

Rb Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72201

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P **Primary Accession** P06400

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW106159

Additional Information

Gene ID 5925

Other Names RB1; Retinoblastoma-associated protein; p105-Rb; pRb; Rb; pp110

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium

azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

Protein Information

Name RB1

Function Tumor suppressor that is a key regulator of the G1/S transition of the cell

cycle (PubMed:10499802). The hypophosphorylated form binds transcription regulators of the E2F family, preventing transcription of E2F-responsive genes (PubMed: 10499802). Both physically blocks E2Fs transactivating domain and recruits chromatin- modifying enzymes that actively repress transcription (PubMed: 10499802). Cyclin and CDK-dependent phosphorylation of RB1 induces its dissociation from E2Fs, thereby activating transcription of E2F responsive genes and triggering entry into S phase (PubMed: 10499802). RB1 also promotes the G0-G1 transition upon phosphorylation and activation by CDK3/cyclin-C (PubMed: 15084261). Directly involved in heterochromatin formation by maintaining overall chromatin structure and, in particular, that of constitutive heterochromatin by stabilizing histone methylation. Recruits and targets histone methyltransferases SUV39H1, KMT5B and KMT5C, leading to epigenetic transcriptional repression. Controls histone H4 'Lys-20' trimethylation. Inhibits the intrinsic kinase activity of TAF1. Mediates transcriptional repression by SMARCA4/BRG1 by recruiting a histone deacetylase (HDAC) complex to the c-FOS promoter. In resting neurons, transcription of the c-FOS promoter is inhibited by BRG1- dependent

recruitment of a phospho-RB1-HDAC1 repressor complex. Upon calcium influx, RB1 is dephosphorylated by calcineurin, which leads to release of the repressor complex (By similarity).

Cellular Location Nucleus. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P13405}. Note=During

keratinocyte differentiation, acetylation by KAT2B/PCAF is required for nuclear

localization (PubMed:20940255). Localizes to the cytoplasm when hyperphosphorylated (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P13405,

ECO:0000269 | PubMed:20940255}

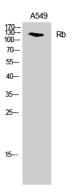
Tissue Location Expressed in the retina. Expressed in foreskin keratinocytes (at protein level)

(PubMed:20940255)

Background

Key regulator of entry into cell division that acts as a tumor suppressor. Promotes G0-G1 transition when phosphorylated by CDK3/cyclin-C. Acts as a transcription repressor of E2F1 target genes. The underphosphorylated, active form of RB1 interacts with E2F1 and represses its transcription activity, leading to cell cycle arrest. Directly involved in heterochromatin formation by maintaining overall chromatin structure and, in particular, that of constitutive heterochromatin by stabilizing histone methylation. Recruits and targets histone methyltransferases SUV39H1, KMT5B and KMT5C, leading to epigenetic transcriptional repression. Controls histone H4 'Lys-20' trimethylation. Inhibits the intrinsic kinase activity of TAF1. Mediates transcriptional repression by SMARCA4/BRG1 by recruiting a histone deacetylase (HDAC) complex to the c-FOS promoter. In resting neurons, transcription of the c-FOS promoter is inhibited by BRG1-dependent recruitment of a phospho-RB1-HDAC1 repressor complex. Upon calcium influx, RB1 is dephosphorylated by calcineurin, which leads to release of the repressor complex (By similarity).

Images



Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using Rb Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).

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