

Anti-LYRIC Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 2E5G3)
Catalog # ABO16601

Specification

Anti-LYRIC Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 2E5G3) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC
Primary Accession	Q86UE4
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Anti-LYRIC Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 2E5G3) . Tested in Flow Cytometry, IHC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Reconstitution

Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/ml.

Anti-LYRIC Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 2E5G3) - Additional Information

Gene ID 92140

Other Names

Protein LYRIC, 3D3/LYRIC, Astrocyte elevated gene-1 protein, AEG-1, Lysine-rich CEACAM1 co-isolated protein, Metadherin, Metastasis adhesion protein, MTDH, AEG1, LYRIC

Calculated MW

85 kDa KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/ml, Human
 Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 2-5 µg/ml, Human
 Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10⁶ cells, Human

Contents

Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl and 0.2 mg Na₂HPO₄.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human LYRIC recombinant protein (Position: D101-Q270). Human LYRIC shares 94% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat LYRIC.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Storage

At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-LYRIC Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 2E5G3) - Protein Information

Name MTDH

Synonyms AEG1, LYRIC

Function

Down-regulates SLC1A2/EAAT2 promoter activity when expressed ectopically. Activates the nuclear factor kappa-B (NF-kappa-B) transcription factor. Promotes anchorage-independent growth of immortalized melanocytes and astrocytes which is a key component in tumor cell expansion. Promotes lung metastasis and also has an effect on bone and brain metastasis, possibly by enhancing the seeding of tumor cells to the target organ endothelium. Induces chemoresistance.

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, tight junction Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region Note=In epithelial cells, recruited to tight junctions (TJ) during the maturation of the TJ complexes. A nucleolar staining may be due to nuclear targeting of an isoform lacking the transmembrane domain (By similarity). TNF-alpha causes translocation from the cytoplasm to the nucleus.

Tissue Location

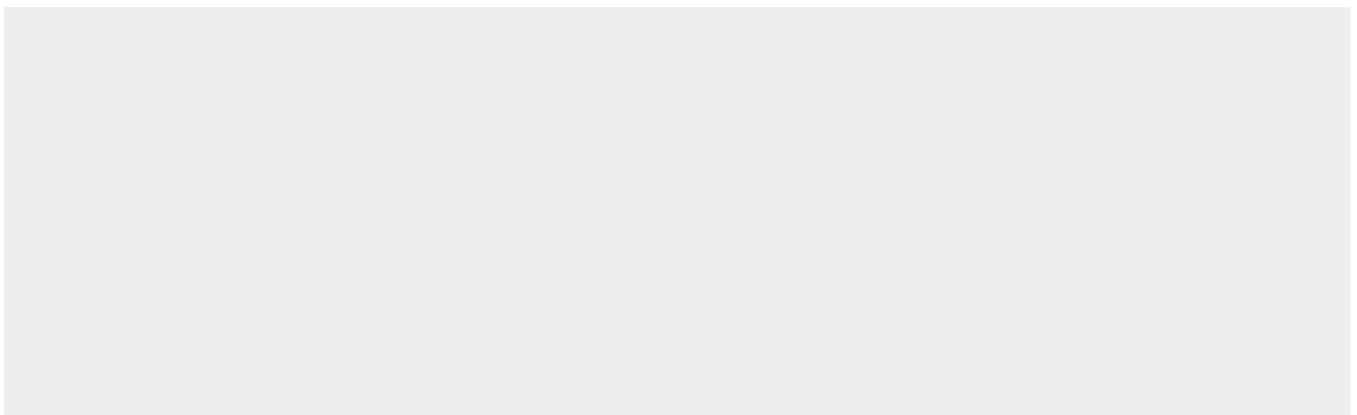
Widely expressed with highest levels in muscle- dominating organs such as skeletal muscle, heart, tongue and small intestine and in endocrine glands such as thyroid and adrenal gland Overexpressed in various cancers including breast, brain, prostate, melanoma and glioblastoma multiforme.

Anti-LYRIC Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 2E5G3) - 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-LYRIC Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 2E5G3) - Images



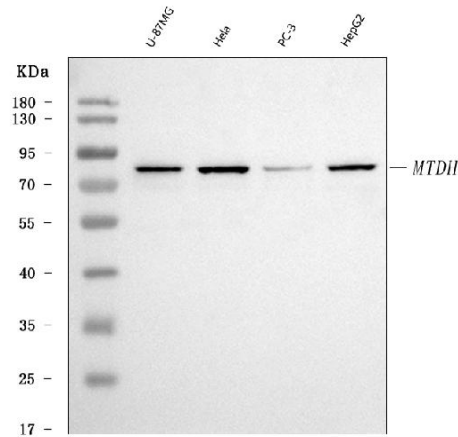


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of LYRIC using anti-LYRIC antibody (M04060-2).

Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human U-87MG whole cell lysates,

Lane 2: human Hela whole cell lysates,

Lane 3: human PC-3 whole cell lysates,

Lane 4: human HepG2 whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-LYRIC antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M04060-2) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for LYRIC at approximately 85 kDa. The expected band size for LYRIC is at 75 kDa.

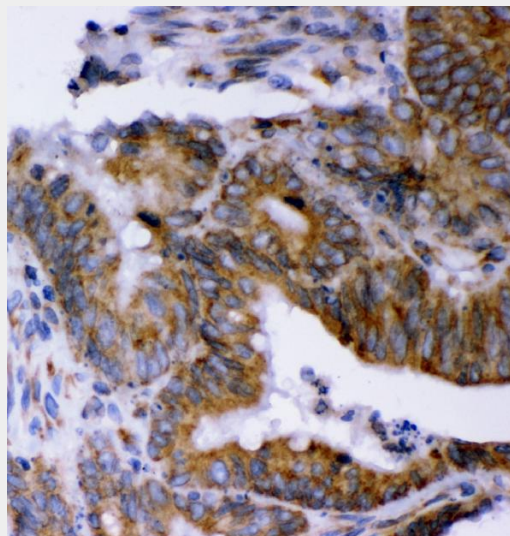


Figure 2. IHC analysis of LYRIC using anti-LYRIC antibody (M04060-2).

LYRIC was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human colorectal adenocarcinoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/ml mouse anti-LYRIC Antibody (M04060-2) overnight at 4°C. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat

Anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using HRP Conjugated Mouse IgG Super Vision Assay Kit (Catalog # SV0001) with DAB as the chromogen.

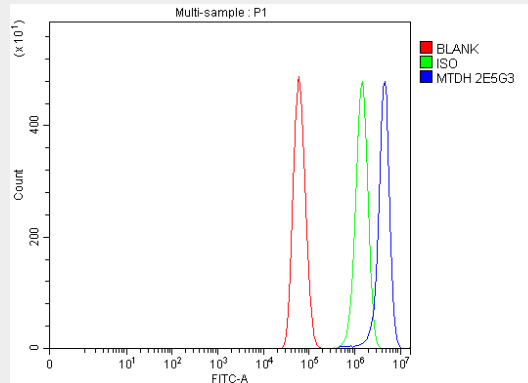


Figure 3. Flow Cytometry analysis of U87 cells using anti-LYRIC antibody (M04060-2). Overlay histogram showing U87 cells stained with M04060-2 (Blue line). The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with mouse anti-LYRIC Antibody (M04060-2, 1 µg/1x10⁶ cells) for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (BA1126, 5-10 µg/1x10⁶ cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was mouse IgG (1 µg/1x10⁶) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.

Anti-LYRIC Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 2E5G3) - Background

MTDH (Metadherin), also known as protein LYRIC or astrocyte elevated gene-1 protein (AEG-1) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the MTDH gene. AEG-1 is involved in HIF-1alpha mediated angiogenesis. AEG-1 also interacts with SND1 and involved in RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) and plays very important role in RISC and miRNA functions. AEG-1 induces an oncogene called Late SV40 factor (LSF/TFCP2) which is involved in thymidylate synthase (TS) induction and DNA biosynthesis synthesis. Late SV40 factor (LSF/TFCP2) enhances angiogenesis by transcriptionally up-regulating matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP9). AEG-1 acts as an oncogene in melanoma, malignant glioma, breast cancer and hepatocellular carcinoma. It is highly expressed in these cancers and helps in progression and development of these cancers. It is induced by c-Myc oncogene and plays very important role in anchorage independent growth of cancer cells.