



## **RNF146 Polyclonal Antibody**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP54590

## **Specification**

# RNF146 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IHC-F,

IF, ICC

Primary Accession <a href="Q9NTX7">Q9NTX7</a>

Reactivity Rat, Pig, Dog,

Cow

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 38950

RNF146 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID 81847** 

#### **Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNF146, 2.3.2.27, Dactylidin, Iduna, RING finger protein 146, RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase RNF146, RNF146

#### **Format**

0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

#### **Storage**

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

# RNF146 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

### Name RNF146

#### **Function**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that specifically binds poly-ADP- ribosylated (PARsylated) proteins and mediates their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation. May regulate many important biological processes, such as cell survival and DNA damage response. Acts as an activator of the Wnt signaling



pathway by mediating the ubiquitination of PARsylated AXIN1 and AXIN2, 2 key components of the beta-catenin destruction complex. Acts in cooperation with tankyrase proteins (TNKS and TNKS2), which mediate PARsylation of target proteins AXIN1, AXIN2. BLZF1. CASC3. TNKS and TNKS2. Recognizes and binds tankyrase-dependent PARsylated proteins via its WWE domain and mediates their ubiquitination, leading to their degradation. Different ubiquitin linkage types have been observed: TNKS2 undergoes ubiquitination at 'Lys-48' and 'Lvs-63', while AXIN1 is only ubiquitinated at 'Lys-48'. May regulate TNKS and TNKS2 subcellular location, preventing aggregation at a centrosomal location. Neuroprotective protein. Protects the brain against N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptormediated glutamate excitotoxicity and ischemia, by interfering with PAR-induced cell death, called parthanatos. Prevents nuclear translocation of AIFM1 in a PAR-binding dependent manner. Does not affect PARP1 activation (By similarity). Protects against cell death induced by DNA damaging agents, such as N-methyl-N-nitro-N- nitrosoguanidine (MNNG) and rescues cells from G1 arrest. Promotes cell survival after gamma-irradiation. Facilitates DNA repair.

# **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus.
Note=Translocates to the nucleus after DNA damage, such as laser-induced DNA breaks, and concentrates at DNA breaks. This translocation requires PARP1 activation and PAR-binding

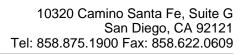
## **Tissue Location**

Ubiquitously expressed. Up-regulated in brains from patients with Alzheimer disease

# **RNF146 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation





Flow CytometyCell Culture