

Datasheet for ABIN6242213

anti-C1QBP antibody (N-Term)





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Quantity:	400 μL
Target:	C1QBP
Binding Specificity:	AA 51-85, N-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This C1QBP antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)
Product Details	
Immunogen:	This C1QBP antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic
Immunogen:	This C1QBP antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 51-85 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human C1QBP.
Immunogen: Clone:	
	peptide between 51-85 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human C1QBP.
Clone:	peptide between 51-85 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human C1QBP. RB48595
Clone:	peptide between 51-85 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human C1QBP. RB48595 Ig Fraction
Clone: Isotype: Purification:	peptide between 51-85 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human C1QBP. RB48595 Ig Fraction
Clone: Isotype: Purification: Target Details	peptide between 51-85 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human C1QBP. RB48595 Ig Fraction This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Clone: Isotype: Purification: Target Details Target:	peptide between 51-85 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human C1QBP. RB48595 Ig Fraction This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification. C1QBP

and infection processes, ribosome biogenesis, regulation of apoptosis, transcriptional regulation and pre-mRNA splicing. At the cell surface is thought to act as an endothelial receptor for plasma proteins of the complement and kallikrein-kinin cascades. Putative receptor for C1q, specifically binds to the globular "heads" of C1q thus inhibiting C1, may perform the receptor function through a complex with C1qR/CD93. In complex with cytokeratin-1/KRT1 is a high affinity receptor for kininogen-1/HMWK. Can also bind other plasma proteins, such as coagulation factor XII leading to its autoactivation. May function to bind initially fluid kiningeen-1 to the cell membrane. The secreted form may enhance both extrinsic and intrinsic coagulation pathways. It is postulated that the cell surface form requires docking with transmembrane proteins for downstream signaling which might be specific for a cell-type or response. By acting as C1q receptor is involved in chemotaxis of immature dendritic cells and neutrophils and is proposed to signal through CD209/DC-SIGN on immature dendritic cells, through integrin alpha-4/beta-1 during trophoblast invasion of the decidua, and through integrin beta-1 during endothelial cell adhesion and spreading. Signaling involved in inhibition of innate immune response is implicating the PI3K-AKT/PKB pathway. In mitochondrial translation may be involved in formation of functional 55S mitoribosomes, the function seems to involve its RNA-binding activity. May be involved in the nucleolar ribosome maturation process, the function may involve the exchange of FBL for RRP1 in the association with pre-ribosome particles. Involved in regulation of RNA splicing by inhibiting the RNA-binding capacity of SRSF1 and its phosphorylation. Is required for the nuclear translocation of splicing factor U2AF1L4. Involved in regulation of CDKN2A- and HRK-mediated apoptosis. Stabilizes mitochondrial CDKN2A isoform smARF. May be involved in regulation of FOXC1 transcriptional activity and NFY/CCAAT-binding factor complex-mediated transcription. In infection processes acts as an attachment site for microbial proteins, including Listeria monocytogenes internalin B and Staphylococcus aureus protein A. May play a role in antibacterial defense as it can bind to cell surface hyaluronan and inhibit Streptococcus pneumoniae hyaluronate lyase. Involved in replication of Rubella virus. May be involved in modulation of the immune response, ligation by HCV core protein is resulting in suppresion of interleukin-12 production in monocyte-derived dendritic cells. Involved in regulation of antiviral response by inhibiting DDX58- and IFIH1mediated signaling pathways probably involving its association with MAVS after viral infection. Involved in HIV-1 replication, presumably by contributing to splicing of viral RNA.

Molecular Weight:

31362

UniProt:

007021

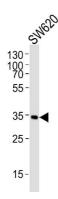
Pathways:

Ribonucleoprotein Complex Subunit Organization, Ribosome Assembly

Application Details

Images

Application Notes:	WB: 1:1000	
Restrictions:	For Research Use only	
Handling		
Format:	Liquid	
Buffer:	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide.	
Preservative:	Sodium azide	
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which	
	should be handled by trained staff only.	
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C	
Expiry Date:	6 months	



Western Blotting