

## ALKBH8 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-52350

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

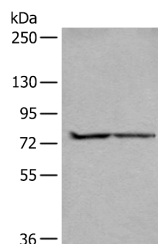
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Full length fusion protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

### Applications Recommended Dilution

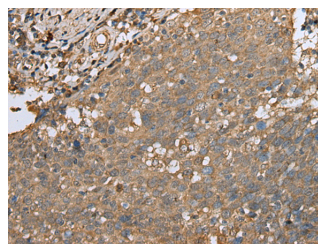
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:25-1:100

### Data

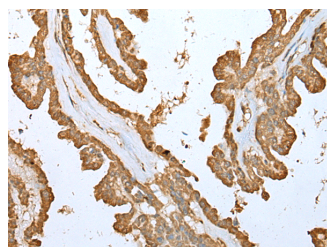


Western blot analysis of A549 and Jurkat cell lysates using ALKBH8 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300

**Observed Mw:Refer to figures**  
**Calculated Mw:75 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using ALKBH8 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using ALKBH8 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25(×200)

### Preparation & Storage

#### For Research Use Only

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

ALKBH8 (alkylated DNA repair protein AlkB homolog 8) is a 664 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene located on chromosome 11. ALKBH8 contains one RRM (RNA recognition motif) domain and belongs to the AlkB family of proteins. ALKBH8 is one of many homologs of the Escherichia coli protein AlkB. AlkB functions to protect DNA and RNA against damage from environmental methylating compounds by directly reversing 1-methyladenine (1-meA) and 3-methylcytosine (3-meC) cytotoxic alkylation lesions in DNA and RNA. The enzyme acts by oxidative demethylation, utilizing ferrous iron and alpha-ketoglutarate as cofactors, 2-oxoglutarate as a co-substrate and molecular oxygen as the oxidizing agent. Three isoforms exist for ALKBH8 due alternative splicing of the gene.

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