

Anti-RNF56 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human (predicted:Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 108 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (RNF56) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-12324) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human RNF56/CBLB
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	868
Uniprot ID:	Q13191

Research Background

CBLB (Cas Br M (murine) ecotropic retroviral transforming sequence b) has high homology to CBL, the proto-oncogene that induces pre-B cell lymphomas and myeloid leukemias in mice. Like CBL, CBLB contains putative nuclear localization signal, zinc finger, leucine zipper, and proline-rich domains. CBLB associates with FYN, FGR, and PLCG1. Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from specific E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes, and transfers it to substrates, generally promoting their degradation by the proteasome. Negatively regulates TCR (T-cell receptor), BCR (B-cell receptor) and FCER1 (high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor) signal transduction pathways. In naive T-cells, inhibits VAV1 activation upon TCR engagement and imposes a requirement for CD28 costimulation for proliferation and IL-2 production. Also acts by promoting PIK3R1/p85 ubiquitination, which impairs its recruitment to the TCR and subsequent activation. In activated T-cells, inhibits PLCG1 activation and calcium mobilization upon restimulation and promotes anergy. In B-cells, acts by ubiquitinating SYK and promoting its proteasomal degradation. May also be involved in EGFR ubiquitination and internalization. In addition to its role in the prevention of chronic inflammation and autoimmunity, CBLB also has a function in acute lung inflammation. There are 4 isoforms produced by alternative splicing.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481