# ASXL1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

## PRODUCT OVERVIEW

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| **Product Name** | ASXL1, Polyclonal Antibody |
| **Full Product Name** | ASXL1, ID (ASXL1, KIAA0978, Putative Polycomb group protein ASXL1, Additional sex combs-like protein 1) (MaxLight 490) |
| **Product Gene Name** | anti-ASXL1 antibody |
| **Product Synonym Names** | ASXL1; KIAA0978; Putative Polycomb group protein ASXL1; Additional sex combs-like protein 1 |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Species Reactivity** | Mouse |
| **Form/Format** | Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight490. |
| **Purity/Purification** | Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography. |
| **Preparation and Storage** | Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight490 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap. |
| **Molecular Weight** | 53,374 Da |
| **OMIM** | AJ438952 mRNA |
| **3D Structure** | ModBase 3D Structure for Q8IXJ9 |
| **Immunogen** | ASXL1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 528-556 amino acids from the Central region of human ASXL1. |
| **Conjugate** | MaxLight490 |
| **Note** | Preservative Free |
| **Product Categories/Family for anti-ASXL1 antibody** | Antibodies; Transcription Factors |
| **Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-ASXL1 antibody** | Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS), FLISA, Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blot (WB) |
| **Application Notes for anti-ASXL1 antibody** | FC/FACS: 1:10-50<br>FLISA: 1:1,000<br>IF: 1:10-50<br>IHC: 1:50-100<br>WB: 1:100-500<br>Applications are based on unconjugated antibody. |

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| **Related Product Information for anti-ASXL1 antibody** | This gene is similar to the Drosophila additional sex combs gene, which encodes a chromatin-binding protein required for normal determination of segment identity in the developing embryo. The protein is a member of the Polycomb group of proteins, which are necessary for the maintenance of stable repression of homeotic and other loci. The protein is thought to disrupt chromatin in localized areas, enhancing transcription of certain genes while repressing the transcription of other genes. The protein encoded by this gene functions as a ligand-dependent co-activator for retinoic acid receptor in cooperation with nuclear receptor coactivator 1. Mutations in this gene are associated with myelodysplastic syndromes and chronic myelomonocytic leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. |
| **Product References and Citations for anti-ASXL1 antibody** | Abdel-Wahab, O., et al. Leukemia 24(9):1656-1657(2010). Szpurka, H., et al. Leuk. Res. 34(8):969-973(2010). Sugimoto, Y., et al. Br. J. Haematol. 150(1):83-87(2010). Boultwood, J., et al. Leukemia 24(6):1139-1145(2010). Rocquain, J., et al. BMC Cancer 10, 401 (2010). |
| **Other Notes** | Small volumes of anti-ASXL1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply. |
| **Searchable Terms for ASXL1 purchase** | MBS6275771 is an antibody targeting ASXL1. Also known as ASXL1, ID (ASXL1, KIAA0978, Putative Polycomb group protein ASXL1, Additional sex combs-like protein 1) (MaxLight 490). Reactive in Mouse. Host: Rabbit. |

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for ASXL1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

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| **NCBI GI #** | 257195176 |
| **NCBI GeneID** | 171023 |
| **NCBI Accession #** | NP_056153.2 |
| **UniProt Primary Accession #** | Q8IXJ9 |
| **UniProt Secondary Accession #** | Q5JWS9; Q8IYY7; Q9H466; Q9NQF8; Q9UFJ0; Q9UFP8; Q9Y2I4; B2RP59 |
| **UniProt Related Accession #** | Q8IXJ9 |
| **GenBank Nucleotide #** | NM_015338 |
| **NCBI Official Full Name** | Homo sapiens additional sex combs like transcriptional regulator 1 (ASXL1), transcript variant 1, mRNA |
| **NCBI Official Synonym Full Names** | additional sex combs like transcriptional regulator 1 |
| **NCBI Official Symbol** | ASXL1 |
| **NCBI Official Synonym Symbols** | MDS; BOPS |
| **UniProt Protein Name** | Putative Polycomb group protein ASXL1 |
| **UniProt Synonym Protein Names** | Additional sex combs-like protein 1 |
| **Protein Family** | Putative Polycomb group protein |
| **UniProt Gene Name** | ASXL1 |
| **UniProt Synonym Gene Names** | KIAA0978 |
| **NCBI Protein Information** | putative Polycomb group protein ASXL1; additional sex combs like 1 |

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| **UniProt Comments for ASXL1** | ASXL1: Probable Polycomb group (PcG) protein involved in transcriptional regulation mediated by ligand-bound nuclear hormone receptors, such as retinoic acid receptors (RARs) and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARG). Acts as coactivator of RARA and RXRA through association with NCOA1. Acts as corepressor through recruitment of KDM1A and CBX5 to target genes in a cell-type specific manner; the function seems to involve differential recruitment of methylated histone H3 to respective promoters. Acts as corepressor for PPARG and suppresses its adipocyte differentiation-inducing activity. Non-catalytic component of the PR-DUB complex, a complex that specifically mediates deubiquitination of histone H2A monoubiquitinated at 'Lys-119' (H2AK119ub1). Defects in ASXL1 are the cause of Bohring-Opitz syndrome (BOPS). A syndrome characterized by severe intrauterine growth retardation, poor feeding, profound mental retardation, trigonocephaly, prominent metopic suture, exophthalmos, nevus flammeus of the face, upslanting palpebral fissures, hirsutism, and flexion of the elbows and wrists with deviation of the wrists and metacarpophalangeal joints. Defects in ASXL1 are a cause of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). A heterogeneous group of closely related clonal hematopoietic disorders. All are characterized by a hypercellular or hypocellular bone marrow with impaired morphology and maturation, dysplasia of the myeloid, megakaryocytic and/or erythroid lineages, and peripheral blood cytopenias resulting from ineffective blood cell production. Included diseases are: refractory anemia (RA), refractory anemia with ringed sideroblasts (RARS), refractory anemia with excess blasts (RAEB), refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia and ringed sideroblasts (RCMD-RS); chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML) is a myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative disease. MDS is considered a premalignant condition in a subgroup of patients that often progresses to acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Belongs to the Asx family. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing.<br><br>Protein type: Nuclear receptor co-regulator; Transcription regulation<br><br>Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 20q11.21<br><br>Cellular Component: nucleoplasm<br><br>Molecular Function: DNA binding; metal ion binding; peroxisome proliferator activated receptor binding; protein binding; retinoic acid receptor binding; transcription coactivator activity<br><br>Biological Process: bone marrow development; cell morphogenesis; heart morphogenesis; hemopoiesis; homeostasis of number of cells; negative regulation of fat cell differentiation; positive regulation of retinoic acid receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; protein deubiquitination; response to retinoic acid; thymus development; transcription, DNA-dependent<br><br>Disease: Bohring-opitz Syndrome; Myelodysplastic Syndrome |
| **Research Articles on ASXL1** | **1.** The current study confirms the independent prognostic value of nonsense/frameshift ASXL1 mutations in chronic myelomonocytic leukemia and signifies its added value to the Mayo prognostic model. |
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