

BLCAP Antibody

Catalog No: #48125

Package Size: #48125-1 50ul #48125-2 100ul

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

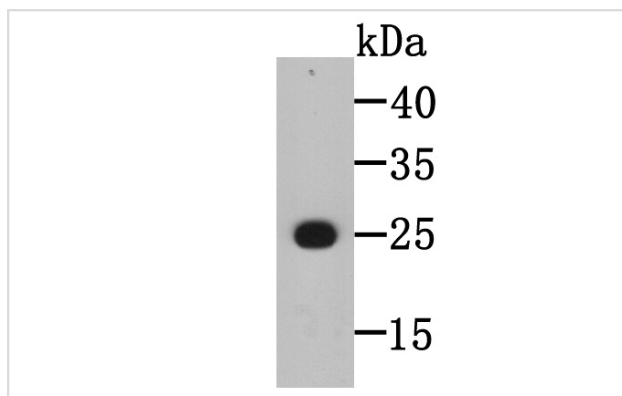
Description

Product Name	BLCAP Antibody
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Purification	ProG affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC, ICC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Rt
Immunogen Description	Peptide
Other Names	Bc10 antibody Bladder cancer 10 kDa protein antibody Bladder cancer related protein (10kD) antibody Bladder cancer-associated protein antibody BLCAP antibody BLCAP_HUMAN antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P62952
Uniprot	P62952
GeneID	10904;
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.5%BSA, 50%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

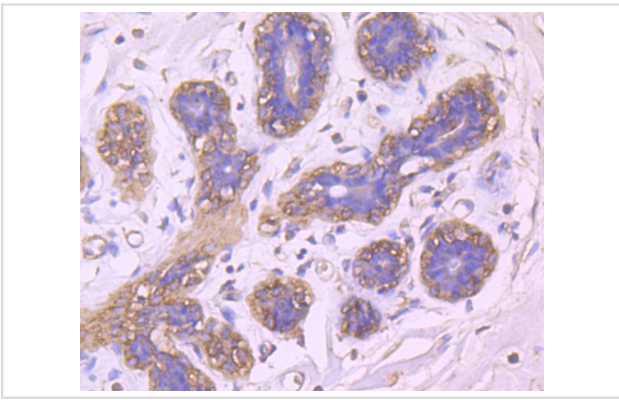
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:50-1:200

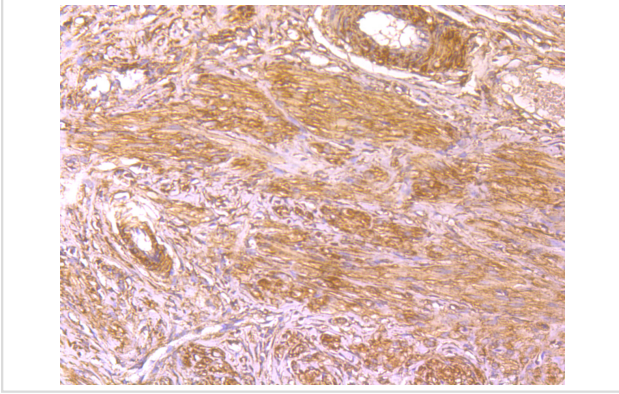
Images



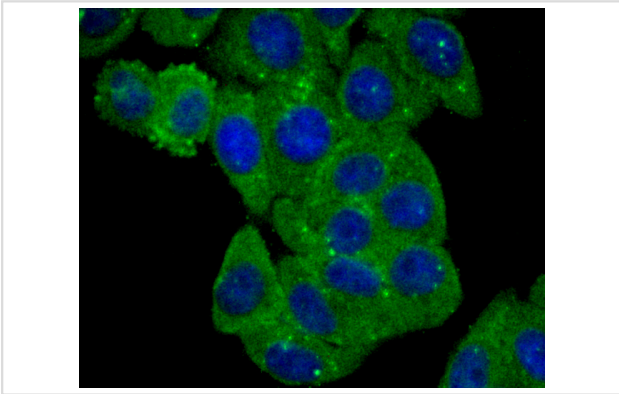
Western blot analysis of BLCAP on recombinant protein tissue lysate using anti-BLCAP antibody at 1/5,000 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast tissue using anti-BLCAP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat cervix tissue using anti-BLCAP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining BLCAP (green) in HepG2 cells. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

BLCAP is a highly conserved gene with two exons and an intron encoding a 10kDa protein, which was originally identified from invasive bladder carcinoma in 2002. BLCAP is subject to adenosine to inosine (A-to-I) RNA editing. A-to-I RNA editing is an important post-transcription modification of RNA sequence, generating a diversity of RNA products different from the original DNA sequence. The adenosine deaminase acting on double-stranded RNA (ADAR) family of enzymes catalyze the conversion of adenosine (A) to inosine (I) in the double stranded RNA, and inosine is finally recognized as guanosine (G) in the process of mRNA translation. May regulate cell proliferation and coordinate apoptosis and cell cycle progression via a novel mechanism independent of both p53/TP53 and NF-kappa-B.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only