

Anti-YB-1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to YB-1.
Model	STJ96290
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human YB-1 around the non-phosphorylation site of S102.
Immunogen Region	40-120 aa
Gene ID	4904
Gene Symbol	YBX1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	YB-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of YB-1 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Nuclease-sensitive element-binding protein 1 CCAAT-binding transcription factor I subunit A CBF-A DNA-binding protein B DBPB Enhancer factor I subunit A EFI-A Y-box transcription factor Y-box-binding protein
Molecular Weight	36 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:8014OMIM:154030
Alternative Names	Nuclease-sensitive element-binding protein 1 CCAAT-binding transcription factor I subunit A CBF-A DNA-binding protein B DBPB Enhancer factor I subunit A EFI-A Y-box transcription factor Y-box-binding protein
Function	Mediates pre-mRNA alternative splicing regulation. Binds to splice sites in pre-mRNA and regulates splice site selection. Binds and stabilizes cytoplasmic mRNA. Contributes to the regulation of translation by modulating the interaction between the mRNA and eukaryotic initiation factors . Regulates the transcription of numerous genes. Its transcriptional activity on the multidrug resistance gene MDR1 is enhanced in presence of the APEX1 acetylated form at 'Lys-6' and 'Lys-7'. Binds to promoters that contain a Y-box (5'-CTGATTGGCCAA-3'), such as MDR1 and HLA class II genes. Promotes separation of DNA strands that contain mismatches or are modified by cisplatin. Has endonucleolytic activity and can introduce nicks or breaks into double-stranded DNA (in vitro). May play a role in DNA repair. Component of the CRD-mediated complex that promotes MYC mRNA stability. Binds preferentially to the 5'-[CU]CUGCG-3' motif in vitro. The secreted form acts as an extracellular mitogen and stimulates cell migration and proliferation.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic granule Secreted. Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs. Shuttles between nucleus and cytoplasm. Predominantly cytoplasmic in proliferating cells. Cytotoxic stress and DNA damage enhance translocation to the nucleus. Localized with DDX1, MBNL1 and TIAL1 in stress granules upon stress. Secreted by mesangial and monocytic cells after inflammatory challenges. Translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus after and colocalizes with APEX1 in nuclear speckles after genotoxic stress.
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated by RBBP6; leading to a decrease of YBX1 transactivational ability. In the absence of phosphorylation the protein is retained in the cytoplasm. Cleaved by a 20S proteasomal protease in response to agents that damage DNA. Cleavage takes place in the absence of ubiquitination and ATP. The resulting N-terminal fragment accumulates in the nucleus .