



Rabbit Anti-SEN1 antibody

SL7576R

Product Name:	SEN1
Chinese Name:	细胞衰老相关蛋白1抗体
Alias:	Cell senescence related gene complementation group B; Cellular senescence related protein 1; CSR; CSRB; MORF 4; MORF4; MORF4 protein; Mortality factor 4; SEN 1; SEN; Senescence (cellular) related 1; Senescence related cellular 1; Transcription factor like protein MORF4; MO4L1_HUMAN; Mortality factor 4-like protein 1; MORF-related gene 15 protein; Protein MSL3-1; Transcription factor-like protein MRG15.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Zebrafish,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=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:	27kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Mortality factor 4-like protein 1:261-360/362
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:	Cellular senescence, the terminal nondividing state that normal cells enter following completion of their proliferative potential, is the dominant phenotype in hybrids of

normal and immortal cells. Fusions of immortal human cell lines with each other have led to their assignment to one of several complementation groups. SEN1 or MORF4 is a gene on chromosome 4 that induces a senescent-like phenotype in cell lines assigned to complementation group B. It is capable of reversing the immortal phenotype of a subset of immortal cells. Overexpression of SEN1 in HeLa cells ultimately caused abnormal nuclear morphology and cell death.

Function:

Component of the NuA4 histone acetyltransferase (HAT) complex which is involved in transcriptional activation of select genes principally by acetylation of nucleosomal histones H4 and H2A. This modification may both alter nucleosome - DNA interactions and promote interaction of the modified histones with other proteins which positively regulate transcription. This complex may be required for the activation of transcriptional programs associated with oncogene and proto-oncogene mediated growth induction, tumor suppressor mediated arrest and replicative senescence, apoptosis, and DNA repair. The NuA4 complex ATPase and helicase activities seem to be, at least in part, contributed by the association of RUVBL1 and RUVBL2 with EP400. NuA4 may also play a direct role in DNA repair when directly recruited to sites of DNA damage. Also component of the mSin3A complex which acts to repress transcription by deacetylation of nucleosomal histones. Required for homologous recombination repair (HRR) and resistance to mitomycin C (MMC). Involved in the localization of PALB2, BRCA2 and RAD51, but not BRCA1, to DNA-damage foci.

Subunit:

Component of the NuA4 histone acetyltransferase complex which contains the catalytic subunit KAT5/TIP60 and the subunits EP400, TRRAP/PAF400, BRD8/SMAP, EPC1, DMAP1/DNMAP1, RUVBL1/TIP49, RUVBL2, ING3, actin, ACTL6A/BAF53A, MORF4L1/MRG15, MORF4L2/MRGX, MRGBP, YEATS4/GAS41, VPS72/YL1 and MEAF6. The NuA4 complex interacts with MYC and the adenovirus E1A protein. MORF4L1 may also participate in the formation of NuA4 related complexes which lack the KAT5/TIP60 catalytic subunit, but which include the SWI/SNF related protein SRCAP. Component of the mSin3A histone deacetylase complex, which includes SIN3A, HDAC2, ARID4B, MORF4L1, RBBP4/RbAp48, and RBBP7/RbAp46. Interacts with RB1 and KAT8. May also interact with PHF12 and one or more as yet undefined members of the TLE (transducin-like enhancer of split) family of transcriptional repressors. Interacts with the N-terminus of MRFAP1. Found in a complex composed of MORF4L1, MRFAP1 and RB1. Interacts with the entire BRCA complex, which contains BRCA1, PALB2, BRCA2 and RAD51. Interacts with PALB2.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Similarity:

Contains 1 MRG domain.

SWISS:

Q9UBU8

Gene ID:
10933

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 10933](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 21761](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 300891](#)Rat

[Omim: 607303](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9UBU8](#)Human

[SwissProt: P60762](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q6AYU1](#)Rat

[Unigene: 374503](#)Human

[Unigene: 426209](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 156201](#)Rat

Important Note:

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