富含丝氨酸 RNA 结合蛋白 RNPS1 抗体

产品货号： mlR21037

英文名称： RNPS1

中文名称： 富含丝氨酸 RNA 结合蛋白 RNPS1 抗体

别　　名： E5.1; MGC117332; RNA binding protein S1 serine rich domain; RNA binding protein with serine rich domain 1; RNA-binding protein with serine-rich domain 1; RNPS 1; rnps1; RNPS1_HUMAN; SR protein; SR related protein LDC2; SR-related protein LDC2.

研究领域： 细胞生物　转录调节因子　结合蛋白　表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 34kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RNPS1:161-260/304

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： This gene encodes a protein that is part of a post-splicing multiprotein complex involved in both mRNA nuclear export and mRNA surveillance. mRNA surveillance detects exported mRNAs with truncated open reading frames and initiates nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). When translation ends upstream from the last exon-exon junction, this triggers NMD to degrade mRNAs containing premature stop codons. This protein binds to the mRNA and remains bound after nuclear export, acting as a nucleocytoplasmic shuttling protein. This protein contains many serine residues. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2013]

Function:

Component of a splicing-dependent multiprotein exon junction complex (EJC) deposited at splice junction on mRNAs. The EJC is a dynamic structure consisting of a few core proteins and several more peripheral nuclear and cytoplasmic associated factors that join the complex only transiently either during EJC assembly or during subsequent mRNA metabolism. Part of pre- and post-splicing multiprotein mRNP complexes. Enhances the formation of the ATP-dependent A complex of the spliceosome. Involved in both constitutive splicing and, in association with SRP54 and TRA2B/SFRS10, in distinctive modulation of alternative splicing in a substrate-dependent manner. Participates in mRNA 3'-end cleavage. Involved in UPF2-dependent nonsense-mediated decay (NMD) of mRNAs containing premature stop codons. Also mediates increase of mRNA abundance and translational efficiency. Binds spliced mRNA 20-25 nt upstream of exon-exon junctions.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm. Nucleocytoplasmic shuttling protein. Colocalizes with the core EJC, ALYREF/THOC4, NXF1 and UAP56 in the nucleus and nuclear speckles.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated on one or more of the four Ser/Thr residues (Ser-43, Thr-49, Ser-52 or Ser-53). Ser-53 phosphorylation site is important for splicing and translation stimulation activity in vitro.

Similarity:

Belongs to the splicing factor SR family.

Contains 1 RRM (RNA recognition motif) domain.

SWISS:

Q15287

Gene ID:

10921

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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