10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Recombinant Anti-YBX1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP94920

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, IP, IF/IC
Primary Accession	P67809
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	35924

Additional Information

Gene ID	4904
Other Names	NSEP1; YB1; Nuclease-sensitive element-binding protein 1; CCAAT-binding transcription factor I subunit A; CBF-A; DNA-binding protein B; DBPB; Enhancer factor I subunit A; EFI-A; Y-box transcription factor; Y-box-binding protein 1; YB-1
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within human YBX1 protein. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 IP~~N/A IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, 50% glycerol, 0.05% BSA, and 0.05% Proclin300.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

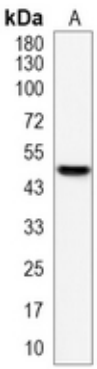
Name	YBX1 (HGNC:8014)
Function	DNA- and RNA-binding protein involved in various processes, such as translational repression, RNA stabilization, mRNA splicing, DNA repair and transcription regulation (PubMed:10817758, PubMed:11698476, PubMed:14718551, PubMed:18809583, PubMed:31358969, PubMed:8188694). Predominantly acts as a RNA-binding protein: binds preferentially to the 5'-[CU]CUGCG-3' RNA motif and specifically recognizes mRNA transcripts modified by C5-methylcytosine (m5C) (PubMed:19561594, PubMed:31358969). Promotes mRNA stabilization: acts by binding to m5C-containing mRNAs and recruiting the mRNA stability maintainer ELAVL1, thereby preventing mRNA decay (PubMed:10817758, PubMed:11698476, PubMed:31358969). Component of the CRD-mediated complex that promotes MYC mRNA stability (PubMed:19029303). Contributes to the regulation of translation by modulating the interaction between the mRNA and eukaryotic initiation factors (By similarity). Plays a key role in RNA composition of

extracellular exosomes by defining the sorting of small non-coding RNAs, such as tRNAs, Y RNAs, Vault RNAs and miRNAs (PubMed:27559612, PubMed:29073095). Probably sorts RNAs in exosomes by recognizing and binding C5-methylcytosine (m5C)-containing RNAs (PubMed:28341602, PubMed:29073095). Acts as a key effector of epidermal progenitors by preventing epidermal progenitor senescence: acts by regulating the translation of a senescence-associated subset of cytokine mRNAs, possibly by binding to m5C-containing mRNAs (PubMed:29712925). Also involved in pre-mRNA alternative splicing regulation: binds to splice sites in pre-mRNA and regulates splice site selection (PubMed:12604611). Binds to TSC22D1 transcripts, thereby inhibiting their translation and negatively regulating TGF-beta- mediated transcription of COL1A2 (By similarity). Also able to bind DNA: regulates transcription of the multidrug resistance gene MDR1 is enhanced in presence of the APEX1 acetylated form at 'Lys-6' and 'Lys- 7' (PubMed:18809583). Binds to promoters that contain a Y-box (5'-CTGATTGGCCAA-3'), such as MDR1 and HLA class II genes (PubMed:18809583, PubMed:8188694). Promotes separation of DNA strands that contain mismatches or are modified by cisplatin (PubMed:14718551). Has endonucleolytic activity and can introduce nicks or breaks into double-stranded DNA, suggesting a role in DNA repair (PubMed:14718551). The secreted form acts as an extracellular mitogen and stimulates cell migration and proliferation (PubMed:19483673).

Cellular Location

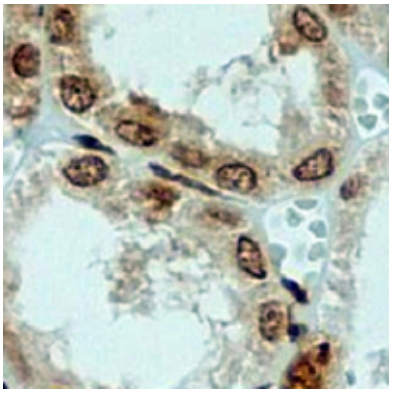
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic granule. Secreted. Secreted, extracellular exosome. Cytoplasm, P-body {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62960}. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic in proliferating cells (PubMed:12604611). Cytotoxic stress and DNA damage enhance translocation to the nucleus (PubMed:14718551) Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs (PubMed:25229427). Shuttles between nucleus and cytoplasm (PubMed:25229427). Localized with DDX1, MBNL1 and TIAL1 in stress granules upon stress (PubMed:18335541). Secreted by mesangial and monocytic cells after inflammatory challenges (PubMed:19483673)

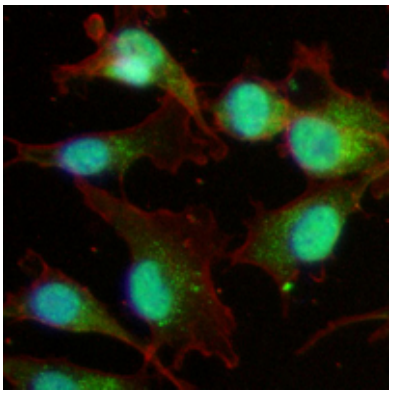
Images



Western blot analysis of YBX1 expression in HeLa (A) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 36 kD; Observed band size: 50 kD)

Immunohistochemical analysis of YBX1 staining in human kidney formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.





Immunofluorescent analysis of YBX1 staining in HeLa cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with an AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

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