

KCTD11 Antibody (N-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21901a

Specification

KCTD11 Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O693B1
Other Accession	O8K485
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	25887

KCTD11 Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 147040

Other Names

BTB/POZ domain-containing protein KCTD11, KCTD11, C17orf36, REN

Target/Specificity

This KCTD11 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 21-53 amino acids from human KCTD11.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000-1:2000

IHC-P~~1:25

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

KCTD11 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KCTD11 Antibody (N-Term) - Protein Information

Name KCTD11

Synonyms C17orf36, REN

Function Plays a role as a marker and a regulator of neuronal differentiation; Up-regulated by a variety of neurogenic signals, such as retinoic acid, epidermal growth factor/EGF and NGFB/nerve growth factor. Induces apoptosis, growth arrest and the expression of cyclin- dependent kinase inhibitor CDKN1B. Plays a role as a tumor repressor and inhibits cell growth and tumorigenicity of medulloblastoma (MDB). Acts as a probable substrate-specific adapter for a BCR (BTB-CUL3-RBX1) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex towards HDAC1. Functions as antagonist of the Hedgehog pathway on cell proliferation and differentiation by affecting the nuclear transfer of transcription factor GLI1, thus maintaining cerebellar granule cells in undifferentiated state, this effect probably occurs via HDAC1 down- regulation, keeping GLI1 acetylated and inactive. When knock-down, Hedgehog antagonism is impaired and proliferation of granule cells is sustained. Activates the caspase cascade.

Tissue Location

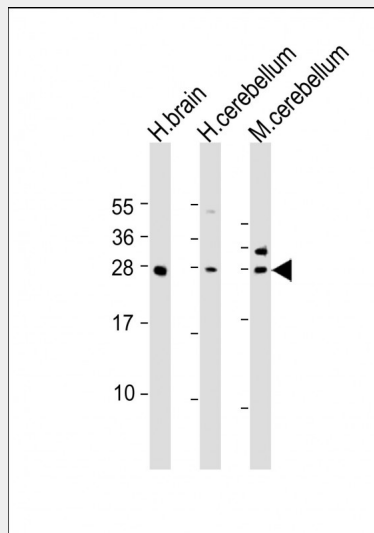
Higher expression in cerebellum than in whole brain and lower expression in medulloblastoma.

KCTD11 Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols

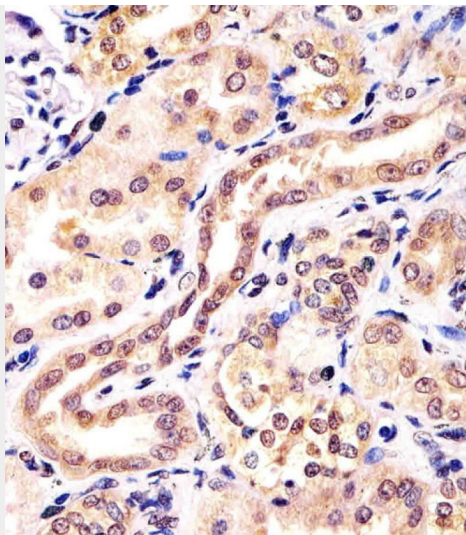
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

KCTD11 Antibody (N-Term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-KCTD11 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:1000-1:2000 dilution Lane 1: human brain lysate Lane 2: human cerebellum lysate Lane 3: mouse cerebellum lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 26 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.



AP21901a staining KCTD11 in human kidney tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

KCTD11 Antibody (N-Term) - Background

Plays a role as a marker and a regulator of neuronal differentiation; Up-regulated by a variety of neurogenic signals, such as retinoic acid, epidermal growth factor/EGF and NGFB/nerve growth factor. Induces apoptosis, growth arrest and the expression of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor CDKN1B. Plays a role as a tumor repressor and inhibits cell growth and tumorigenicity of medulloblastoma (MDB). Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase towards HDAC1, leading to its proteasomal degradation. Functions as antagonist of the Hedgehog pathway on cell proliferation and differentiation by affecting the nuclear transfer of transcription factor GLI1, thus maintaining cerebellar granule cells in undifferentiated state, this effect probably occurs via HDAC1 down-regulation, keeping GLI1 acetylated and inactive. When knock-down, Hedgehog antagonism is impaired and proliferation of granule cells is sustained. Activates the caspase cascade.

KCTD11 Antibody (N-Term) - References

Di Marcotullio L., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101:10833-10838(2004).
Correale S., et al. Biochimie 93:715-724(2011).
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Canettieri G., et al. Nat. Cell Biol. 12:132-142(2010).