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RERE Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9954A

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q9P2R6
Other Accession	Q62901, Q80TZ9
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB23369
Calculated MW	172424
Antigen Region	383-409

Additional Information

Gene ID	473
Other Names	Arginine-glutamic acid dipeptide repeats protein, Atrophin-1-like protein, Atrophin-1-related protein, RERE, ARG, ARP, ATN1L, KIAA0458
Target/Specificity	This RERE antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 383-409 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RERE.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 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	RERE Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	RERE
Synonyms	ARG, ARP, ATN1L, KIAA0458

Function	Plays a role as a transcriptional repressor during development. May play a role in the control of cell survival. Overexpression of RERE recruits BAX to the nucleus particularly to POD and triggers caspase-3 activation, leading to cell death.
Cellular Location	Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00512, ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00624, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10814707, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11331249}. Note=Localized in nuclear bodies of variables size. Colocalized with PML and BAX in nuclear PODs
Tissue Location	Widely expressed. Expressed in tumor cell lines.

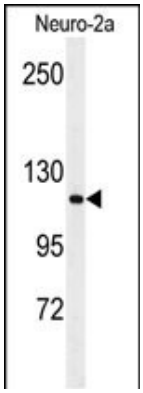
Background

RERE encodes a member of the atrophin family of arginine-glutamic acid (RE) dipeptide repeat-containing proteins. The encoded protein co-localizes with a transcription factor in the nucleus, and its overexpression triggers apoptosis. A similar protein in mouse associates with histone deacetylase and is thought to function as a transcriptional co-repressor during embryonic development.

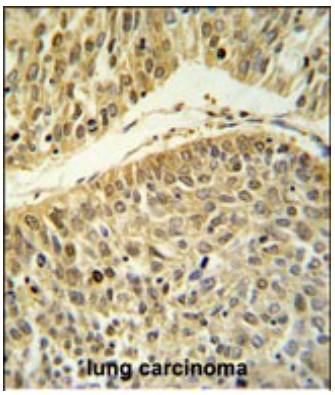
References

Zhang, H., et al. Osteoporos Int 20(2):341-346(2009)
Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)

Images

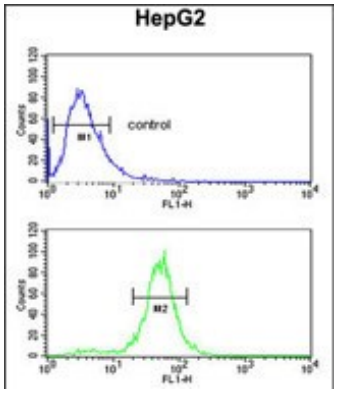


Western blot analysis of RERE Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9954a) in Neuro-2a cell line lysates (35ug/lane). RERE (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



RERE Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9954a) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded lung carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the RERE Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

RERE Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9954a) flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Citations

- Retinoic acid controls body axis extension by directly repressing Fgf8 transcription.

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