

MINA Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1033b**Specification**

MINA Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q8IUJ8
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	52800
Antigen Region	397-429

MINA Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 84864**Other Names**

Bifunctional lysine-specific demethylase and histidyl-hydroxylase MINA, 11411-, 60S ribosomal protein L27a histidine hydroxylase, Histone lysine demethylase MINA, MYC-induced nuclear antigen, Mineral dust-induced gene protein, Nucleolar protein 52, Ribosomal oxygenase MINA, ROX, MINA (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=19441)
target="_blank">HGNC:19441)

Target/Specificity

This MINA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 397-429 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human MINA.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:10~50

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

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

Precautions

MINA Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MINA Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name RIOX2 ([HGNC:19441](#))

Function Oxygenase that can act as both a histone lysine demethylase and a ribosomal histidine hydroxylase. Is involved in the demethylation of trimethylated 'Lys-9' on histone H3 (H3K9me3), leading to an increase in ribosomal RNA expression. Also catalyzes the hydroxylation of 60S ribosomal protein L27a on 'His-39'. May play an important role in cell growth and survival. May be involved in ribosome biogenesis, most likely during the assembly process of pre-ribosomal particles.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus

Tissue Location

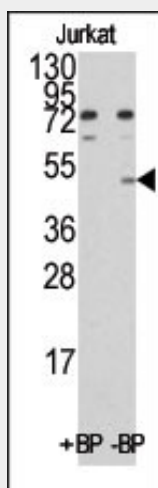
Expressed in liver, skeletal muscle, heart, pancreas, and placenta. Not detected in brain, lung or kidney. Expressed in several lung cancer tissues, but is barely detected in the adjacent non-cancerous tissues. Also highly expressed in several esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC), and colon cancer tissues, and in various cancer cell lines.

MINA Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

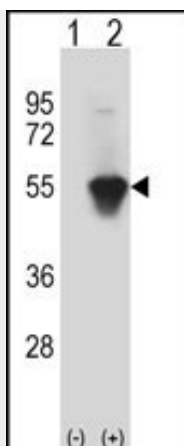
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

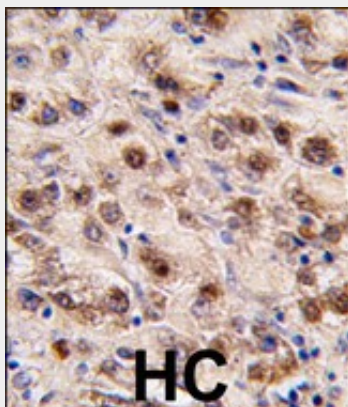
MINA Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-MINA (C-term) Pab pre-incubated with and without blocking peptide (BP)(catlog #:BP1033b) in Jurkat cell line lysate. MINA(C-term)(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of MINA (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal MINA Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP1033b). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the MINA gene.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with MINA (C-term) (Cat.#AP1033b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

MINA Antibody (C-term) - Background

MINA protein is directly involved in ribosome biogenesis, most likely during the assembly process of preribosomal particles. This protein is also involved in cell proliferation. MINA may have a role in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, colon cancer and lung cancer.

MINA Antibody (C-term) - References

Eilbracht, J., et al., Mol. Biol. Cell 15(4):1816-1832 (2004). Teye, K., et al., Am. J. Pathol. 164(1):205-216 (2004). Tsuneoka, M., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(38):35450-35459 (2002).