cubilin (A-4): sc-518089



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Cubilin is an endocytic receptor that lacks a classical transmembrane region. It is a multidomain receptor that contains an amino terminal 110 residue segment followed by 8 epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like repeats and a contiguous stretch of 27 CUB domains. The gene encoding human cubulin maps to chromosome 10 and it is predominantly expressed in intestine, kidney and yolk sac. It also is expressed in intestinal membranes. Cubilin colocalizes with and binds to megalin, a member of the LDL receptor family that is required for the internalization of cubulin-bound ligands, such as vitamin B12, apolipoprotein A1 and albumin. Megalin specifically binds to cubilin in the amino terminal region that contains the EGF-like repeats and CUB domains 1 and 2. Mutations in the cubulin gene are thought to cause megaloblastic anemia 1 (MGA1), an autosomal recessive disorder also known as Imerslund-Grasbeck's disease, which causes intestinal malabsorption of vitamin B12.

REFERENCES

- Kozyraki, R., et al. 1998. The human intrinsic factor-vitamin B12 receptor, cubilin: molecular characterization and chromosomal mapping of the gene to 10p within the autosomal recessive megaloblastic anemia (MGA1) region. Blood 91: 3593-3600.
- Aminoff, M., et al. 1999. Mutations in CUBN, encoding the intrinsic factorvitamin B12 receptor, cubilin, cause hereditary megaloblastic anaemia 1. Nat. Genet. 21:309-313.
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- Yammani, R.R., et al. 2001. Cubulin and megalin expression and their interaction in the rat intestine: effect of thyroidectomy. Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab. 281: E900-E907.
- Kozyraki, R. 2001. Cubulin, a multifunctional epithelial receptor: an overview. J. Mol. Med. 79: 161-167.
- Nykjaer, A., et al. 2001. Cubilin dysfunction causes abnormal metabolism of the steroid hormone 25(OH) vitamin D₃. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 98: 13895-13900.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CUBN (human) mapping to 10p13.

SOURCE

cubilin (A-4) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 51-73 near the N-terminus of cubilin of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg IgM kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

cubilin (A-4) is recommended for detection of cubilin of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000)

Suitable for use as control antibody for cubilin siRNA (h): sc-40099, cubilin shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40099-SH and cubilin shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40099-V.

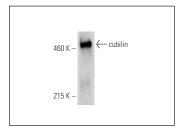
Molecular Weight of cubilin: 460 kDa.

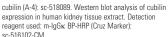
Positive Controls: human kidney extract: sc-363764.

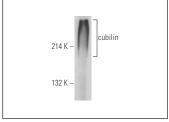
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein L-Agarose: sc-2336 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA







cubilin (A-4): sc-518089. Western blot analysis of cubilin expression in mouse kidney tissue extract. Detection reagent used: m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Kapetanaki, S., et al. 2022. TMAO suppresses megalin expression and albumin uptake in human proximal tubular cells via PI3K and ERK signaling. Int. J. Mol. Sci. 23: 8856.

STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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