

**ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP6801b****Specification**

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**ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	FC, IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q96BT7</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	75208
Antigen Region	494-523

**ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 91801**Other Names**

Alkylated DNA repair protein alkB homolog 8, 11411-, Probable alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase ABH8, S-adenosyl-L-methionine-dependent tRNA methyltransferase ABH8, tRNA (carboxymethyluridine(34)-5-O)-methyltransferase ABH8, ALKBH8, ABH8

**Target/Specificity**

This ALKBH8 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 494-523 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ALKBH8.

**Dilution**

FC~~1:10~50

IHC-P~~1:50~100

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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** ALKBH8

**Synonyms** ABH8

**Function** Catalyzes the methylation of 5-carboxymethyl uridine to 5- methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in tRNA via its methyltransferase domain (PubMed:[20123966](#), PubMed:[20308323](#), PubMed:[31079898](#)). Catalyzes the last step in the formation of 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in target tRNA (PubMed:[20123966](#), PubMed:[20308323](#)). Has a preference for tRNA(Arg) and tRNA(Glu), and does not bind tRNA(Lys) (PubMed:[20308323](#)). Binds tRNA and catalyzes the iron and alpha-ketoglutarate dependent hydroxylation of 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in tRNA via its dioxygenase domain, giving rise to 5-(S)-methoxycarbonylhydroxymethyluridine; has a preference for tRNA(Gly) (PubMed:[21285950](#)). Required for normal survival after DNA damage (PubMed:[20308323](#)). May inhibit apoptosis and promote cell survival and angiogenesis (PubMed:[19293182](#)).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic

**Tissue Location**

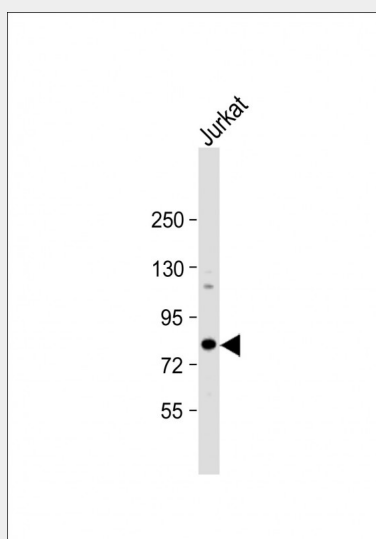
Widely expressed, with highest expression in spleen, followed by pancreas and lung.

**ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

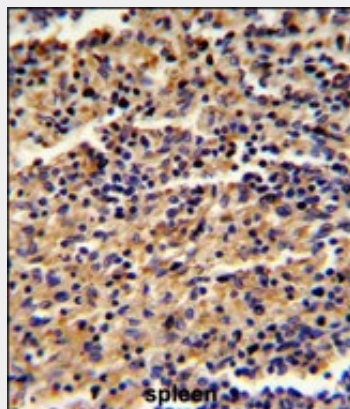
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

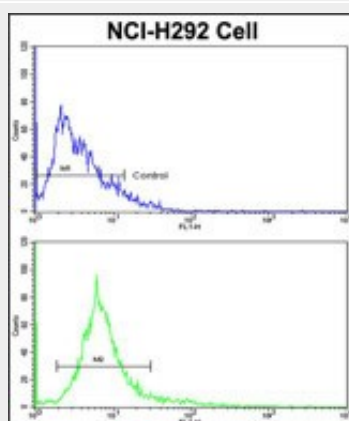
**ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Images**



Anti-ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 75 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human spleen reacted with ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H292 cells using ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

#### **ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

ALKBH8 may inhibit apoptosis and promote cell survival and angiogenesis.

#### **ALKBH8 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Shimada,K., et.al., Cancer Res. 69 (7), 3157-3164 (2009)