ORC1L rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00004998-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ORC1L peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ORC1L is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ORC1L peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — ORC1L

Entrez GeneID	4998
GeneBank Accession#	ORC1L
Gene Name	ORC1L
Gene Alias	HSORC1, ORC1, PARC1
Gene Description	origin recognition complex, subunit 1-like (yeast)
Omim ID	601902
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The origin recognition complex (ORC) is a highly conserved six subunits protein complex essential for the initiation of the DNA replication in eukaryotic cells. Studies in yeast demonstrated that ORC binds specifically to origins of replication and serves as a platform for the assembly of additional initiation factors such as Cdc6 and Mcm proteins. The protein encoded by this gene is the largest subunit of the ORC complex. While other ORC subunits are stable throughout the cell cycle, the levels of this protein vary during the cell cycle, which has been shown to be controlled by ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis after initiation of DNA replication. This protein is found to be selectively phosphorylated during mitosis. It is also reported to interact with MYST histone acetyltransferase 2 (MyST2/HBO1), a protein involved in control of transcription silencing. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000009797|OTTHUMP00000009798|origin recognition complex 1|origin recognition complex, subunit 1|origin recognition complex, subunit 1, S. cerevisiae, homolog-like|replication control protein 1

Pathway

- Cell cycle