

PLAG1 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP11647a

Specification

PLAG1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession Q6DIT9

Other Accession <u>Q58NQ5</u>, <u>NP_001108106.1</u>, <u>NP_002646.2</u>

Reactivity
Predicted
Chicken
Host
Clonality
Polyclonal
Isotype
Calculated MW
Antigen Region

Human
Chicken
Rabbit
Rabbit
Folyclonal
Rabbit IgG
8-35

PLAG1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5324

Other Names

Zinc finger protein PLAG1, Pleiomorphic adenoma gene 1 protein, PLAG1

Target/Specificity

This PLAG1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 8-35 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PLAG1.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

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

PLAG1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PLAG1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name PLAG1



Function Transcription factor whose activation results in up- regulation of target genes, such as IGFII, leading to uncontrolled cell proliferation: when overexpressed in cultured cells, higher proliferation rate and transformation are observed. Other target genes such as CRLF1, CRABP2, CRIP2, PIGF are strongly induced in cells with PLAG1 induction. Proto-oncogene whose ectopic expression can trigger the development of pleomorphic adenomas of the salivary gland and lipoblastomas. Overexpression is associated with up-regulation of IGFII, is frequently observed in hepatoblastoma, common primary liver tumor in childhood. Cooperates with CBFB-MYH11, a fusion gene important for myeloid leukemia.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Note=Strong nucleolar localization when sumoylation is inhibited

Tissue Location

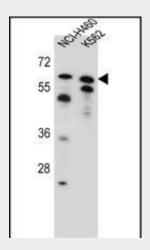
Expressed in fetal tissues such as lung, liver and kidney. Not detected or weak detection in normal adult tissues, but highly expressed in salivary gland with benign or malignant pleiomorphic adenomas with or without 8q12 aberrations, with preferential occurrence in benign tumors.

PLAG1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

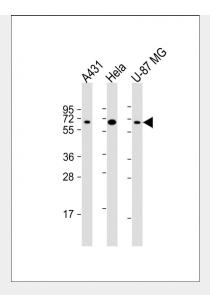
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

PLAG1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



PLAG1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11647a) western blot analysis in NCI-H460,K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the PLAG1 antibody detected the PLAG1 protein (arrow).





All lanes : Anti-PLAG1 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 3: U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit lgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 56 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

PLAG1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Pleomorphic adenoma gene 1 encodes a zinc finger protein with 2 putative nuclear localization signals. PLAG1, which is developmentally regulated, has been shown to be consistently rearranged in pleomorphic adenomas of the salivary glands. PLAG1 is activated by the reciprocal chromosomal translocations involving 8q12 in a subset of salivary gland pleomorphic adenomas. Three transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for this gene.

PLAG1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Patz, M., et al. Leuk. Lymphoma 51(8):1379-1381(2010) Declercq, J., et al. Diabetes 59(8):1957-1965(2010) Okada, Y., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(11):2303-2312(2010) Kim, J.J., et al. J. Hum. Genet. 55(1):27-31(2010) Zhao, J., et al. BMC Med. Genet. 11, 96 (2010) :