

Anti-MTA1 Antibody
Catalog # ABO10802**Specification**

Anti-MTA1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q13330
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Metastasis-associated protein MTA1(MTA1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, IHC-F in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-MTA1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 9112

Other Names

Metastasis-associated protein MTA1, MTA1

Calculated MW

80786 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat, Human
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Isoform Short: Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity

Widely expressed. High expression in brain, liver, kidney, and cardiac muscle, ovaries, adrenal glands and virgin mammary glands. Higher in tumors than in adjacent normal tissue from the same individual. Up-regulated in a wide variety of cancers including breast, liver, ovarian, and colorectal cancer and its expression levels are closely correlated with tumor aggressiveness and metastasis. .

Protein Name

Metastasis-associated protein MTA1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human MTA1(676-696aa ETKRAARRPYKPIALRQSQUAL), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Contains 1 BAH domain.

Anti-MTA1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name MTA1

Function

Transcriptional coregulator which can act as both a transcriptional corepressor and coactivator (PubMed: 16617102, PubMed: 17671180, PubMed: 17922032, PubMed: 21965678, PubMed: 24413532). Acts as a component of the histone deacetylase NuRD complex which participates in the remodeling of chromatin (PubMed: 16428440, PubMed: 28977666). In the NuRD complex, regulates transcription of its targets by modifying the acetylation status of the target chromatin and cofactor accessibility to the target DNA (PubMed: 17671180). In conjunction with other components of NuRD, acts as a transcriptional corepressor of BRCA1, ESR1, TFF1 and CDKN1A (PubMed: 17922032, PubMed: 24413532). Acts as a transcriptional coactivator of BCAS3, and SUMO2, independent of the NuRD complex (PubMed: 16617102, PubMed: 17671180, PubMed: 21965678). Stimulates the expression of WNT1 by inhibiting the expression of its transcriptional corepressor SIX3 (By similarity). Regulates p53-dependent and -independent DNA repair processes following genotoxic stress (PubMed: 19837670). Regulates the stability and function of p53/TP53 by inhibiting its ubiquitination by COP1 and MDM2 thereby regulating the p53-dependent DNA repair (PubMed: 19837670). Plays a role in the regulation of the circadian clock and is essential for the generation and maintenance of circadian rhythms under constant light and for normal entrainment of behavior to light-dark (LD) cycles (By similarity). Positively regulates the CLOCK- BMAL1 heterodimer mediated transcriptional activation of its own transcription and the transcription of CRY1 (By similarity). Regulates deacetylation of BMAL1 by regulating SIRT1 expression, resulting in derepressing CRY1-mediated transcription repression (By similarity). With TFCP2L1, promotes establishment and maintenance

of pluripotency in embryonic stem cells (ESCs) and inhibits endoderm differentiation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus [Isoform Long]: Nucleus. Nucleus envelope. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

Note=Associated with microtubules (PubMed:24970816). Localization at the nuclear envelope is TPR- dependent (PubMed:24970816).

Tissue Location

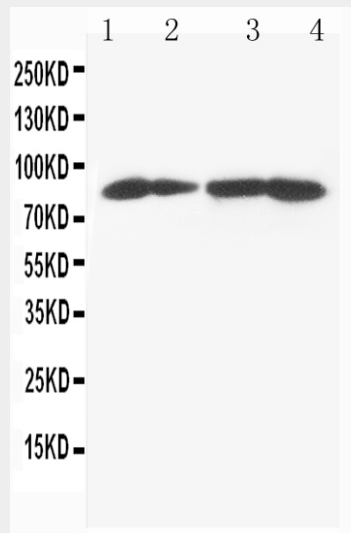
Widely expressed. High expression in brain, liver, kidney, and cardiac muscle, ovaries, adrenal glands and virgin mammary glands. Higher in tumors than in adjacent normal tissue from the same individual. Up-regulated in a wide variety of cancers including breast, liver, ovarian, and colorectal cancer and its expression levels are closely correlated with tumor aggressiveness and metastasis

Anti-MTA1 Antibody - Protocols

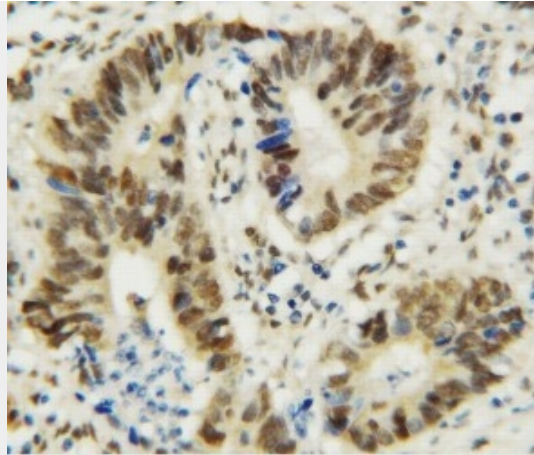
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

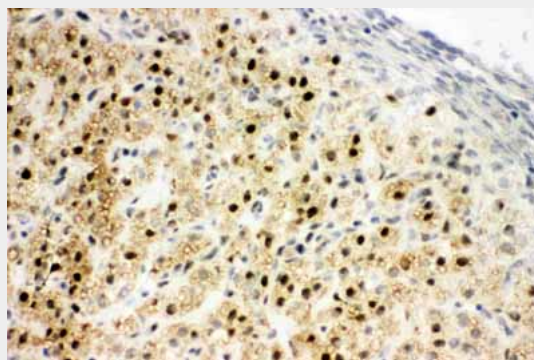
Anti-MTA1 Antibody - Images



Anti-MTA1 antibody, ABO10802, Western blotting Lane 1: MCF-7 Cell Lysate Lane 2: HELA Cell Lysate Lane 3: JURKAT Cell Lysate Lane 4: CEM Cell Lysate



Anti-MTA1 antibody, ABO10802, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Rectal Cancer Tissue



Anti-MTA1 antibody, ABO10802, IHC(F)IHC(F): Rat Ovary Tissue

Anti-MTA1 Antibody - Background

Metastasis-associated protein MTA1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the MTA1 gene. This gene encodes a protein that was identified in a screen for genes expressed in metastatic cells, specifically, mammary adenocarcinoma cell lines. Expression of this gene has been correlated with the metastatic potential of at least two types of carcinomas although it is also expressed in many normal tissues. By fluorescence in situ hybridization, mapped the MTA1 gene to chromosome 14q32.3. MTA1 is a component of the chromatin remodeling complex that influences gene transcription by modulating target gene chromatin. MTA1 is widely upregulated in many carcinomas.