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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	Q9NTX7
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 ℃ 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 ℃.

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 'Lys-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) receptor-mediated 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
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture