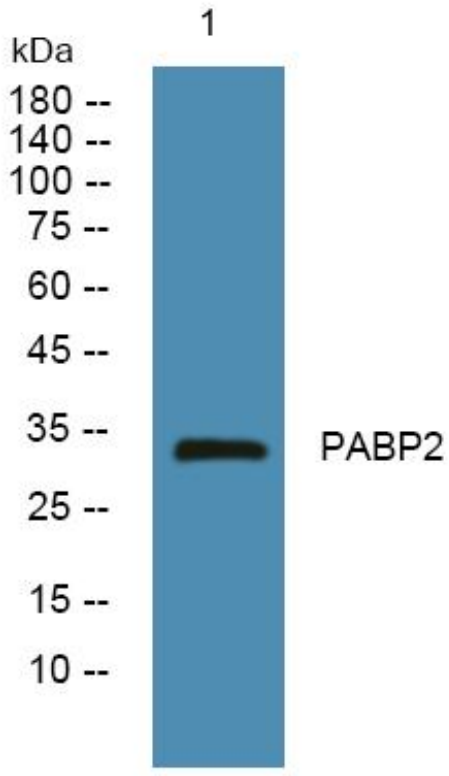
mAbP2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-05943
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	PABPN1 PAB2 PABP2
Protein Name	Polyadenylate-binding protein 2 (PABP-2) (Poly(A)-binding protein 2) (Nuclear poly(A)-binding protein 1) (Poly(A)-binding protein II) (PABII) (Polyadenylate-binding nuclear protein 1)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 170-250
Specificity	PABP2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	33kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Nucleus speckle . Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm but predominantly found in the nucleus (PubMed:10688363). Its nuclear import may involve the nucleocytoplasmic transport receptor transportin and a RAN-GTP-sensitive import mechanism (By similarity). Is exported to the cytoplasm by a carrier-mediated pathway that is independent of mRNA traffic. Colocalizes with SKIP and poly(A) RNA in nuclear speckles (By similarity). Intranuclear filamentous inclusions or 'aggregates' are detected in the myocytes of patients; these inclusions contain MABPN1, ubiquitin, subunits of the proteasome and poly(A) RNA. .
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Function	disease:Defects in MABPN1 are the cause of oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy (OPMD) [MIM:164300]. OPMD is a form of late-onset slowly

	progressive myopathy characterized by eyelid ptosis, dysphagia and, sometimes by other cranial and limb-muscle involvement.,domain:The RRM domain is essential for specific adenine bases recognition in the poly(A) tail but not sufficient for poly(A) binding.,function:Involved in the 3'-end formation of mRNA precursors (pre-mRNA) by the addition of a poly(A) tail of 200-250 nt to the upstream cleavage product. Stimulates poly(A) polymerase (PAPOLA) conferring processivity on the poly(A) tail elongation reaction and controls also the poly(A) tail length. Increases the affinity of poly(A) polymerase for RNA. Is also present at various stages of mRNA metabolism including nucleocytoplasmic trafficking and nonsense-mediated decay (NMD) of mRNA. Cooperates with S
Background	This gene encodes an abundant nuclear protein that binds with high affinity to nascent poly(A) tails. The protein is required for progressive and efficient polymerization of poly(A) tails at the 3' ends of eukaryotic transcripts and controls the size of the poly(A) tail to about 250 nt. At steady-state, this protein is localized in the nucleus whereas a different poly(A) binding protein is localized in the cytoplasm. This gene contains a GCG trinucleotide repeat at the 5' end of the coding region, and expansion of this repeat from the normal 6 copies to 8-13 copies leads to autosomal dominant oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy (OPMD) disease. Related pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 19 and X. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the neighboring upstream BCL2-like 2 (BCL2L2) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using mAbP2 Monoclonal Antibody