

Anti-BCL6 Antibody (5A494)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5A494
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

1. IHC image of TMAH-00112 diluted at 1:33 and staining in paraffin-embedded human testis tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit polymer IgG labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.73% DAB.

Verified Activity: 2. Overlay Peak curve showing Jurkat cells stained with TMAH-00112 (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody ($1\mu\text{g}/1*10^6$ cells) for 45min at 4°C. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4°C. Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG ($1\mu\text{g}/1*10^6$ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Application: ELISA, IHC, FCM

Recommended IHC:1:50-1:200; FCM:1:50-1:200.

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: Human BCL6
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	604
Uniprot ID:	P41182
Synonyms:	LAZ3;ZBTB27;BCL5;ZNF51;B-cell CLL/lymphoma 6;BCL6A
Biology Area:	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling, Cancer

Research Background

Transcriptional repressor mainly required for germinal center (GC) formation and antibody affinity maturation which has different mechanisms of action specific to the lineage and biological functions. Forms complexes with different

corepressors and histone deacetylases to repress the transcriptional expression of different subsets of target genes. Represses its target genes by binding directly to the DNA sequence 5'-TTCCTAGAA-3' (BCL6-binding site) or indirectly by repressing the transcriptional activity of transcription factors. In GC B-cells, represses genes that function in differentiation, inflammation, apoptosis and cell cycle control, also autoregulates its transcriptional expression and up-regulates, indirectly, the expression of some genes important for GC reactions, such as AICDA, through the repression of microRNAs expression, like miR155. An important function is to allow GC B-cells to proliferate very rapidly in response to T-cell dependent antigens and tolerate the physiological DNA breaks required for immunoglobulin class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation without inducing a p53/TP53-dependent apoptotic response. In follicular helper CD4(+) T-cells (T(FH) cells), promotes the expression of T(FH)-related genes but inhibits the differentiation of T(H)1, T(H)2 and T(H)17 cells. Also required for the establishment and maintenance of immunological memory for both T- and B-cells. Suppresses macrophage proliferation through competition with STAT5 for STAT-binding motifs binding on certain target genes, such as CCL2 and CCND2. In response to genotoxic stress, controls cell cycle arrest in GC B-cells in both p53/TP53-dependent and -independent manners. Besides, also controls neurogenesis through the alteration of the composition of NOTCH-dependent transcriptional complexes at selective NOTCH targets, such as HES5, including the recruitment of the deacetylase SIRT1 and resulting in an epigenetic silencing leading to neuronal differentiation.

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