

## CTNNBL1 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO1938a

# **Specification**

## **CTNNBL1** Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC, FC, ICC, E

Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality

Mouse
Monoclonal

Isotype IgG1

Calculated MW 65.2kDa KDa

**Description** 

The protein encoded by this gene is a component of the pre-mRNA-processing factor 19-cell division cycle 5-like (PRP19-CDC5L) protein complex, which activates pre-mRNA splicing and is an integral part of the spliceosome. The encoded protein is also a nuclear localization sequence binding protein, and binds to activation-induced deaminase and is important for antibody diversification. This gene may also be associated with the development of obesity. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A pseudogene of this gene has been defined on the X chromosome.

#### **Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human CTNNBL1 (AA: 390-557) expressed in E. Coli.

### **Formulation**

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

### **CTNNBL1** Antibody - Additional Information

## **Gene ID 56259**

## **Other Names**

Beta-catenin-like protein 1, Nuclear-associated protein, NAP, Testis development protein NYD-SP19, CTNNBL1, C20orf33

## **Dilution**

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 ICC~~N/A E~~1/10000

### **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

## **Precautions**

CTNNBL1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



## **CTNNBL1 Antibody - Protein Information**

### Name CTNNBL1

Synonyms C20orf33

## **Function**

Component of the PRP19-CDC5L complex that forms an integral part of the spliceosome and is required for activating pre-mRNA splicing. Participates in AID/AICDA-mediated somatic hypermutation (SHM) and class-switch recombination (CSR), 2 processes resulting in the production of high-affinity, mutated isotype-switched antibodies (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32484799" target="blank">32484799</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

[Isoform 1]: Nucleus.

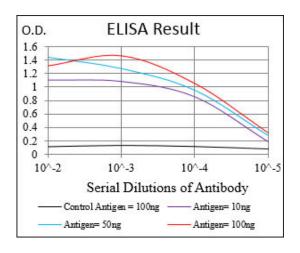
### **Tissue Location**

Widely expressed with highest levels in skeletal muscle, placenta, heart, spleen, testis and thyroid

## **CTNNBL1 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





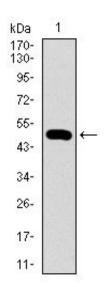


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using CTNNBL1 mAb against human CTNNBL1 (AA: 390-557) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 45.8 kDa)

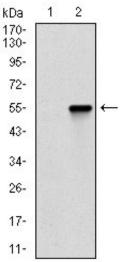


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using CTNNBL1 mAb against HEK293 (1) and CTNNBL1 (AA: 390-557)-hlgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

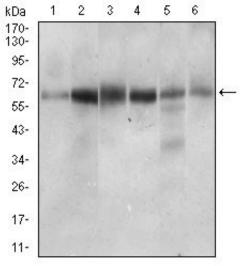


Figure 3: Western blot analysis using CTNNBL1 mouse mAb against Hela (1), Jurkat (2), HEK293 (3), A431 (4), HepG2 (5), RAJI (6) cell lysate.



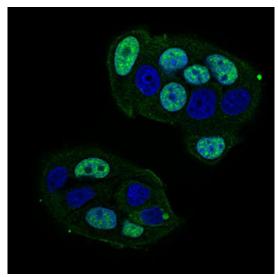


Figure 4: Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells using CTNNBL1 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Secondary antibody from Fisher (Cat#: 35503)

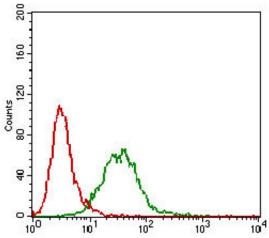


Figure 5: Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using CTNNBL1 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

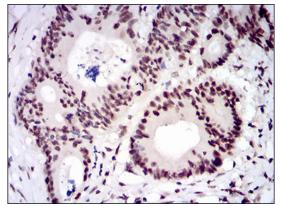


Figure 6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded colon cancer tissues using CTNNBL1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.



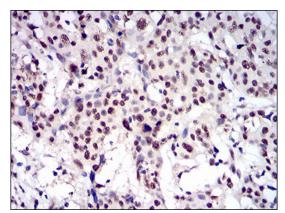


Figure 7: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded esophageal cancer tissues using CTNNBL1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

# CTNNBL1 Antibody - Background

This gene belongs to the forkhead family of transcription factors which is characterized by a distinct DNA-binding forkhead domain. The specific function of this gene has not yet been determined; however, it may play a role in the development of mesenchymal tissues. ; ;

# **CTNNBL1 Antibody - References**

1. J Biol Chem. 2011 May 13;286(19):17091-102.2. Mol Cell. 2008 Aug 22;31(4):474-84.