abcam

ab188315

Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)]

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR14456(2)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.552 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

WB

Tested

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

Species	Human

Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/110
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Expected

Species	Rat, Mouse
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information 26S proteasome non-ATPase regulatory subunit 10

Function	Acts as a chaperone during the assembly of the 26S proteasome, specifically of the PA700/19S regulatory complex (RC). In the initial step of the base subcomplex assembly is part of an intermediate PSMD10:PSMC4:PSMC5:PAAF1 module which probably assembles with a PSMD5:PSMC2:PSMC1:PSMD2 module. Independently of the proteasome, regulates EGF-induced AKT activation through inhibition of the RHOA/ROCK/PTEN pathway, leading to prolonged AKT activation. Plays an important role in RAS-induced tumorigenesis. Acts as an proto-oncoprotein by being involved in negative regulation of tumor suppressors RB1 and p53/TP53. Overexpression is leading to phosphorylation of RB1 and proteasomal degradation of RB1. Regulates CDK4-mediated phosphorylation of RB1 by competing with CDKN2A for binding with CDK4. Facilitates binding of MDM2 to p53/TP53 and the mono- and polyubiquitination of p53/TP53 by MDM2 suggesting a function in targeting the TP53:MDM2 complex to the 26S proteasome. Involved in p53-independent apoptosis. Involved in regulation of NF-kappa-B by retaining it in the cytoplasm. Binds to the NF-kappa-B component RELA and accelerates its XPO1/CRM1-mediated nuclear export.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Gankyrin or PSMD10 is an oncogene with a molecular mass of around 25 kDa. It is a small heat-stable protein predominantly expressed in the cytoplasm of various tissues. The protein contains multiple ankyrin repeats that facilitate protein-protein interactions. It is overexpressed in many types of cancer tissues including liver breast and lung cancer. Gankyrin interacts with various cell cycle regulators and serves as an adaptor molecule enhancing its significance in cellular processes.
Biological function summary	Gankyrin enhances the degradation of the retinoblastoma protein (pRb) as part of the 26S proteasome complex. This function disrupts normal cell cycle control promoting cell proliferation. Gankyrin binds directly to the cyclin-dependent kinase 4 (CDK4) and MDM2 which regulate pRb and p53 tumor suppressor pathways.

	Overexpression of Gankyrin contributes to cellular transformation and oncogenesis by regulating cell cycle progression and apoptosis.
Pathways	Gankyrin participates actively in p53 and ubiquitin-proteasome pathways. The protein facilitates ubiquitination and degradation of key regulators including p53 and pRb altering the stability of these proteins. Gankyrin interacts with proteins like MDM2 and HDAC1 influencing their roles in tumor development through these pathways. Its presence in these pathways contributes to unchecked cell growth by evading normal tumor suppressor mechanisms.
Associated diseases and disorders	Gankyrin has strong associations with cancer particularly in hepatocellular carcinoma and colorectal cancer. In these cancers it influences tumor progression and metastasis by altering the functions of proteins within the p53 pathway such as MDM2 and pRb. In hepatocellular carcinoma increased Gankyrin activity correlates with poor prognosis and aggressive tumor behavior while in colorectal cancer its interaction with these proteins may contribute to chemotherapy resistance.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

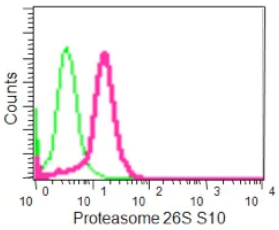
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

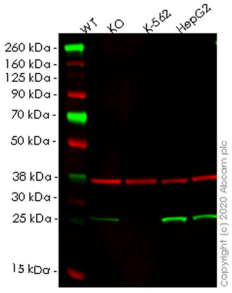
5 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)] (ab188315)

Gankyrin Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Gankyrin antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells fixed in 2% paraformaldehyde labeling Gankyrin with ab188315 at 1/110 dilution and Goat anti-rabbit IgG (FITC) at 1/150 dilution. Rabbit monoclonal IgG was used as an isotype control.



Western blot - Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)] (ab188315)

Gankyrin Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Gankyrin antibody

Lanes 1-4: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab188315 observed at 24 kDa. Red - loading control ab8245 observed at 36 kDa.
ab188315 Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)] was shown to specifically react with Gankyrin in wild-type HeLa cells. Loss of signal was observed when knockout cell line ab265680 (knockout cell lysate ab258146) was used. Wild-type and Gankyrin knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. ab188315 and Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading Control (ab8245) were incubated overnight at 4°C at 1 in 1000 dilution and 1 in 20000 dilution respectively. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed (ab216776) secondary antibodies at 1 in 20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)] (ab188315) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
PSMD10 knockout HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Human PSMD10 (Gankyrin) knockout HeLa cell line (ab265680)

Lane 3:
K562 (Human chronic myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cell line) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

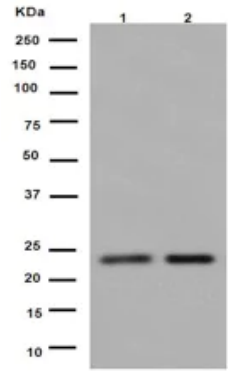
Lane 4:
HepG2 (Human liver hepatocellular carcinoma cell line) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (ab216773) at 1/10000 dilution

Predicted band size: 24 kDa

Observed band size: 24 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)] (ab188315)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)] (ab188315) at 1/1000 dilution

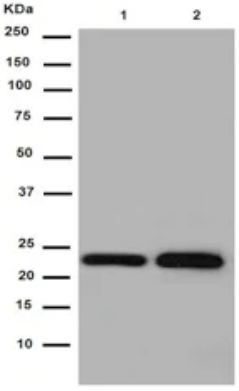
Lane 1:
C6 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Raw 264.7 cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 24 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)] (ab188315)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)] (ab188315) at 1/1000 dilution

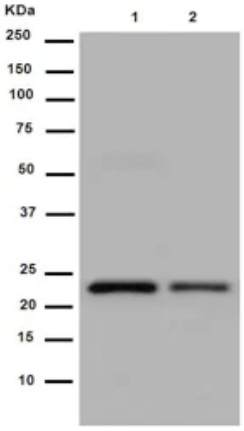
Lane 1:
HepG2 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
293 cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 24 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)] (ab188315)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Gankyrin antibody [EPR14456(2)] (ab188315) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
K562 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Hela cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 24 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.