info@arigobio.com

ARG58166
anti-RCC1 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes RCC1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	RCC1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 1-240 of Human RCC1 (NP_001260.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Regulator of chromosome condensation; RCC1-I; Chromosome condensation protein 1; SNHG3-RCC1; Cell cycle regulatory protein; CHC1

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
WB	1:1000 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	MCF7
Observed Size	48 kDa

Properties

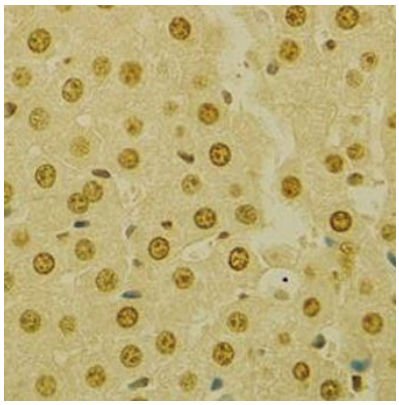
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

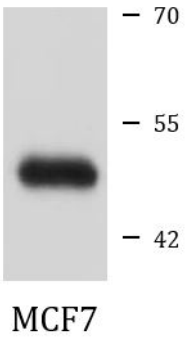
Gene Symbol	RCC1
Gene Full Name	regulator of chromosome condensation 1
Function	Guanine-nucleotide releasing factor that promotes the exchange of Ran-bound GDP by GTP. Involved in the regulation of onset of chromosome condensation in the S phase. Binds both to the nucleosomes and double-stranded DNA. RCC1-Ran complex (together with other proteins) acts as a component of a signal transmission pathway that detects unreplicated DNA. Plays a key role in nucleo-cytoplasmic transport, mitosis and nuclear-envelope assembly. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	45 kDa
PTM	N-terminal methylation by METTL11A/NTM1 is required for binding double-stranded DNA and stable chromatin association. Di- and trimethylation produce a permanent positive charge on the amino group, which facilitates electrostatic binding to the phosphate groups on DNA, while inhibiting histone-binding. Methylated tail helps retain RCC1 on chromosomes during nucleotide exchange on Ran. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus. [UniProt]

Images



ARG58166 anti-RCC1 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Rat liver stained with ARG58166 anti-RCC1 antibody at 1:100 dilution.



ARG58166 anti-RCC1 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of MCF7 cell lysate stained with ARG58166 anti-RCC1 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.