abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-HMGB1 antibody ab18256

KO 評価済

92 Abreviews 496 References 画像数 6

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-HMGB1 antibody
製品の詳細	Rabbit polyclonal to HMGB1
由来種	Rabbit
アプリケーション	**適用あり:** ICC/IF, WB
種交差性	**交差種:** Mouse, Rat, Human **交差が予測される動物種:** Rabbit, Cow
免疫原	Synthetic peptide within Human HMGB1 aa 150 to the C-terminus (internal sequence) conjugated to keyhole limpet haemocyanin. The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: **P09429** (Peptide available as **ab18650**)
ポジティブ・コントロール	WB: HAP1 whole cell lysate, NIH/3T3, MEF1, PC-12, HeLa, Jurkat, A431, HEK-293 cells. ICC: HeLa cells.
特記事項	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS Batches of this product that have a concentration < 1mg/ml may have BSA added as a stabilising

agent. If you would like information about the formulation of a specific lot, please contact our scientific support team who will be happy to help.

精製度	Immunogen affinity purified
ポリ/モノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise保証は、次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab18256の使用に適用されます

アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
ICC/IF	★★★★★ (12)	Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml.
WB	★★★★★ (36)	Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 29 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 25 kDa).

ターゲット情報

機能

Multifunctional redox sensitive protein with various roles in different cellular compartments. In the nucleus is one of the major chromatin-associated non-histone proteins and acts as a DNA chaperone involved in replication, transcription, chromatin remodeling, V(D)J recombination, DNA repair and genome stability. Proposed to be an universal biosensor for nucleic acids. Promotes host inflammatory response to sterile and infectious signals and is involved in the coordination and integration of innate and adaptive immune responses. In the cytoplasm functions as sensor and/or chaperone for immunogenic nucleic acids implicating the activation of TLR9-mediated immune responses, and mediates autophagy. Acts as danger associated molecular pattern (DAMP) molecule that amplifies immune responses during tissue injury. Released to the extracellular environment can bind DNA, nucleosomes, IL-1 beta, CXCL12, AGER isoform 2/sRAGE, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and lipoteichoic acid (LTA), and activates cells through engagement of multiple surface receptors. In the extracellular compartment fully reduced HMGB1 (released by necrosis) acts as a chemokine, disulfide HMGB1 (actively secreted) as a cytokine, and sulfonyl HMGB1 (released from apoptotic cells) promotes immunological tolerance (PubMed:23519706, PubMed:23446148, PubMed:23994764, PubMed:25048472). Has proangiogdenic activity (By similarity). May be involved in platelet activation (By similarity). Binds to phosphatidylserine and phosphatidylethanolamide (By similarity). Bound to RAGE mediates signaling for neuronal outgrowth (By similarity). May play a role in accumulation of expanded polyglutamine (polyQ) proteins such as huntingtin (HTT) or TBP (PubMed:23303669, PubMed:25549101).
Nuclear functions are attributed to fully reduced HGMB1. Associates with chromatin and binds DNA with a preference to non-canonical DNA structures such as single-stranded DNA, DNA-containing cruciforms or bent structures, supercoiled DNA and ZDNA. Can bent DNA and enhance DNA flexibility by looping thus providing a mechanism to promote activities on various gene promoters by enhancing transcription factor binding and/or bringing distant regulatory sequences into close proximity (PubMed:20123072). May have an enhancing role in nucleotide excision repair (NER) (By similarity). However, effects in NER using in vitro systems have been reported conflictingly (PubMed:19446504, PubMed:19360789). May be involved in mismatch

repair (MMR) and base excision repair (BER) pathways (PubMed:15014079, PubMed:16143102, PubMed:17803946). May be involved in double strand break repair such as non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) (By similarity). Involved in V(D)J recombination by acting as a cofactor of the RAG complex: acts by stimulating cleavage and RAG protein binding at the 23 bp spacer of conserved recombination signal sequences (RSS) (By similarity). In vitro can displace histone H1 from highly bent DNA (By similarity). Can restructure the canonical nucleosome leading to relaxation of structural constraints for transcription factor-binding (By similarity). Enhances binding of sterol regulatory element-binding proteins (SREBPs) such as SREBF1 to their cognate DNA sequences and increases their transcriptional activities (By similarity). Facilitates binding of TP53 to DNA (PubMed:23063560). Proposed to be involved in mitochondrial quality control and autophagy in a transcription-dependent fashion implicating HSPB1; however, this function has been questioned (By similarity). Can modulate the activity of the telomerase complex and may be involved in telomere maintenance.
In the cytoplasm proposed to dissociate the BECN1:BCL2 complex via competitive interaction with BECN1 leading to autophagy activation (PubMed:20819940). Involved in oxidative stress-mediated autophagy (PubMed:21395369). Can protect BECN1 and ATG5 from calpain-mediated cleavage and thus proposed to control their proautophagic and proapoptotic functions and to regulate the extent and severity of inflammation-associated cellular injury (By similarity). In myeloid cells has a protective role against endotoxemia and bacterial infection by promoting autophagy (By similarity). Involved in endosomal translocation and activation of TLR9 in response to CpG-DNA in macrophages.
In the extracellular compartment (following either active secretion or passive release) involved in regulation of the inflammatory response. Fully reduced HGMB1 (which subsequently gets oxidized after release) in association with CXCL12 mediates the recruitment of inflammatory cells during the initial phase of tissue injury; the CXCL12:HMGB1 complex triggers CXCR4 homodimerization (PubMed:22370717). Induces the migration of monocyte-derived immature dendritic cells and seems to regulate adhesive and migratory functions of neutrophils implicating AGER/RAGE and ITGAM (By similarity). Can bind to various types of DNA and RNA including microbial unmethylated CpG-DNA to enhance the innate immune response to nucleic acids. Proposed to act in promiscuous DNA/RNA sensing which cooperates with subsequent discriminative sensing by specific pattern recognition receptors (By similarity). Promotes extracellular DNA-induced AIM2 inflammasome activation implicating AGER/RAGE (PubMed:24971542). Disulfide HMGB1 binds to transmembrane receptors, such as AGER/RAGE, TLR2, TLR4 and probably TREM1, thus activating their signal transduction pathways. Mediates the release of cytokines/chemokines such as TNF, IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, CCL2, CCL3, CCL4 and CXCL10 (PubMed:12765338, PubMed:18354232, PubMed:19264983, PubMed:20547845, PubMed:24474694). Promotes secretion of interferon-gamma by macrophage-stimulated natural killer (NK) cells in concert with other cytokines like IL-2 or IL-12 (PubMed:15607795). TLR4 is proposed to be the primary receptor promoting macrophage activation and signaling through TLR4 seems to implicate LY96/MD-2 (PubMed:20547845). In bacterial LPS- or LTA-mediated inflammatory responses binds to the endotoxins and transfers them to CD14 for signaling to the respective TLR4:LY96 and TLR2 complexes (PubMed:18354232, PubMed:21660935, PubMed:25660311). Contributes to tumor proliferation by association with ACER/RAGE (By similarity). Can bind to IL1-beta and signals through the IL1R1:IL1RAP receptor complex (PubMed:18250463). Binding to class A CpG activates cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells implicating TLR9, MYD88 and AGER/RAGE and can activate autoreactive B cells. Via HMGB1-containing chromatin immune complexes may also promote B cell responses to endogenous TLR9 ligands through a B-cell receptor (BCR)-dependent and ACER/RAGE-independent mechanism (By similarity). Inhibits phagocytosis of apoptotic cells by macrophages; the function is dependent on poly-ADP-ribosylation and involves binding to phosphatidylserine on the cell surface of apoptotic cells (By similarity). In adaptive immunity may be involved in enhancing immunity through activation of effector T cells and suppression of regulatory T (TReg) cells (PubMed:15944249,

PubMed:22473704). In contrast, without implicating effector or regulatory T-cells, required for tumor infiltration and activation of T-cells expressing the lymphotoxin LTA:LTB heterotrimer thus promoting tumor malignant progression (By similarity). Also reported to limit proliferation of T-cells (By similarity). Released HMGB1:nucleosome complexes formed during apoptosis can signal through TLR2 to induce cytokine production (PubMed:19064698). Involved in induction of immunological tolerance by apoptotic cells; its pro-inflammatory activities when released by apoptotic cells are neutralized by reactive oxygen species (ROS)-dependent oxidation specifically on Cys-106 (PubMed:18631454). During macrophage activation by activated lymphocyte-derived self apoptotic DNA (ALD-DNA) promotes recruitment of ALD-DNA to endosomes.

組織特異性

Ubiquituous. Expressed in platelets (PubMed:11154118).

配列類似性

Belongs to the HMGB family.
Contains 2 HMG box DNA-binding domains.

ドメイン

HMG box 2 mediates proinflammatory cytokine-stimulating activity and binding to TLR4 (PubMed:12765338, PubMed:20547845). However, not involved in mediating immunogenic activity in the context of apoptosis-induced immune tolerance (PubMed:24474694).
The acidic C-terminal domain forms a flexible structure which can reversibly interact intramolecularily with the HMG boxes and modulate binding to DNA and other proteins (PubMed:23063560).

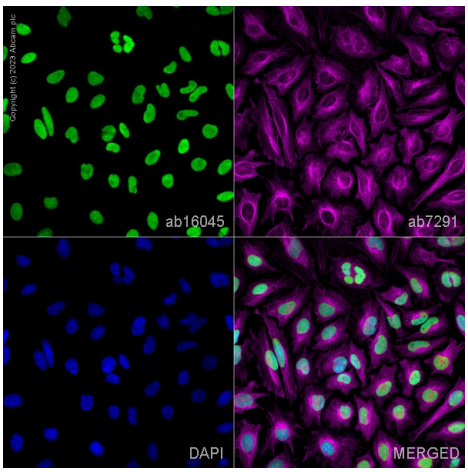
翻訳後修飾

Phosphorylated at serine residues. Phosphorylation in both NLS regions is required for cytoplasmic translocation followed by secretion (PubMed:17114460).
Acetylated on multiple sites upon stimulation with LPS (PubMed:22801494). Acetylation on lysine residues in the nuclear localization signals (NLS 1 and NLS 2) leads to cytoplasmic localization and subsequent secretion (By similarity). Acetylation on Lys-3 results in preferential binding to DNA ends and impairs DNA bending activity.
Reduction/oxidation of cysteine residues Cys-23, Cys-45 and Cys-106 and a possible intramolecular disulfide bond involving Cys-23 and Cys-45 give rise to different redox forms with specific functional activities in various cellular compartments: 1- fully reduced HMGB1 (HMGB1C23hC45hC106h), 2- disulfide HMGB1 (HMGB1C23-C45C106h) and 3- sulfonyl HMGB1 (HMGB1C23soC45soC106so).
Poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP1 when secreted following stimulation with LPS.
In vitro cleavage by CASP1 is liberating a HMG box 1-containing peptide which may mediate immunogenic activity; the peptide antagonizes apoptosis-induced immune tolerance (PubMed:24474694). Can be proteolytically cleaved by a thrombin:thrombomodulin complex; reduces binding to heparin and proinflammatory activities.

細胞内局在

Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm. Secreted. Cell membrane. Endosome. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment. In basal state predominantly nuclear. Shuttles between the cytoplasm and the nucleus (PubMed:12231511, PubMed:17114460). Translocates from the nucleus to the cytoplasm upon autophagy stimulation (PubMed:20819940). Release from macrophages in the extracellular milieu requires the activation of NLRC4 or NLRP3 inflammasomes (By similarity). Passively released to the extracellular milieu from necrotic cells by diffusion, involving the fully reduced HGMB1 which subsequently gets oxidized (PubMed:19811284). Also released from apoptic cells (PubMed:16855214, PubMed:18631454). Active secretion from a variety of immune and non-immune cells such as macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, dendritic cells and natural killer cells in response to various stimuli such as LPS and cytokines involves a nonconventional secretory process via secretory lysosomes (PubMed:12231511, PubMed:14532127, PubMed:15944249). Secreted by plasma cells in response to LPS (By similarity). Found on the surface of activated platelets (PubMed:11154118).

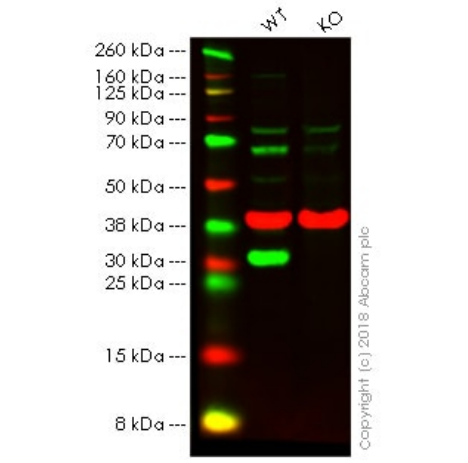
画像



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256)

ab18256 staining HMGB1 in HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4°C with ab18256 at 1µg/ml and **ab7291**, Mouse monoclonal [DM1A] to alpha Tubulin - Loading Control. Cells were then incubated with **ab150081**, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Rabbit IgG - H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488), pre-adsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (shown in green) and **ab150120**, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Mouse IgG - H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594), pre-adsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.



Western blot - Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256)

All lanes : Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256) at 1 µg/ml

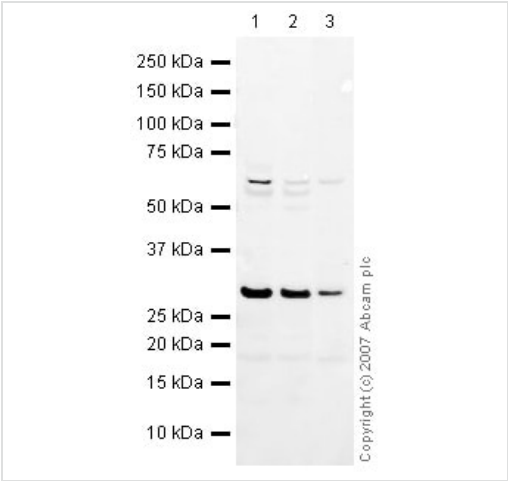
Lane 1 : Wild-type HAP1 whole cell lysate
Lane 2 : HMGB1 knockout HAP1 whole cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 25 kDa

Lanes 1 - 4: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab18256 observed at 29 kDa. Red - loading control, **ab9484**, observed at 37 kDa.

ab18256 was shown to recognize HMGB1 in wild-type HAP1 cells as signal was lost at the expected MW in HMGB1 knockout cells. Additional cross-reactive bands were observed in the wild-type and knockout cells. Wild-type and HMGB1 knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. Ab18256 and **ab9484** (Mouse anti-GAPDH loading control) were incubated overnight at 4°C at 1 µg/ml and 1/20000 dilution respectively. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preabsorbed **ab216773** and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preabsorbed **ab216776** secondary antibodies at 1/20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.



Western blot - Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256)

All lanes : Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256) at 1 µg/ml

Lane 1 : NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate (**ab7179**)
Lane 2 : MEF1 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line) Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 3 : PC-12 (Rat adrenal pheochromocytoma cell line) Whole Cell Lysate

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

Secondary
Lanes 1 & 3 : IRDye 680 Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1/10000 dilution
Lane 2 : IRDye 680 Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1/10000 dilution

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 25 kDa
Observed band size: 29 kDa
Additional bands at: 59 kDa. We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.

Western blot - Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256)

All lanes : Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256) at 1 µg/ml

Lane 1 : HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate
Lane 2 : Jurkat whole cell lysate (**ab7899**)
Lane 3 : A-431 whole cell lysate (**ab7909**)
Lane 4 : HEK-293 whole cell lysate (**ab7902**)

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

Secondary
All lanes : IRDye 680 Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1/10000 dilution

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 25 kDa
Observed band size: 29 kDa

Western blot - Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256)

Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256) at 1 µg/ml + Recombinant Human HMGB1 protein (**ab56525**) at 0.01 µg

Secondary

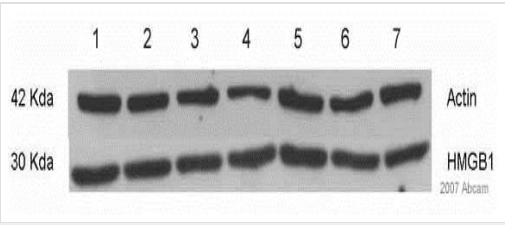
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) preadsorbed (**ab97080**) at 1/5000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 25 kDa

Exposure time: 2 minutes



Western blot - Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256)

This image is courtesy of an Abreview submitted by Dr Francesca Cerbai

All lanes : Anti-HMGB1 antibody (ab18256) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1 : Rat brain whole tissue lysate - infused with asf for 1 week
Lane 2 : Rat brain whole tissue lysate - infused with LPS for 1 week
Lane 3 : Rat brain whole tissue lysate - infused with acsf for 8 weeks
Lane 4 : Rat brain whole tissue lysate - infused with LPS for 8 weeks
Lane 5 : Rat brain whole tissue lysate - infused with LPS for 4 weeks
Lane 6 : Rat brain whole tissue lysate -infused with LPS for 4 weeks, after 2 weeks of LPS infusion were treated with neramexane for the next 2 weeks
Lane 7 : Rat brain whole tissue lysate - infused with LPS for 4 weeks, after 2 weeks of LPS infusion were treated with memantine for the next 2 weeks.

Lysates/proteins at 40 µg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes : Biotinylated Goat anti-rabbit IgG

Developed using the ECL technique.

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 25 kDa

Exposure time: 30 seconds

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit **https://www.abcam.co.jp/abpromise** or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors