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E2F1 Antibody (S337)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7593a

Specification

E2F1 Antibody (S337) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q01094
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**315-344**

E2F1 Antibody (S337) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1869

Other Names
Transcription factor E2F1, E2F-1, PBR3, Retinoblastoma-associated protein 1, RBAP-1, Retinoblastoma-binding protein 3, RBBP-3, pRB-binding protein E2F-1, E2F1, RBBP3

Target/Specificity
This E2F1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 315-344 amino acids from human E2F1.

Dilution
WB~~1:500

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
E2F1 Antibody (S337) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

E2F1 Antibody (S337) - Protein Information

Name E2F1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8964493, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3113}

Function Transcription activator that binds DNA cooperatively with DP proteins through the E2 recognition site, 5'-TTTC[CG]CGC-3' found in the promoter region of a number of genes whose products are involved in cell cycle regulation or in DNA replication (PubMed:10675335,

PubMed:12717439, PubMed:17050006, PubMed:17704056, PubMed:18625225, PubMed:28992046). The DRTF1/E2F complex functions in the control of cell-cycle progression from G1 to S phase (PubMed:10675335, PubMed:12717439, PubMed:17704056). E2F1 binds preferentially RB1 in a cell-cycle dependent manner (PubMed:10675335, PubMed:12717439, PubMed:17704056). It can mediate both cell proliferation and TP53/p53- dependent apoptosis (PubMed:8170954). Blocks adipocyte differentiation by binding to specific promoters repressing CEBPA binding to its target gene promoters (PubMed:20176812). Directly activates transcription of PEG10 (PubMed:17050006, PubMed:18625225, PubMed:28992046). Positively regulates transcription of RRP1B (PubMed:20040599).

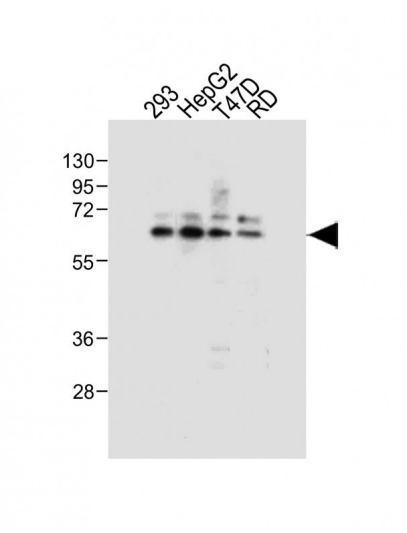
Cellular Location
Nucleus

E2F1 Antibody (S337) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

E2F1 Antibody (S337) - Images



All lanes : Anti-E2F1(S337) Antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane 1: 293 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 3: T47D whole cell lysate Lane 4: RD whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 47 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

E2F1 Antibody (S337) - Background

E2F1 is a member of the E2F family of transcription factors. The E2F family plays a crucial role in the control of cell cycle and action of tumor suppressor proteins and is also a target of the

transforming proteins of small DNA tumor viruses. The E2F proteins contain several evolutionally conserved domains found in most members of the family. These domains include a DNA binding domain, a dimerization domain which determines interaction with the differentiation regulated transcription factor proteins (DP), a transactivation domain enriched in acidic amino acids, and a tumor suppressor protein association domain which is embedded within the transactivation domain. This protein and another two members, E2F2 and E2F3, have an additional cyclin binding domain. This protein binds preferentially to retinoblastoma protein pRB in a cell-cycle dependent manner. It can mediate both cell proliferation and p53-dependent/independent apoptosis.

E2F1 Antibody (S337) - References

O'Donnell, K.A., et al., Nature 435(7043):839-843 (2005).
Wang, C., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 280(13):12339-12343 (2005).
Joshi, B., et al., Oncogene 24(13):2204-2217 (2005).
Saberwal, G., et al., Int. J. Hematol. 80(2):146-154 (2004).
Chaussepied, M., et al., Mol. Cell 16(5):831-837 (2004).