

产品名称: ALKBH1 (1S13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号: AMRe06786



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	ALKBH1 (1S13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IP
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Monoclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% protective protein.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	ALKBH1
别名 (Alternative Names)	ABH; ABH1; alkB; ALKBH; ALKBH1; hABH;
基因 ID (Gene ID)	8846.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	Q13686.Recombinant protein of human ALKBH1

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IP 1:20-1:50
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	44kDa

研究背景 (Background)

Dioxygenase that repairs alkylated single-stranded DNA and RNA containing 3-methylcytosine by oxidative demethylation.

产品名称: ALKBH1 (1S13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号: AMRe06786



Requires molecular oxygen, alpha-ketoglutarate and iron. Dioxygenase that acts as on nucleic acids, such as DNA and tRNA (PubMed: [18603530](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18603530)), PubMed: [27745969](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27745969), PubMed: [27497299](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27497299)). Requires molecular oxygen, alpha-ketoglutarate and iron (PubMed: [18603530](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18603530), PubMed: [27497299](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27497299)). A number of activities have been described for this dioxygenase, but recent results suggest that it mainly acts as on tRNAs and mediates their demethylation or oxidation depending on the context and subcellular compartment (PubMed: [27745969](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27745969), PubMed: [27497299](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27497299)). Mainly acts as a tRNA demethylase by removing N(1)-methyladenine from various tRNAs, with a preference for N(1)-methyladenine at position 58 (m1A58) present on a stem loop structure of tRNAs (PubMed: [27745969](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27745969)). Acts as a regulator of translation initiation and elongation in response to glucose deprivation: regulates both translation initiation, by mediating demethylation of tRNA(Met), and translation elongation, N(1)-methyladenine-containing tRNAs being preferentially recruited to polysomes to promote translation elongation (PubMed: [27745969](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27745969)). In mitochondrion, specifically interacts with mt-tRNA(Met) and mediates oxidation of mt-tRNA(Met) methylated at cytosine(34) to form 5-formylcytosine (f(5)c) at this position (PubMed: [27497299](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27497299)). mt-tRNA(Met) containing the f(5)c modification at the wobble position enables recognition of the AUA codon in addition to the AUG codon, expanding codon recognition in mitochondrial translation (PubMed: [27497299](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27497299)). Specifically demethylates DNA methylated on the 6th position of adenine (N(6)-methyladenosine) DNA (PubMed: [30392959](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30392959), PubMed: [30017583](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30017583)). N(6)-methyladenosine (m6A) DNA is present at some L1 elements in embryonic stem cells and probably promotes their silencing (By similarity). Demethylates mRNAs containing N(3)-methylcytidine modification (PubMed: [31188562](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31188562)). Also able to repair alkylated single-stranded DNA by oxidative demethylation, but with low activity (PubMed: [18603530](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18603530)). Also has DNA lyase activity and introduces double-stranded breaks at abasic sites: cleaves both single-stranded DNA and double-stranded DNA at abasic sites, with the greatest activity towards double-stranded DNA with two abasic sites (PubMed: [19959401](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19959401)). DNA lyase activity does not require alpha-ketoglutarate and iron and leads to the formation of an irreversible covalent protein-DNA adduct with the 5' DNA product (PubMed: [19959401](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19959401), PubMed: [23577621](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23577621)). DNA lyase activity is not required during base excision repair and class switch recombination of the immunoglobulin heavy chain during B lymphocyte activation. May play a role in placental trophoblast lineage differentiation (By similarity).

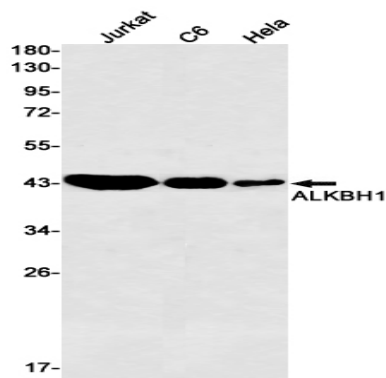
产品名称: ALKBH1 (1S13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号: AMRe06786



研究领域 (Research Area)

Epigenetics and Nuclear ; DNA / RNA DNA; Damage & Repair; Direct Chemical Reversal

图片 (Image Data)



Western blot detection of ALKBH1 in Jurkat,C6,HeLa cell lysates using ALKBH1 antibody(1:500 diluted).

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .