

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human RB1 in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 607121
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human RB1 Lys240-Asn406 Accession # P06400
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Retinoblastoma 1 protein (RB-1; also retinoblastoma-associated protein, pp110, and p105-Rb) is a 110 kDa tumor suppressor gene and member of the retinoblastoma protein family. Human RB-1 is 928 amino acids in length. The protein contains a Pocket domain (aa 373-771), which is comprised of two other domains, domain A (aa 373-573) and domain B (aa 640-771), and a "spacer" (aa 580-639). The Pocket domain binds to threonine-phosphorylated domain C (aa 771-928), which thereby prevents interaction with heterodimeric E2F/DP transcription factor complexes. Human RB-1 is 90% aa identical to mouse RB-1. RB-1 is expressed in the retina. The underphosphorylated, active form of RB-1 interacts with E2F1 and represses its transcription activity, leading to cell cycle arrest. Defects in RB-1 lead to the childhood cancer retinoblastoma.

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