

CL029 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11154a

Specification

CL029 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, FC,E
Primary Accession	Q8N999
Other Accession	NP_001009894.2
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	37490
Antigen Region	61-89

CL029 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 91298

Other Names

Uncharacterized protein C12orf29, C12orf29

Target/Specificity

This CL029 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 61-89 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CL029.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
IF~~1:10~50
FC~~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 purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

CL029 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CL029 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

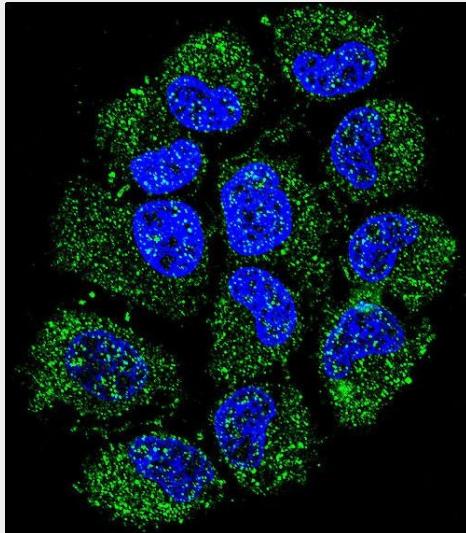
Name RLIG1 ([HGNC:25322](#))

Function Functions as an RNA ligase, in vitro (PubMed:[36792600](#)). The ligation reaction entails three nucleotidyl transfer steps (PubMed:[36792600](#)). In the first step, the RNA ligase reacts with ATP in the absence of nucleic acid to form a covalent ligase-AMP intermediate and release pyrophosphate (PubMed:[36792600](#)). In step 2, the ligase-AMP binds to the nucleic acid and transfers the adenylate to the 5'-PO4 terminus to form an adenylylated intermediate (PubMed:[36792600](#)). In step 3, the RNA ligase directs the attack of the 3'-OH on the 5'-phosphoanhydride linkage, resulting in a repaired 3'-5' phosphodiester and release of AMP (PubMed:[36792600](#)). Exhibits selectivity for single- stranded RNA substrates and may not have nick-sealing activity on double-stranded DNA-RNA hybrids (PubMed:[36792600](#)). May play a role in maintaining RNA integrity under stress conditions, for example in response to reactive oxygen species (ROS) (PubMed:[36792600](#)).

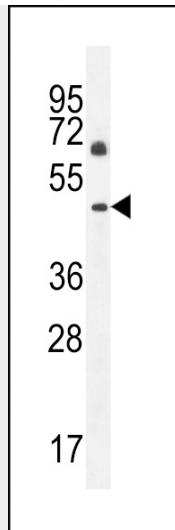
CL029 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

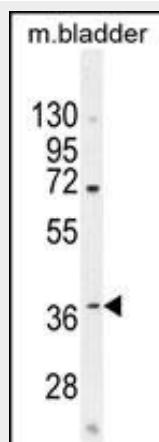
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CL029 Antibody (N-term) - Images

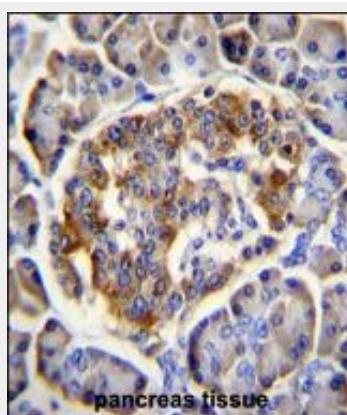
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of CL029 Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP11154a) with NCI-H460 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



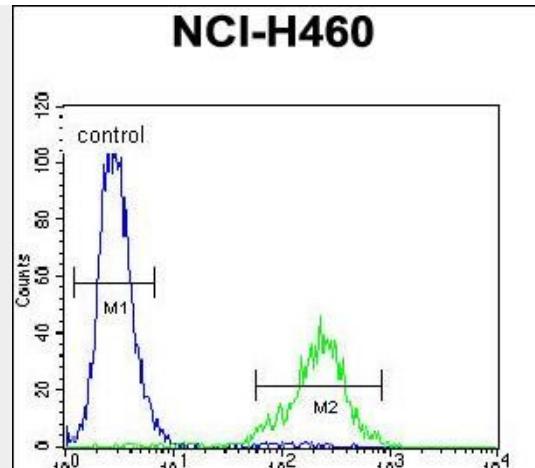
CL029 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11154a) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CL029 antibody detected the CL029 protein (arrow).



CL029 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11154a) western blot analysis in mouse bladder tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CL029 antibody detected the CL029 protein (arrow).



CL029 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11154a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human pancreas tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of CL029 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



CL029 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11154a) flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H460 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

CL029 Antibody (N-term) - Background

May be required for endoplasmic reticulum organization (By similarity).

CL029 Antibody (N-term) - References

Mehrle, A., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 34 (DATABASE ISSUE), D415-D418 (2006) :
Wiemann, S., et al. Genome Res. 14 (10B), 2136-2144 (2004) :