic activity by potentiating both serum- withdrawal and TNF-induced apoptosis.
Cellular Location	Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, PML body
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in heart, skeletal muscle, kidney and liver. Weaker expression in brain and placenta

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Images



Sample:

- Lane 1: Mouse Muscle tissue lysates
- Lane 2: Mouse Kidney tissue lysates
- Lane 3: Mouse Liver tissue lysates
- Lane 4: Mouse Thymus tissue lysates
- Lane 5: Rat Heart tissue lysates
- Lane 6: Rat Muscle tissue lysates
- Lane 7: Rat Kidney tissue lysates
- Lane 8: Rat Liver tissue lysates
- Lane 9: Rat Thymus tissue lysates
- Lane 10: Human Molt-4 cell lysates
- Lane 11: Human Huvec cell lysates
- Lane 12: Human U251 cell lysates

Primary: Anti-THAP1 (AP58595) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 25 kD

Observed band size: 27 kD

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