RBM10 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-07864
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	RBM10 DXS8237E GPATC9 GPATCH9 KIAA0122
Protein Name	RNA-binding protein 10 (G patch domain-containing protein 9) (RNA-binding motif protein 10) (RNA-binding protein S1-1) (S1-1)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	RBM10 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	102kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . In the extranucleolar nucleoplasm constitutes hundreds of nuclear domains, which dynamically change their structures in a reversible manner. Upon globally reducing RNA polymerase II transcription, the nuclear bodies enlarge and decrease in number. They occur closely adjacent to nuclear speckles or IGCs (interchromatin granule clusters) but coincide with TIDRs (transcription-inactivation-dependent RNA domains).
Tissue Specificity	Bone marrow,Brain,Colon,Epithelium,Fetal brain,Human endometrium,Liver,Lung
Function	function:May be involved in post-transcriptional processing, most probably in mRNA splicing. Binds to RNA homopolymers, with a preference for poly(G) and poly(U) and little for poly(A).,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,sequence caution:Translation N-terminally extended.,similarity:Contains 1 C2H2-type zinc finger.,similarity:Contains 1 G-patch domain.,similarity:Contains 1 RanBP2-type zinc finger.,similarity:Contains 2 RRM (RNA recognition motif) domains.,subcellular

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Background	This gene encodes a nuclear protein that belongs to a family proteins that contain an RNA-binding motif. The encoded protein associates with hnRNP proteins and may be involved in regulating alternative splicing. Defects in this gene are the cause of the X-linked recessive disorder, TARP syndrome. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011],
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.

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