

Anti-PTBP1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3H12)

Catalog # ABO14913

Anti-PTBP1 Antibody Picoband[™] (monoclonal, 3H12) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Host Isotype Reactivity Clonality Format Description WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC <u>P26599</u> Mouse Mouse IgG2b Rat, Human, Mouse Monoclonal Lyophilized

Anti-PTBP1 Antibody Picoband[™] (monoclonal, 3H12) . Tested in Flow Cytometry, IF, IHC, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

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

Anti-PTBP1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3H12) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5725

Other Names Polypyrimidine tract-binding protein 1, PTB, 57 kDa RNA-binding protein PPTB-1, Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein I, hnRNP I, PTBP1, PTB

Calculated MW 57 kDa KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
 Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 2 µg/ml, Human
 Immunofluorescence, 2 µg/ml, Human, Rat
 Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10^6 cells, Human

Protein Name polypyrimidine tract binding protein 1

Contents Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen E.coli-derived human PTBP1 recombinant protein (Position: M1-A504).

Purification Immunogen affinity purified.



Cross Reactivity No cross-reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-PTBP1 Antibody Picoband[™] (monoclonal, 3H12) - Protein Information

Name PTBP1

Synonyms PTB

Function

Plays a role in pre-mRNA splicing and in the regulation of alternative splicing events. Activates exon skipping of its own pre- mRNA during muscle cell differentiation. Binds to the polypyrimidine tract of introns. May promote RNA looping when bound to two separate polypyrimidine tracts in the same pre-mRNA. May promote the binding of U2 snRNP to pre-mRNA. Cooperates with RAVER1 to modulate switching between mutually exclusive exons during maturation of the TPM1 premRNA. Represses the splicing of MAPT/Tau exon 10 (PubMed: 15009664). Binds to polypyrimidine-rich controlling element (PCE) of CFTR and promotes exon skipping of CFTR exon 9, thereby antagonizing TIA1 and its role in exon inclusion of CFTR exon 9 (PubMed:14966131). Plays a role in the splicing of pyruvate kinase PKM by binding repressively to a polypyrimidine tract flanking PKM exon 9, inhibiting exon 9 inclusion and resulting in exon 10 inclusion and production of the PKM M2 isoform (PubMed:20010808). In case of infection by picornaviruses, binds to the viral internal ribosome entry site (IRES) and stimulates the IRES- mediated translation (PubMed: 21518806).

Cellular Location Nucleus.

Anti-PTBP1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3H12) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-PTBP1 Antibody Picoband[™] (monoclonal, 3H12) - Images





Figure 1. Western blot analysis of PTBP1 using anti-PTBP1 antibody (M01798-1).

Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates;

Lane 2: human K562 whole cell lysates;

Lane 3: human A549 whole cell lysates;

Lane 4: human HEK293 whole cell lysates;

Lane 5: human Jurkat whole cell lysates;

Lane 6: human Raji whole cell lysates;

Lane 7: rat PC-12 whole cell lysates;

Lane 8: mouse NIH/3T3 whole cell lysates.

After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-PTBP1 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M01798-1) at 0.5 μ g/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for PTBP1 at approximately 57KD. The expected band size for PTBP1 is at 57KD.



Figure 2. IHC analysis of PTBP1 using anti-PTBP1 antibody (M01798-1).



PTBP1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human rectal cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml mouse anti-PTBP1 Antibody (M01798-1) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.



Figure 3. IHC analysis of PTBP1 using anti-PTBP1 antibody (M01798-1).

PTBP1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of mouse intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml mouse anti-PTBP1 Antibody (M01798-1) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.



Figure 4. IHC analysis of PTBP1 using anti-PTBP1 antibody (M01798-1).

PTBP1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml mouse anti-PTBP1 Antibody (M01798-1) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.





Figure 5. IF analysis of PTBP1 using anti-PTBP1 antibody (M01798-1).

PTBP1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human tonsil tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/mL mouse anti-PTBP1 Antibody (M01798-1) overnight at 4°C. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.



Figure 6. IF analysis of PTBP1 using anti-PTBP1 antibody (M01798-1).

PTBP1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat intestine tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 μ g/mL mouse anti-PTBP1 Antibody (M01798-1) overnight at 4°C. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.



Figure 7. IF analysis of PTBP1 using anti-PTBP1 antibody (M01798-1). PTBP1 was detected in immunocytochemical section of Hela cells. Enzyme antigen retrieval was



performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 2 μ g/mL mouse anti-PTBP1 Antibody (M01798-1) overnight at 4°C. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The section was counterstained with DAPI. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.



Figure 8. Flow Cytometry analysis of K562 cells using anti-PTBP1 antibody (M01798-1). Overlay histogram showing K562 cells stained with M01798-1 (Blue line). The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with mouse anti-PTBP1 Antibody (M01798-1, 1 μ g/1x10⁶ cells) for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (BA1126, 5-10 μ g/1x10⁶ cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was mouse IgG (1 μ g/1x10⁶) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.

Anti-PTBP1 Antibody Picoband[™] (monoclonal, 3H12) - Background

Polypyrimidine tract-binding protein 1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PTBP1 gene. It is mapped to 19p13.3. This gene belongs to the subfamily of ubiquitously expressed heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins (hnRNPs). The hnRNPs are RNA-binding proteins and they complex with heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA). These proteins are associated with pre-mRNAs in the nucleus and appear to influence pre-mRNA processing and other aspects of mRNA metabolism and transport. While all of the hnRNPs are present in the nucleus, some seem to shuttle between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. The hnRNP proteins have distinct nucleic acid binding properties. The protein encoded by this gene has four repeats of quasi-RNA recognition motif (RRM) domains that bind RNAs. This protein binds to the intronic polypyrimidine tracts that requires pre-mRNA splicing and acts via the protein degradation ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. It may also promote the binding of U2 snRNP to pre-mRNAs. This protein is localized in the nucleoplasm and it is also detected in the perinucleolar structure. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described.