

## **ABH1 Polyclonal Antibody**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP54890

## **Specification**

# **ABH1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E

Primary Accession <u>Q13686</u>

Reactivity Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 43832

# **ABH1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

### **Gene ID 8846**

#### **Other Names**

Nucleic acid dioxygenase ALKBH1, 1.14.11.-, Alkylated DNA repair protein alkB homolog 1, Alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase ABH1, DNA 6mA demethylase, 1.14.11.-, ALKBH1 (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=17911" target="blank">HGNC:17911</a>)

#### **Dilution**

<span class ="dilution\_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \><span class
="dilution\_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A</span><br \><span class
="dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_E">E~~N/A</span>

#### **Format**

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

#### Storage

Store at -20  $^{\circ}$ C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4  $^{\circ}$ C.

# **ABH1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

## Name ALKBH1 (HGNC:17911)

#### **Function**

Dioxygenase that acts on nucleic acids, such as DNA and tRNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18603530" target="\_blank">18603530</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27497299" target="\_blank">27497299</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27745969" target="\_blank">27745969</a>). Requires molecular oxygen, alpha-ketoglutarate and iron (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18603530" target="\_blank">18603530</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27497299" target="\_blank">27497299</a>). A number of



activities have been described for this dioxygenase, but recent results suggest that it mainly acts on tRNAs and mediates their demethylation or oxidation depending on the context and subcellular compartment (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27497299" target="blank">27497299</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27745969"

target="\_blank">27497299</a>, PubMed:<a firef="fittp://www.uniprot.org/citations/27743969" target="\_blank">27745969</a>). Mainly acts as a tRNA demethylase by removing

N(1)-methyladenine from various tRNAs, with a preference for N(1)-methyladenine at position 58 (m1A58) present on a stem loop structure of tRNAs (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27745969" target="\_blank">27745969</a>). Acts as a regulator of translation initiation and elongation in response to glucose deprivation: regulates both translation initiation, by mediating demethylation of tRNA(Met), and translation elongation, N(1)-methyladenine-containing tRNAs being preferentially recruited to polysomes to promote translation elongation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27745969" target="\_blank">27745969</a>). In mitochondrion, specifically interacts with mt-tRNA(Met) and mediates oxidation of mt-tRNA(Met) methylated at cytosine(34) to form 5- formylcytosine (f(5)c) at this position (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27497299"

target="\_blank">27497299</a>). mt-tRNA(Met) containing the f(5)c modification at the wobble position enables recognition of the AUA codon in addition to the AUG codon, expanding codon recognition in mitochondrial translation (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27497299" target="\_blank">27497299</a>). Specifically demethylates DNA methylated on the 6th position of adenine (N(6)-methyladenosine) DNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30017583" target="\_blank">30017583</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30392959" target="\_blank">30392959</a>). N(6)- methyladenosine (m6A) DNA is present at some L1 elements in embryonic stem cells and probably promotes their silencing (By similarity). Demethylates mRNAs containing N(3)-methylcytidine modification (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31188562" target="\_blank">31188562</a>). Also able to repair alkylated single-stranded DNA by oxidative demethylation, but with low activity (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18603530" target="\_blank">18603530</a>). Also has DNA lyase activity and introduces double-stranded breaks at abasic sites: cleaves both single-stranded DNA and double-stranded DNA at abasic sites, with the greatest activity towards double-stranded DNA with two abasic sites (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19959401" target="\_blank">19959401</a>). DNA lyase activity does not require alpha-ketoglutarate and iron and leads to the formation of an irreversible covalent protein-DNA adduct with the 5' DNA product (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19959401" target="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19959401" target="http://www.uniprot.org/citations

target="\_blank">19959401</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23577621" target="\_blank">23577621</a>). DNA lyase activity is not required during base excision repair and class switch recombination of the immunoglobulin heavy chain during B lymphocyte activation. May play a role in placental trophoblast lineage differentiation (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Mitochondrion. Note=Mainly localizes in euchromatin, largely excluded from heterochromatin and nucleoli (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P0CB42}

**Tissue Location** Ubiquitous.

### **ABH1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

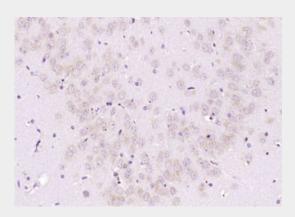
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence

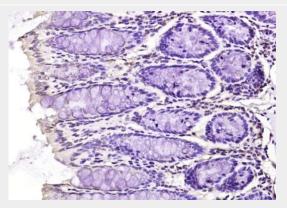


- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# **ABH1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images**



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (ABH1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-12565R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse colon); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (ABH1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-12565R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.