10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Selenium Binding Protein 1 Antibody

Catalog # ABO11526

Specification

Anti-Selenium Binding Protein 1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P**
Primary Accession	Q13228
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Selenium-binding protein 1(SELENBP1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Selenium Binding Protein 1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8991

Other Names
Selenium-binding protein 1, 56 kDa selenium-binding protein, SBP56, SP56, SELENBP1, SBP

Calculated MW
52391 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization
Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . May associate with Golgi membrane. May associate with the membrane of autophagosomes (By similarity). .

Tissue Specificity
Highly expressed in liver, lung, colon, prostate, kidney and pancreas. In brain, present both in neurons and glia (at protein level). Down-regulated in lung adenocarcinoma, colorectal carcinoma and ovarian cancer. Two-fold up-regulated in brain and blood from schizophrenia patients. .

Protein Name
Selenium-binding protein 1

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human Selenium Binding

Protein 1(226-240aa SHLYVWDWQRHEIVQ).

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-Selenium Binding Protein 1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name SELENBP1

Synonyms SBP

Function
Catalyzes the oxidation of methanethiol, an organosulfur compound known to be produced in substantial amounts by gut bacteria (PubMed:29255262). Selenium-binding protein which may be involved in the sensing of reactive xenobiotics in the cytoplasm. May be involved in intra-Golgi protein transport (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol Membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8VIF7}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8VIF7}. Note=May associate with Golgi membrane (By similarity). May associate with the membrane of autophagosomes (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8VIF7}

Tissue Location
Widely expressed. Highly expressed in liver, lung, colon, prostate, kidney and pancreas. In brain, present both in neurons and glia (at protein level). Down-regulated in lung adenocarcinoma, colorectal carcinoma and ovarian cancer. Two-fold up-regulated in brain and blood from schizophrenia patients.

Anti-Selenium Binding Protein 1 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

Anti-Selenium Binding Protein 1 Antibody - Images

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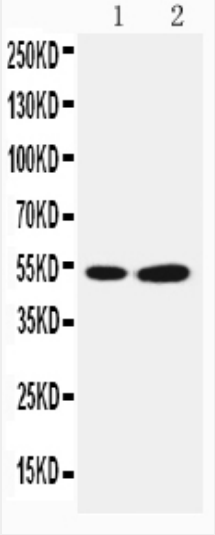
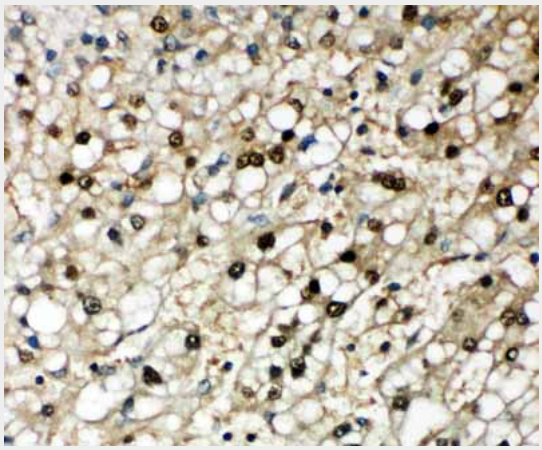


Anti-Selenium Binding Protein 1 antibody, ABO11526, Western blottingLane 1: COLO320 Cell LysateLane 2: PANC Cell Lysate



Anti-Selenium Binding Protein 1 antibody, ABO11526, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Liver Cancer Tissue

Anti-Selenium Binding Protein 1 Antibody - Background

Selenium-binding protein 1, also known as SELENBP1 or SBP is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SLELNBP1 gene. This gene is mapped to 1q21.3. This gene encodes a member of the selenium-binding protein family. Selenium is an essential nutrient that exhibits potent anticarcinogenic properties, and deficiency of selenium may cause certain neurologic diseases. The effects of selenium in preventing cancer and neurologic diseases may be mediated by selenium-binding proteins, and decreased expression of this gene may be associated with several types of cancer. The encoded protein may play a selenium-dependent role in ubiquitination/deubiquitination-mediated protein degradation.