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ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6801b

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, FC, WB, E
Primary Accession	Q96BT7
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB19549
Calculated MW	75208
Antigen Region	494-523

Additional Information

Gene ID	91801
Other Names	Alkylated DNA repair protein alkB homolog 8, 11411-, Probable alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase ABH8, S-adenosyl-L-methionine-dependent tRNA methyltransferase ABH8, tRNA (carboxymethyluridine(34)-5-O)-methyltransferase ABH8, ALKBH8, ABH8
Target/Specificity	This ALKBH8 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 494-523 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ALKBH8.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ALKBH8

Synonyms	ABH8
Function	Catalyzes the methylation of 5-carboxymethyl uridine to 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in tRNA via its methyltransferase domain (PubMed:20123966, PubMed:20308323, PubMed:31079898). Catalyzes the last step in the formation of 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in target tRNA (PubMed:20123966, PubMed:20308323). Has a preference for tRNA(Arg) and tRNA(Glu), and does not bind tRNA(Lys) (PubMed:20308323). Binds tRNA and catalyzes the iron and alpha-ketoglutarate dependent hydroxylation of 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in tRNA via its dioxygenase domain, giving rise to 5-(S)-methoxycarbonylhydroxymethyluridine; has a preference for tRNA(Gly) (PubMed:21285950). Required for normal survival after DNA damage (PubMed:20308323). May inhibit apoptosis and promote cell survival and angiogenesis (PubMed:19293182).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic
Tissue Location	Widely expressed, with highest expression in spleen, followed by pancreas and lung.

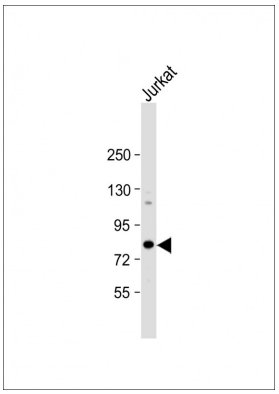
Background

ALKBH8 may inhibit apoptosis and promote cell survival and angiogenesis.

References

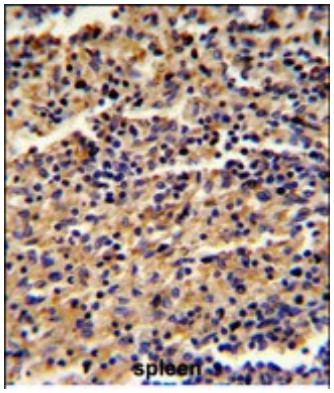
Shimada,K., et.al., Cancer Res. 69 (7), 3157-3164 (2009)

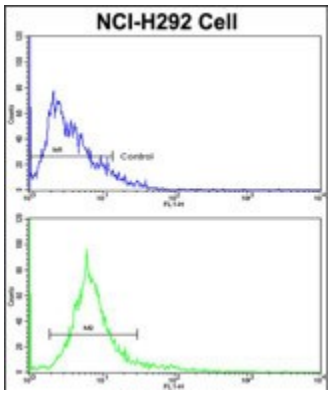
Images



Anti-ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 75 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human spleen reacted with ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.





Flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H292 cells using ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

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