

RNF146 Antibody

Catalog No: #47192

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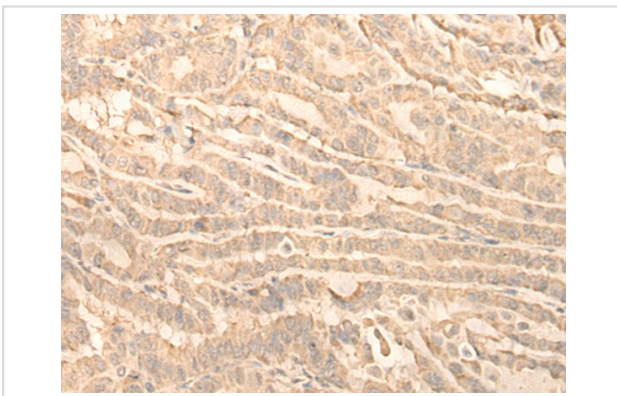
Description

Product Name	RNF146 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total RNF146 protein.
Immunogen Type	protein
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein of human RNF146
Target Name	RNF146
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9NTX7NCBI Gene ID:81847Gene Accssion:BC008235
Uniprot	Q9NTX7
GeneID	81847;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20C

Application Details

Immunofluorescence:1: 20-100

Images



The image is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using 47192(RNF146 Antibody) at dilution 1/30. (Original magnification: ?00)

Background

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that specifically binds poly-ADP-ribosylated (PARsylated) proteins and mediates their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation. May regulate many important biological processes, such as cell survival and DNA damage response. Acts as an activator of the Wnt signaling pathway by mediating the ubiquitination of PARsylated AXIN1 and AXIN2, 2 key components of the beta-catenin destruction complex. Acts in cooperation with tankyrase proteins (TNKS and TNKS2), which mediate PARsylation of target proteins AXIN1, AXIN2, BLZF1, CASC3, TNKS and TNKS2. Recognizes and binds tankyrase-dependent PARsylated proteins via its WWE domain and mediates their ubiquitination, leading to their

degradation. Different ubiquitin linkage types have been observed: TNKS2 undergoes ubiquitination at 'Lys-48' and 'Lys-63', while AXIN1 is only ubiquitinated at 'Lys-48'. May regulate TNKS and TNKS2 subcellular location, preventing aggregation at a centrosomal location. Neuroprotective protein. Protects the brain against N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor-mediated glutamate excitotoxicity and ischemia, by interfering with PAR-induced cell death, called parthanatos. Prevents nuclear translocation of AIFM1 in a PAR-binding dependent manner. Does not affect PARP1 activation (By similarity). Protects against cell death induced by DNA damaging agents, such as N-methyl-N-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (MNNG) and rescues cells from G1 arrest. Promotes cell survival after gamma-irradiation. Facilitates DNA repair.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only