

# Anti-NIRF Antibody Picoband<sup>™</sup> (monoclonal, 6B5)

Catalog # ABO15076

Specification

# Anti-NIRF Antibody Picoband<sup>™</sup> (monoclonal, 6B5) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Host Isotype Reactivity Clonality Format Description WB, IF, ICC, FC <u>096PU4</u> Mouse Mouse IgG2b Rat, Human Monoclonal Lyophilized

Anti-NIRF Antibody Picoband<sup>™</sup> (monoclonal, 6B5) . Tested in Flow Cytometry, IF, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Rat.

**Reconstitution** Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/ml.

## Anti-NIRF Antibody Picoband<sup>™</sup> (monoclonal, 6B5) - Additional Information

Gene ID 115426

#### **Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UHRF2, 2.3.2.27, Np95/ICBP90-like RING finger protein, Np95-like RING finger protein, Nuclear protein 97, Nuclear zinc finger protein Np97, RING finger protein 107, RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase UHRF2, Ubiquitin-like PHD and RING finger domain-containing protein 2, Ubiquitin-like-containing PHD and RING finger domains protein 2, UHRF2, NIRF, RNF107

Calculated MW 90 kDa KDa

**Application Details** 

Western blot, 0.25-0.5  $\mu$ g/ml, Human<br> Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 5  $\mu$ g/ml, Human<br> Flow Cytometry, 1-3  $\mu$ g/1x10^6 cells, Human, Rat<br> Flow Cytometry, 1-3  $\mu$ g/1x10^6 cells, Human, Rat<br/> Flow Cytometry, 1-3  $\mu$ g/1x10^6 cells, Human, Human

Contents

Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl and 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human NIRF, identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

**Purification** Immunogen affinity purified.

Storage

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 freezing and thawing.

# Anti-NIRF Antibody Picoband<sup>™</sup> (monoclonal, 6B5) - Protein Information

Name UHRF2

Synonyms NIRF, RNF107

Function

E3 ubiguitin ligase that plays important roles in DNA methylation, histone modifications, cell cycle and DNA repair (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15178429" target=" blank">15178429</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23404503" target=" blank">23404503</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27743347" target="\_blank">27743347</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29506131" target=" blank">29506131</a>). Acts as a specific reader for 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5hmC) and thereby recruits various substrates to these sites to ubiquitinate them (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24813944" target=" blank">24813944</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27129234" target="blank">27129234</a>). This activity also allows the maintenance of 5mC levels at specific genomic loci and regulates neuron-related gene expression (By similarity). Participates in cell cycle regulation by ubiguitinating cyclins CCND1 and CCNE1 and thereby inducing G1 arrest (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15178429" target=" blank">15178429</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15361834" target=" blank">15361834</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21952639" target=" blank">21952639</a>). Also ubiquitinates PCNP leading to its degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12176013" target=" blank">12176013</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14741369" target=" blank">14741369</a>). Plays an active role in DNA damage repair by ubiquitinating p21/CDKN1A leading to its proteasomal degradation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29923055" target=" blank">29923055</a>). Also promotes DNA repair by acting as an interstrand cross-links (ICLs) sensor. Mechanistically, cooperates with UHRF1 to ensure recruitment of FANCD2 to ICLs, leading to FANCD2 monoubiguitination and subsequent activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30335751" target=" blank">30335751</a>). Contributes to UV-induced DNA damage response by physically interacting with ATR in response to irradiation, thereby promoting ATR activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33848395" target="\_blank">33848395</a>).

**Cellular Location** 

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00358, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12176013, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23404503, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27129234, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27743347, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29923055, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30335751}. Chromosome. Note=Enriched at genomic loci that are enriched for 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5hmC)

### Anti-NIRF Antibody Picoband<sup>™</sup> (monoclonal, 6B5) - 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
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-NIRF Antibody Picoband<sup>™</sup> (monoclonal, 6B5) - Images



Figure 1. Western blot analysis of NIRF using anti-NIRF antibody (M06294-1).

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 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human HepG2 whole cell lysates,

Lane 2: human HT1080 whole cell lysates,

Lane 3: human Jurkat whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA 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-NIRF antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M06294-1) at 0.5  $\mu$ 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 NIRF at approximately 90 kDa. The expected band size for NIRF is at 90 kDa.



Figure 2. IF analysis of NIRF using anti-NIRF antibody (M06294-1).

NIRF was detected in an 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 5  $\mu$ g/mL mouse anti-NIRF Antibody (M06294-1) 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 3. Flow Cytometry analysis of Hela cells using anti-NIRF antibody (M06294-1).

Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with M06294-1 (Blue line). The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with mouse anti-NIRF Antibody (M06294-1, 1  $\mu g/1x10^6$  cells) for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (BA1126, 5-10  $\mu g/1x10^6$  cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was mouse IgG (1  $\mu g/1x10^6$ ) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.



Figure 4. Flow Cytometry analysis of RH35 cells using anti-NIRF antibody (M06294-1). Overlay histogram showing RH35 cells stained with M06294-1 (Blue line). The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with mouse anti-NIRF Antibody (M06294-1, 1  $\mu$ g/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (BA1126, 5-10  $\mu$ g/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was mouse IgG (1  $\mu$ g/1x10<sup>6</sup>) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.

### Anti-NIRF Antibody Picoband<sup>™</sup> (monoclonal, 6B5) - Background

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UHRF2 is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the UHRF2 gene. This gene encodes a nuclear protein which is involved in cell-cycle regulation. The encoded protein is a ubiquitin-ligase capable of ubiquinating PCNP (PEST-containing nuclear protein), and together they may play a role in tumorigenesis. The encoded protein contains an NIRF\_N domain, a PHD finger, a set- and ring-associated (SRA) domain, and a RING finger domain and several of these domains have been shown to be essential for the regulation of cell proliferation. This protein may also have a role in intranuclear degradation of polyglutamine aggregates. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants some of which are non-protein coding.