

Phospho-E2F1(S332) Antibody
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3485a

Specification

Phospho-E2F1(S332) Antibody - Product Information

Application	DB,E
Primary Accession	Q01094
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	46920

Phospho-E2F1(S332) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1869

Other Names

Transcription factor E2F1, E2F-1, PBR3, Retinoblastoma-associated protein 1, RBAP-1, Retinoblastoma-binding protein 3, RBBP-3, pRB-binding protein E2F-1, E2F1, RBBP3

Target/Specificity

This E2F1 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S332 of human E2F1.

Dilution

DB~~1:500

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

Phospho-E2F1(S332) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-E2F1(S332) Antibody - Protein Information

Name E2F1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8964493, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3113}

Function Transcription activator that binds DNA cooperatively with DP proteins through the E2 recognition site, 5'-TTTC[CG]CGC-3' found in the promoter region of a number of genes whose

products are involved in cell cycle regulation or in DNA replication (PubMed:[10675335](#), PubMed:[12717439](#), PubMed:[17050006](#), PubMed:[17704056](#), PubMed:[18625225](#), PubMed:[28992046](#)). The DRTF1/E2F complex functions in the control of cell-cycle progression from G1 to S phase (PubMed:[10675335](#), PubMed:[12717439](#), PubMed:[17704056](#)). E2F1 binds preferentially RB1 in a cell-cycle dependent manner (PubMed:[10675335](#), PubMed:[12717439](#), PubMed:[17704056](#)). It can mediate both cell proliferation and TP53/p53- dependent apoptosis (PubMed:[8170954](#)). Blocks adipocyte differentiation by binding to specific promoters repressing CEBPA binding to its target gene promoters (PubMed:[20176812](#)). Directly activates transcription of PEG10 (PubMed:[17050006](#), PubMed:[18625225](#), PubMed:[28992046](#)). Positively regulates transcription of RRP1B (PubMed:[20040599](#)).

Cellular Location

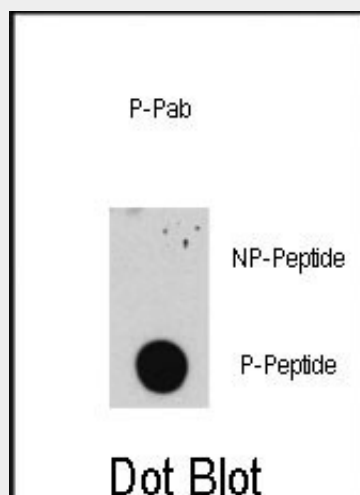
Nucleus

Phospho-E2F1(S332) 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Phospho-E2F1(S332) Antibody - Images



Dot blot analysis of anti-E2F1-pS332 Pab (RB08110) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

Phospho-E2F1(S332) Antibody - Background

E2F1 is a member of the E2F family of transcription factors. The E2F family plays a crucial role in the control of cell cycle and action of tumor suppressor proteins and is also a target of the transforming proteins of small DNA tumor viruses. The E2F proteins contain several evolutionally conserved domains found in most members of the family. These domains include a DNA binding

domain, a dimerization domain which determines interaction with the differentiation regulated transcription factor proteins (DP), a transactivation domain enriched in acidic amino acids, and a tumor suppressor protein association domain which is embedded within the transactivation domain. This protein and another 2 members, E2F2 and E2F3, have an additional cyclin binding domain. This protein binds preferentially to retinoblastoma protein pRB in a cell-cycle dependent manner. It can mediate both cell proliferation and p53-dependent/independent apoptosis.

Phospho-E2F1(S332) Antibody - References

O'Donnell, K.A., et al., Nature 435(7043):839-843 (2005).
Wang, C., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 280(13):12339-12343 (2005).
Joshi, B., et al., Oncogene 24(13):2204-2217 (2005).
Saberwal, G., et al., Int. J. Hematol. 80(2):146-154 (2004).
Chaussepied, M., et al., Mol. Cell 16(5):831-837 (2004).