

**RBBP7 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP8826a**

### Specification

#### RBBP7 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	FC, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q16576</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q8AVH1</a> , <a href="#">Q71UF4</a> , <a href="#">Q60973</a> , <a href="#">Q4R304</a> , <a href="#">Q3SWX8</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Monkey, Mouse, Rat, Xenopus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	47820
Antigen Region	1-30

#### RBBP7 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

##### Gene ID 5931

##### Other Names

Histone-binding protein RBBP7, Histone acetyltransferase type B subunit 2, Nucleosome-remodeling factor subunit RBAP46, Retinoblastoma-binding protein 7, RBBP-7, Retinoblastoma-binding protein p46, RBBP7, RBAP46

##### Target/Specificity

This RBBP7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RBBP7.

##### Dilution

FC~~1:10~50

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

RBBP7 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### RBBP7 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

**Name** RBBP7

**Synonyms** RBAP46

**Function** Core histone-binding subunit that may target chromatin remodeling factors, histone acetyltransferases and histone deacetylases to their histone substrates in a manner that is regulated by nucleosomal DNA. Component of several complexes which regulate chromatin metabolism. These include the type B histone acetyltransferase (HAT) complex, which is required for chromatin assembly following DNA replication; the core histone deacetylase (HDAC) complex, which promotes histone deacetylation and consequent transcriptional repression; the nucleosome remodeling and histone deacetylase complex (the NuRD complex), which promotes transcriptional repression by histone deacetylation and nucleosome remodeling; and the PRC2/EED-EZH2 complex, which promotes repression of homeotic genes during development; and the NURF (nucleosome remodeling factor) complex.

**Cellular Location**

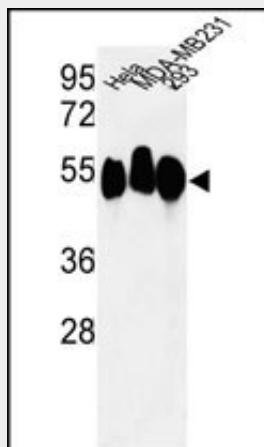
Nucleus

### RBBP7 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

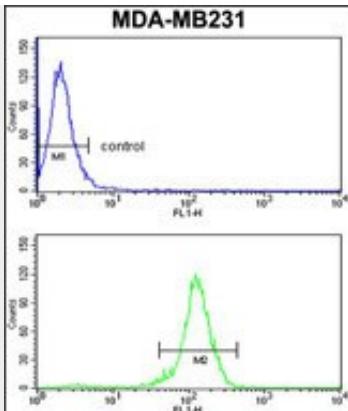
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### RBBP7 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of RBBP7 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP8826a) in Hela, MDA-MB231, 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). RBBP7 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



RBBP7 Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP8826a) flow cytometry analysis of MDA-MB231 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

### RBBP7 Antibody (N-term) - Background

RBBP7 is a ubiquitously expressed nuclear protein and belongs to a highly conserved subfamily of WD-repeat proteins. It is found among several proteins that binds directly to retinoblastoma protein, which regulates cell proliferation. This protein is found in many histone deacetylase complexes, including mSin3 co-repressor complex. It is also present in protein complexes involved in chromatin assembly. This protein can interact with BRCA1 tumor-suppressor gene and may have a role in the regulation of cell proliferation and differentiation.

### RBBP7 Antibody (N-term) - References

Zhang,Y., et.al., Mol. Cell 1 (7), 1021-1031 (1998)  
Verreault,A., et.al., Curr. Biol. 8 (2), 96-108 (1998)