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ID1 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA253477A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P41134
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Id1
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB, IF; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000, IF:1:20-1:200
Relevance	 Transcriptional regulator (lacking a basic DNA binding domain) which negatively regulates the basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) transcription factors by forming heterodimers and inhibiting their DNA binding and transcriptional activity. Implicated in regulating a variety of cellular processes, including cellular growth, senescence, differentiation, apoptosis, angiogenesis, and neoplastic transformation. Inhibits skeletal muscle and cardiac myocyte differentiation. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing the transcriptional activator activity of the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer (By similarity).
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling; Cancer; Signal transduction
Gene Names	ID1
Accession NO.	2C7
Imaga	

Image



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Immunofluorescence staining of Hela Cells with CSB-RA253477A0HU at 1:50, counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde, permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100, and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4°C. Nuclear DNA was labeled in blue with DAPI. The secondary antibody was FITC-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L).

Description

ID1 plays an important role in advancing the cell cycle, promoting cell proliferation, and inhibiting cell differentiation. It is involved in the endothelialmesenchymal transition of vascular endothelial cells, angiogenesis, reendothelialization after injury, and the formation and rupture of atherosclerotic plaques. Among the ID family proteins, ID1 is mostly linked to tumorigenesis, cellular senescence as well as cell proliferation and survival. It is overexpressed in numerous types of cancers and promotes tumor angiogenesis and metastasis to these tumors through different pathways, including EGFR signaling, BMP signaling, and PI3K/Akt signaling.

The production of this recombinant ID1 antibody started with identifying and cloning the genes for antibody expression. After the ID1 antibody was cloned into an expression plasmid, the plasmid could be introduced into the mammalian cell to produce the target recombinant antibody. This recombinant ID1 antibody has been validated in ELISA, WB, IF.