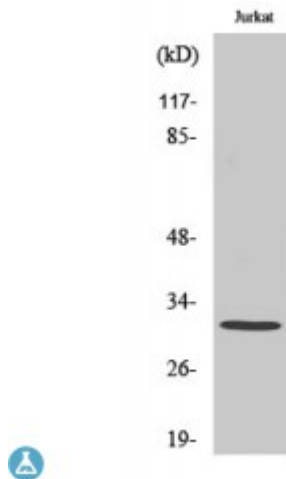


Anti-C1QBP antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to C1QBP.
Model	STJ91929
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human C1QBP
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa, Internal
Gene ID	708
Gene Symbol	C1QBP
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	C1QBP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of C1QBP protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed on cell surface of peripheral blood cells (at protein level); Surface expression is reported for macrophages and monocyte-derived dendritic cells.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Complement component 1 Q subcomponent-binding protein, mitochondrial ASF/SF2-associated protein p32 Glycoprotein gC1qBP C1qBP Hyaluronan-binding protein 1 Mitochondrial matrix protein p32 gC1q-R protein p33
Molecular Weight	32 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1243OMIM:601269
Alternative Names	Complement component 1 Q subcomponent-binding protein, mitochondrial ASF/SF2-associated protein p32 Glycoprotein gC1qBP C1qBP Hyaluronan-binding protein 1 Mitochondrial matrix protein p32 gC1q-R protein p33
Function	Is believed to be a multifunctional and multicompartmental protein involved in inflammation and infection processes, ribosome biogenesis, regulation of apoptosis, transcriptional regulation and pre-mRNA splicing. At the cell surface is thought to act as an endothelial receptor for plasma proteins of the complement and kallikrein-kinin cascades. Putative receptor for C1q; specifically binds to the globular "heads" of C1q thus inhibiting C1; may perform the receptor function through a complex with C1qR/CD93. In complex with cytokeratin-1/KRT1 is a high affinity receptor for kininogen-1/HMWK. Can also bind other plasma proteins, such as coagulation factor XII leading to its autoactivation. May function to bind initially fluid kininogen-1 to the cell membrane. The secreted form may enhance both extrinsic and intrinsic coagulation pathways. It is postulated that the cell surface form requires docking with transmembrane proteins for downstream signaling which might be specific for a cell-type or response. By acting as C1q receptor is involved in chemotaxis of immature dendritic cells and neutrophils and is proposed to signal through CD209/DC-SIGN on immature dendritic cells, through integrin alpha-4/beta-1 during trophoblast invasion of the decidua, and through integrin beta-1 during endothelial cell adhesion and spreading. Signaling involved in inhibition of innate immune response is implicating the PI3K-AKT/PKB pathway. In mitochondrial translation may be involved in formation of functional 55S mitoribosomes; the function seems to involve its RNA-binding activity. May be involved in the nucleolar ribosome maturation process; the function may involve the exchange of FBL for RRP1 in the association with pre-ribosome particles. Involved in regulation of RNA splicing by inhibiting the RNA-binding capacity of SRSF1 and its phosphorylation. Is required for the nuclear translocation of splicing factor U2AF1L4. Involved in regulation of CDKN2A- and HRK-mediated apoptosis. Stabilizes mitochondrial CDKN2A isoform smARF. May be involved in regulation of FOXC1 transcriptional activity and NFY/CCAAT-binding factor complex-mediated transcription. In infection processes acts as an attachment site for microbial proteins, including <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> internalin B and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> protein A. May play a role in antibacterial defense as it can bind to cell surface hyaluronan and inhibit <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> hyaluronate lyase. Involved in replication of Rubella virus. May be involved in modulation of the immune response; ligation by HCV core protein is resulting in suppression of interleukin-12 production in monocyte-derived dendritic cells. Involved in regulation of antiviral response by inhibiting DDX58- and IFIH1-mediated

signaling pathways probably involving its association with MAVS after viral infection. Involved in HIV-1 replication, presumably by contributing to splicing of viral RNA.

Cellular Localization

Mitochondrion matrix. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Peripheral membrane protein. Extracellular side. Secreted. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Seems to be predominantly localized to mitochondria. Secreted by activated lymphocytes.

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