

FAM120A Antibody
Catalog # ASC10961**Specification****FAM120A Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF
Primary Accession	O9NZB2
Other Accession	NP_055427 , 39652628
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	FAM120A antibody can be used for detection of FAM120A by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

FAM120A Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 23196

Target/Specificity

FAM120A; This antibody will not cross-react with FAM120B / PGCC1.

Reconstitution & Storage

FAM120A antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

FAM120A Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FAM120A Antibody - Protein Information

Name FAM120A

Function

Component of the oxidative stress-induced survival signaling. May regulate the activation of SRC family protein kinases (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19015244> target="_blank">19015244). May act as a scaffolding protein enabling SRC family protein kinases to phosphorylate and activate PI3-kinase (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19015244> target="_blank">19015244). Binds IGF2 RNA and promotes the production of IGF2 protein (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19015244> target="_blank">19015244).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Translocates

from the cytosol to plasma membrane after UV irradiation.

Tissue Location

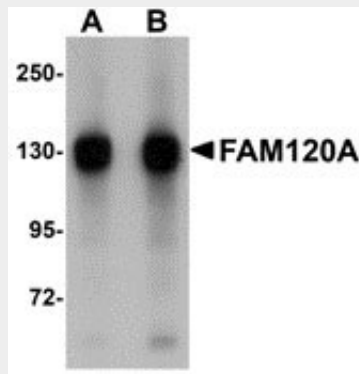
Widely expressed (PubMed:14585507). In gastric mucosa, detected in the bottom region of the foveolar epithelium (at protein level) (PubMed:19015244).

FAM120A Antibody - Protocols

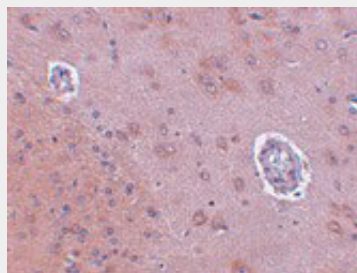
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

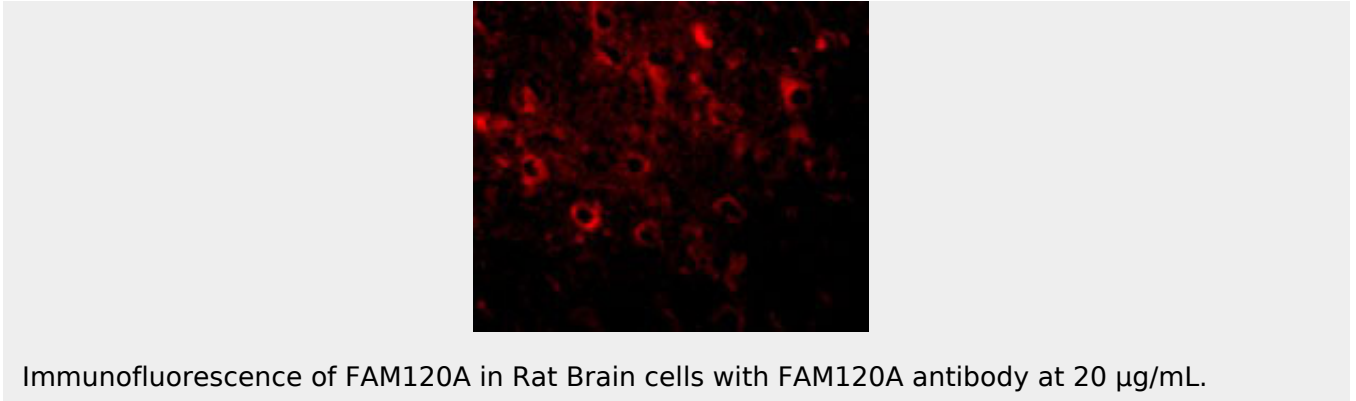
FAM120A Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of FAM120A in SK-N-SH cell lysate with FAM120A antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 μ g/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of FAM120A in rat brain tissue with FAM120A antibody at 2.5 μ g/mL.



FAM120A Antibody - Background

FAM120A Antibody: FAM120A (C9orf10) is a member of the constitutive coactivator of PPAR gamma family and the gene was mapped to chromosome 9q22.31. FAM120A was recently detected within the Pur-alpha-containing mRNA-protein complex in the brain. As a novel RNA-binding protein, FAM120A is a critical component of the oxidative stress-induced survival signaling. It may participate in mRNA transport in the cytoplasm. FAM120A activates src family kinases and acts as a scaffolding protein enabling src family kinases to phosphorylate and activate PI3-kinase. FAM120A protects cells from apoptosis through activation of SRKs in response to oxidative stress. Blocking of the survival signaling mediated by FAM120A, which sensitizes the cancer cells to stress-induced apoptosis, may be a novel therapeutic approach for gastric scirrhus carcinoma cells.

FAM120A Antibody - References

Holden S and Raymond FL. The human gene CXorf17 encodes a member of a novel family of putative transmembrane proteins: cDNA cloning and characterization of CXorf17 and its mouse ortholog orf34. *Gene*2003; 318:149-61.

Kobayashi Y, Suzuki K, Kobayashi H, et al. C9orf10 protein, a novel protein component of Puralpha-containing mRNA-protein particles (Puralpha-mRNPs): characterization of developmental and regional expressions in the mouse brain. *J. Histochem. Cytochem.*2008; 56:723-31.

Tanaka M, Sasaki K, Kamata R, et al. A novel RNA-binding protein, Ossa/C9orf10, regulates activity of Src kinases to protect cells from oxidative stress-induced apoptosis. *Mol. Cell. Biol.*2009; 29:402-13.