



Rabbit Anti-ABH8 antibody

SL6510R

Product Name:	ABH8
Chinese Name:	AlkB同源蛋白8抗体
Alias:	ABH8; alkB alkylation repair homolog 8 (E. coli); alkB alkylation repair homolog 8; AlkB homologue 8; ALKB8_HUMAN; ALKBH8; Alkylated DNA repair protein alkB homolog 8; Probable alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase ABH8; S-adenosyl-L-methionine-dependent tRNA methyltransferase ABH8.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	75kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleocytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ABH8/ALKBH8:245-350/664
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:	Catalyzes the methylation of 5-carboxymethyl uridine to 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in tRNA. Catalyzes the last step in the formation of 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in target tRNA. Has a preference for tRNA(Arg) and tRNA(Glu), and does not bind

tRNA(Lys). Required for normal survival after DNA damage. May inhibit apoptosis and promote cell survival and angiogenesis.

Function:

Catalyzes the methylation of 5-carboxymethyl uridine to 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in tRNA. Catalyzes the last step in the formation of 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in target tRNA. Has a preference for tRNA(Arg) and tRNA(Glu), and does not bind tRNA(Lys). Required for normal survival after DNA damage. May inhibit apoptosis and promote cell survival and angiogenesis.

Subunit:

Interacts with TRMT112.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic.

Tissue Specificity:

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

Similarity:

Belongs to the alkB family.

Contains 1 Fe2OG dioxygenase domain.

Contains 1 RRM (RNA recognition motif) domain.

SWISS:

Q96BT7

Gene ID:

91801

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 91801](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 67667](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 366783](#) Rat

[Omim: 613306](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q96BT7](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q80Y20](#) Mouse

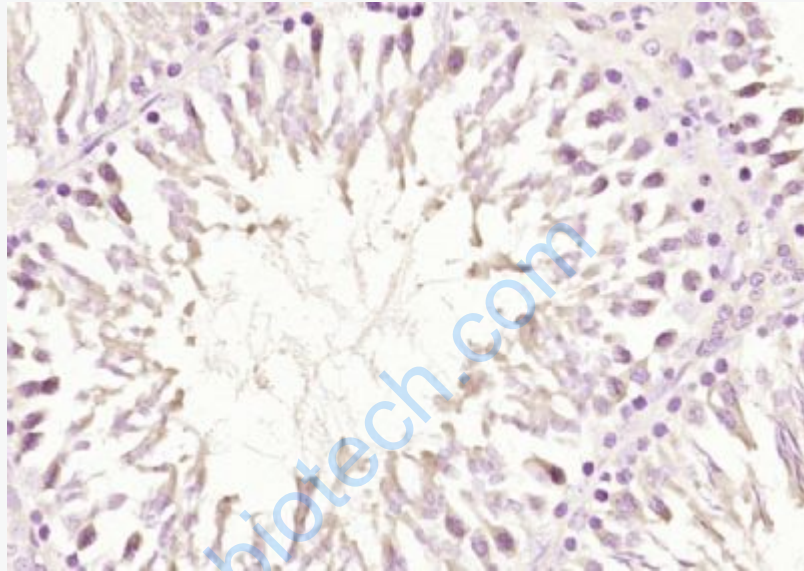
[Unigene: 503763](#) Human

[Unigene: 116968](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 440994](#) Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat testis); 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 (ABH8) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL6510R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.