Product Datasheet

PTTG1 Antibody

Catalog No: #33642

Package Size: #33642-1 50ul #33642-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

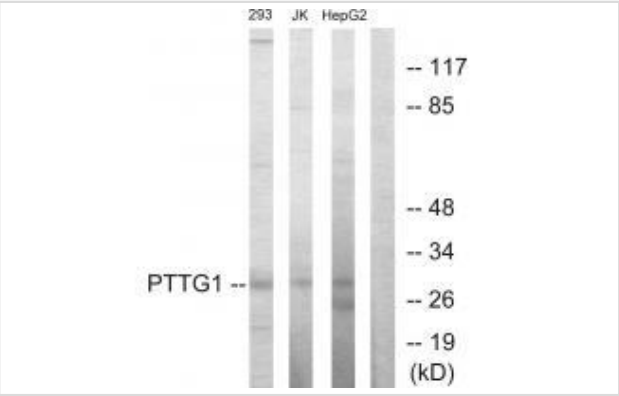
Product Name	PTTG1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB IF
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total PTTG1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthesized peptide derived from internal of human PTTG1.
Target Name	PTTG1
Other Names	EAP1; PTTG; PTTG1; TUTR1;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: O95997NCBI Gene ID: 9232
Uniprot	O95997
GeneID	9232;
SDS-PAGE MW	30kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

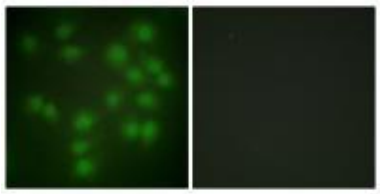
Western blotting: 1:500~1:3000

Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:500

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells, Jurkat cells and HepG2 cells, using PTTG1 antibody #33642.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using PTTG1 antibody #33642.

Background

Regulatory protein, which plays a central role in chromosome stability, in the p53/TP53 pathway, and DNA repair. Probably acts by blocking the action of key proteins. During the mitosis, it blocks Separase/ESPL1 function, preventing the proteolysis of the cohesin complex and the subsequent segregation of the chromosomes. At the onset of anaphase, it is ubiquitinated, conducting to its destruction and to the liberation of ESPL1. Its function is however not limited to a blocking activity, since it is required to activate ESPL1. Negatively regulates the transcriptional activity and related apoptosis activity of TP53. The negative regulation of TP53 may explain the strong transforming capability of the protein when it is overexpressed. May also play a role in DNA repair via its interaction with Ku, possibly by connecting DNA damage-response pathways with sister chromatid separation.

Dominguez A., Oncogene 17:2187-2193(1998).
Kakar S.S., Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 84:211-216(1999).
Zhang X., Mol. Endocrinol. 13:156-166(1999).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only