

### **DBC1** Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AP53276

### **Specification**

## **DBC1** Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW

WB, ICC, IP
08N163
Human, Mouse
Mouse
Monoclonal
IgG1
130 KDa

## **DBC1** Antibody - Additional Information

### **Gene ID 57805**

#### **Other Names**

DBCCR1; Deleted in bladder cancer protein 1; Deleted in bladder cancer protein 1 recursor; FAM5A; Protein FAM5A.

# **Dilution**

WB~~1:500 ICC~~1:200

IP~~1:500

#### **Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide, pH 7.3.

### **Storage**

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

# **DBC1 Antibody - Protein Information**

### Name CCAR2

Synonyms DBC1, KIAA1967

## **Function**

Core component of the DBIRD complex, a multiprotein complex that acts at the interface between core mRNP particles and RNA polymerase II (RNAPII) and integrates transcript elongation with the regulation of alternative splicing: the DBIRD complex affects local transcript elongation rates and alternative splicing of a large set of exons embedded in (A + T)-rich DNA regions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22446626" target="\_blank">22446626</a>). Inhibits SIRT1 deacetylase activity leading to increasing levels of p53/TP53 acetylation and p53-mediated apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18235501" target=" blank">18235501</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18235502"



target="\_blank">18235502</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23352644" target="\_blank">23352644</a>). Inhibits SUV39H1 methyltransferase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19218236" target="\_blank">19218236</a>). Mediates ligand-dependent transcriptional activation by nuclear hormone receptors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19131338" target="\_blank">19131338</a>). Plays a critical role in maintaining genomic stability and cellular integrity following UV-induced genotoxic stress (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23398316"

target="\_blank">23398316</a>). Regulates the circadian expression of the core clock components NR1D1 and BMAL1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23398316" target="\_blank">23398316</a>). Enhances the transcriptional repressor activity of NR1D1 through stabilization of NR1D1 protein levels by preventing its ubiquitination and subsequent degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23398316"

target="\_blank">23398316</a>). Represses the ligand-dependent transcriptional activation function of ESR2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20074560"

target="\_blank">20074560</a>). Acts as a regulator of PCK1 expression and gluconeogenesis by a mechanism that involves, at least in part, both NR1D1 and SIRT1 (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24415752" target="\_blank">24415752</a>). Negatively regulates the deacetylase activity of HDAC3 and can alter its subcellular localization (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21030595" target="\_blank">21030595</a>). Positively regulates the beta-catenin pathway (canonical Wnt signaling pathway) and is required for MCC-mediated repression of the beta-catenin pathway (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24824780" target="\_blank">24824780</a>). Represses ligand-dependent transcriptional activation function of NR1H2 and NR1H3 and inhibits the interaction of SIRT1 with NR1H3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25661920" target="\_blank">25661920</a>). Plays an important role in tumor suppression through p53/TP53 regulation; stabilizes p53/TP53 by affecting its interaction with ubiquitin ligase MDM2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25732823" target="\_blank">25732823</a>). Represses the transcriptional activator activity of BRCA1 (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20160719" target="\_blank">20160719</a>). Inhibits SIRT1 in a CHEK2 and PSEM3-dependent manner and inhibits the activity of CHEK2 in vitro (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25361978" target="blank">25361978</a>).

## **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Note=Recruited to chromatin, post-UV irradiation. Sequestered to the cytoplasm in the presence of MCC. Translocated to the cytoplasm during UV-induced apoptosis.

### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in gastric carcinoma tissue and the expression gradually increases with the progression of the carcinoma (at protein level). Expressed ubiquitously in normal tissues. Expressed in 84 to 100% of neoplastic breast, lung, and colon tissues

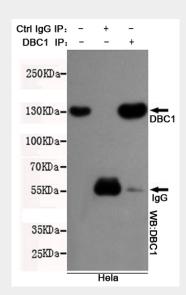
## **DBC1 Antibody - Protocols**

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

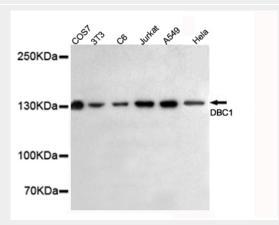
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescen</u>ce
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### **DBC1 Antibody - Images**

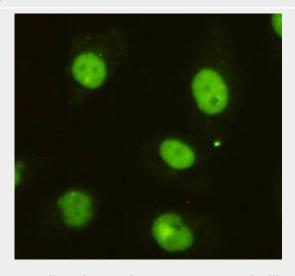




Immunoprecipitation analysis of Hela cell lysates using DBC1 mouse mAb.



Western blot detection of DBC1 in HeLa,A549,Jurkat,C6,3T3 and COS7 cell lysates using DBC1 mouse mAb (1:500 diluted).Predicted band size:130KDa.Observed band size:130KDa.



Immunocytochemistry of HeLa cells using anti-DBC1 mouse mAb diluted 1:200.

**DBC1 Antibody - Background** 





Core component of the DBIRD complex, a multiprotein complex that acts at the interface between core mRNP particles and RNA polymerase II (RNAPII) and integrates transcript elongation with the regulation of alternative splicing: the DBIRD complex affects local transcript elongation rates and alternative splicing of a large set of exons embedded in (A + T)-rich DNA regions. Inhibits SIRT1 deacetylase activity leading to increasing levels of p53/TP53 acetylation and p53-mediated apoptosis. Inhibits SUV39H1 methyltransferase activity. As part of a histone H3- specific methyltransferase complex may mediate ligand-dependent transcriptional activation by nuclear hormone receptors. Plays a critical role in maintaining genomic stability and cellular integrity following UV-induced genotoxic stress. Regulates the circadian expression of the core clock components NR1D1 and ARNTL/BMAL1. Enhances the transcriptional repressor activity of NR1D1

through stabilization of NR1D1 protein levels by preventing its ubiquitination and subsequent

## **DBC1 Antibody - References**

degradation.

Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).
Nusbaum C.,et al.Nature 439:331-335(2006).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Nagase T.,et al.DNA Res. 8:319-327(2001).