

RBP-J κ (E-7): sc-271128

BACKGROUND

Recombination signal binding protein J κ (RBP-J κ), also designated KBF2 or CBF1, is the mammalian homolog of the *Drosophila* suppressor of hairless [Su(H)], a protein involved in the development of the peripheral nervous system. RBP-J κ is ubiquitously expressed in mammalian tissues and is involved in the regulation of gene expression. RBP-J κ has been shown to directly interact with the intercellular domain of the cell surface receptor Notch 1. Proteolytically cleaved Notch 1 translocates to the nucleus, where it binds DNA-bound RBP-J κ and activates transcription of target genes. These genes include NF κ B p52 and the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) protein EBNA-2, both of which contain RBP-J κ -binding sequences within their promoter regions.

REFERENCES

1. Amakawa, R., et al. 1993. Human J κ recombination signal binding protein gene (IGKJRB): comparison with its mouse homologue. *Genomics* 17: 306-315.
2. Waltzer, L., et al. 1994. The human J κ recombination signal sequence binding protein (RBP-J κ) targets the Epstein-Barr virus EBNA2 protein to its DNA responsive elements. *EMBO J.* 13: 5633-5638.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RBPJ (human) mapping to 4p15.2; Rbpj (mouse) mapping to 5 C1.

SOURCE

RBP-J κ (E-7) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 249-278 within an internal region of RBP-J κ of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG $_1$ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

RBP-J κ (E-7) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-271128 AC), 500 μ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-271128 HRP), 200 μ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-271128 PE), fluorescein (sc-271128 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-271128 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-271128 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-271128 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-271128 AF647), 200 μ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-271128 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-271128 AF790), 200 μ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-271128 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

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STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

RBP-J κ (E-7) is recommended for detection of RBP-J κ of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

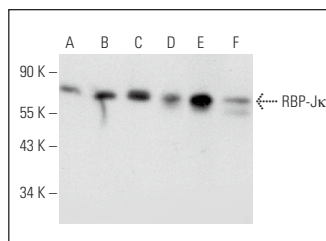
RBP-J κ (E-7) is also recommended for detection of RBP-J κ in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine, porcine and avian.

Suitable for use as control antibody for RBP-J κ siRNA (h): sc-38214, RBP-J κ siRNA (m): sc-38215, RBP-J κ siRNA (r): sc-270318, RBP-J κ shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-38214-SH, RBP-J κ shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-38215-SH, RBP-J κ shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270318-SH, RBP-J κ shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38214-V, RBP-J κ shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38215-V and RBP-J κ shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270318-V.

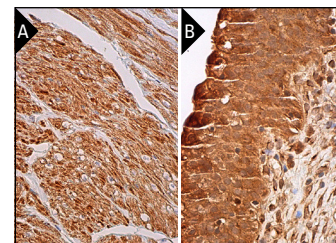
Molecular Weight of RBP-J κ : 56 kDa.

Positive Controls: Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204, C6 whole cell lysate: sc-364373 or KNRK whole cell lysate: sc-2214.

DATA



RBP-J κ (E-7): sc-271128. Western blot analysis of RBP-J κ expression in Raji (A), Jurkat (B), NIH/3T3 (C), LADMAC (D), KNRK (E) and C6 (F) whole cell lysates.



RBP-J κ (E-7): sc-271128. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human smooth muscle tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of smooth muscle cells (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human urinary bladder tissue showing cytoplasmic and nuclear staining of urothelial cells (B).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Shimizu, T., et al. 2011. Notch signaling pathway enhances bone morphogenetic protein 2 (BMP2) responsiveness of Msx2 gene to induce osteogenic differentiation and mineralization of vascular smooth muscle cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 286: 19138-19148.
2. Prabhu, S., et al. 2023. Knockdown of sirtuin6 positively regulates acetylation of DNMT1 to inhibit the NOTCH signaling pathway in non-small cell lung cancer cell lines. *Cell. Signal.* 105: 110629.
3. Sergio, I., et al. 2024. Correction: Notch3-regulated microRNAs impair CXCR4-dependent maturation of thymocytes allowing maintenance and progression of T-ALL. *Oncogene* 43: 2611.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.