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Rabbit Anti-RNF146 antibody

SL11669R

Product Name:	RNF146
Chinese Name:	Ring finger protein146抗体
Alias:	Dactylidin; dJ351K20.1; DKFZP434O1427; E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase rnf146; RING finger protein 146; RN146_HUMAN; RNF 146; Rnf146; RP3 351K20.1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	39kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RNF146:95-160/359
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The RING-type zinc finger motif is present in a number of viral and eukaryotic proteins and is made of a conserved cysteine-rich domain that is able to bind two zinc atoms. Proteins that contain this conserved domain are generally involved in the ubiquitination pathway of protein degradation. RNF146 (RING finger protein 146), also known as Dactylidin, is a 359 amino acid protein that contains one RING-type zinc finger and one WWE domain. Via its RING-type zinc finger, RNF146 may play a role in

	transcriptional regulation and protein degradation events. Defects in the gene encoding RNF146 are associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and may lead to a higher risk of breast cancer. Two isoforms of RNF146 exist due to alternative splicing events. **Function:** E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that specifically binds poly-ADP-ribosylated proteins and mediates their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation. Acts as an activator of the Wnt signaling pathway by mediating the ubiquitination of poly-ADP-ribosylated AXIN1 and AXIN2, 2 key components of the beta-catenin destruction complex. Acts in cooperation with tankyrase proteins (TNKS and TNKS2), which mediate poly-ADP-ribosylation of target proteins AXIN1, AXIN2, BLZF1, CASC3, TNKS and TNKS2. Recognizes and binds tankyrase-dependent poly-ADP-ribosylated proteins via its WWE domain and mediates their ubiquitination. **Subunit:** Can form homooligomers. Interacts with PARsylated AXIN1, AXIN2, BLZF1, CASC3, HIST1H1C, IPO7, LIG3, NCL, PARP1, XRCC1, XRCC5 and XRCC6. Interacts with DDB1, DHX15, IQGAP1, LRPPRC, PARP2, PRKDC, RUVBL2, TNKS1 and TNKS2. Binding often leads to interactor ubiquitination, in the presence of the appropriate E1 and E2 enzymes, and proteasomal degradation. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Note=Translocates to the nucleus after DNA damage, such as laser-induced DNA breaks, and concentrates at DNA breaks. This translocation requires PARP1 activation and PAR-binding. **Tissue Specificity:** Ubiquitously expressed. Up-regulated in brains from patients with Alzheimer disease. **Post-translational modifications:** Ubiquitinated; autoubiquitinated. Autoubiquitination is enhanced upon poly(ADP-ribose)-binding. **DISEASE:** Note=Defects in RNF146 are a cause of susceptibility to breast cancer. **Similarity:** Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger. Contains 1 WWE domain. **SWISS:** Q9NTX7 **Gene ID:** 81847

	Database links: Entrez Gene: 81847 Human Omim: 612137 Human SwissProt: Q9NTX7 Human Unigene: 267120 Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.