ASXL1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00171023-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ASXL1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ASXL1 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 ASXL1 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 — ASXL1

Entrez GeneID	171023
GeneBank Accession#	ASXL1
Gene Name	ASXL1
Gene Alias	KIAA0978, MGC117280, MGC71111
Gene Description	additional sex combs like 1 (Drosophila)
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene is similar to the Drosophila additional sex combs gene, which encodes a chromatin-binding protein required for normal determination of segment identity in the developing embryo. The protein is a member of the Polycomb group of proteins, which are necessary for the maintenance of stable repression of homeotic and other loci. The protein is thought to disrupt chromatin in localized areas, enhancing transcription of certain genes while repressing the transcription of other genes. The protein encoded by this gene functions as a ligand-dependent co-activator for retinoic acid receptor in cooperation with nuclear receptor coactivator 1. Mutations in this gene are associated with myelodysplastic syndromes and chronic myelomonocytic leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000030592|additional sex combs like 1

Disease

- Disease Progression
- Leukemia
- Myelodysplastic Syndromes
- Myeloproliferative Disorders