Anti-Chfr antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Chfr.

Model	STJ92263
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Chfr.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	55743
Gene Symbol	CHFR
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	Chfr Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Chfr protein.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CHFR Checkpoint with forkhead and RING finger domains protein RING finger protein 196 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase CHFR
Molecular Weight	75 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:20455OMIM:605209
Alternative Names	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CHFR Checkpoint with forkhead and RING finger domains protein RING finger protein 196 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase CHFR
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that functions in the antephase checkpoint by actively delaying passage into mitosis in response to microtubule poisons. Acts in early prophase before chromosome condensation, when the centrosome move apart from each other along the periphery of the nucleus. Probably involved in signaling the presence of mitotic stress caused by microtubule poisons by mediating the 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination of target proteins, leading to their degradation by the proteasome. Promotes the ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of AURKA and PLK1. Probably acts as a tumor suppressor, possibly by mediating the polyubiquitination of HDAC1, leading to its degradation. May also promote the formation of 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains and functions with the specific ubiquitin-conjugating UBC13-MMS2 (UBE2N-UBE2V2) heterodimer. Substrates that are polyubiquitinated at 'Lys-63' are usually not targeted for degradation, but are rather involved in signaling cellular stress.
Sequence and Domain Family	The PBZ-type zinc finger (also named CYR) mediates non-covalent poly(ADP-ribose)-binding. Poly(ADP-ribose)-binding is dependent on the presence of zinc and is required for its function in antephase checkpoint.; The FHA domain plays a key role in the anti-proliferative properties of the protein and is involved in initiating a cell cycle arrest at G2/M. The FHA domain may be required to interact with phosphorylated proteins.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus, PML body
Post-translational Modifications	Poly-ADP-ribosylated. In addition to binding non covalently poly(ADP-ribose) via its PBZ-type zinc finger, the protein is also covalently poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP1.; Autoubiquitinated; may regulate its cellular level. Phosphorylated by PKB. Phosphorylation may affect its E3 ligase activity.