

RING1 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21001c

Specification

RING1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q06587
Other Accession	Q6MGB6 , Q35730
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	42429

RING1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6015

Other Names

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RING1, 632-, Polycomb complex protein RING1, RING finger protein 1, Really interesting new gene 1 protein, RING1, RNF1

Target/Specificity

This RING1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 279-313 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human RING1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

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

RING1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RING1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name RING1 ([HGNC:10018](#))

Function Constitutes one of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases that mediate monoubiquitination of 'Lys-119' of histone H2A, thereby playing a central role in histone code and gene regulation. H2A 'Lys-119' ubiquitination gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression and participates in X chromosome inactivation of female mammals. Essential component of a Polycomb group (PcG) multiprotein PRC1-like complex, a complex class required to maintain the transcriptionally repressive state of many genes, including Hox genes, throughout development. PcG PRC1 complex acts via chromatin remodeling and modification of histones, rendering chromatin heritably changed in its expressibility. Compared to RNF2/RING2, it does not have the main E3 ubiquitin ligase activity on histone H2A, and it may rather act as a modulator of RNF2/RING2 activity.

Cellular Location

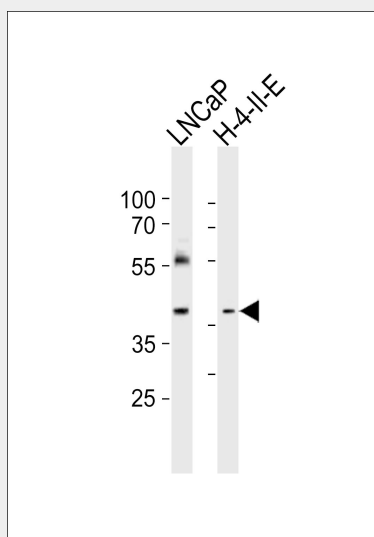
Nucleus. Nucleus speckle

RING1 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](#)

RING1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from LNCaP, rat H-4-II-E cell line (from left to right), using RING1 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP21001c). AP21001c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

RING1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Constitutes one of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases that mediate monoubiquitination of 'Lys-119' of

histone H2A, thereby playing a central role in histone code and gene regulation. H2A 'Lys-119' ubiquitination gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression and participates in X chromosome inactivation of female mammals. Essential component of a Polycomb group (PcG) multiprotein PRC1-like complex, a complex class required to maintain the transcriptionally repressive state of many genes, including Hox genes, throughout development. PcG PRC1 complex acts via chromatin remodeling and modification of histones, rendering chromatin heritably changed in its expressibility. Compared to RNF2/RING2, it does not have the main E3 ubiquitin ligase activity on histone H2A, and it may rather act as a modulator of RNF2/RING2 activity.

RING1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Lovering R., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90:2112-2116(1993).
Kalnina N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Mungall A.J., et al. Nature 425:805-811(2003).
Satijn D.P.E., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 17:4105-4113(1997).