

SNURF Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2816c

Specification

SNURF Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application ,E

Primary Accession <u>Q9Y675</u>

Other Accession <u>Q9XS97</u>, <u>Q9WU12</u>, <u>Q9XS96</u>

Reactivity Humar

Predicted Bovine, Mouse, Rabbit

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region 4-32

SNURF Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8926

Other Names

SNRPN upstream reading frame protein, SNURF

Target/Specificity

This SNURF antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 4-32 amino acids from the Central region of human SNURF.

Dilution

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SNURF Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SNURF Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name SNURF

Cellular Location

Nucleus.



Tissue Location

Expressed in heart, skeletal muscle and lymphoblasts (at protein level). Expressed in brain, pancreas, heart, liver, lung, kidney and skeletal muscle.

SNURF Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SNURF Antibody (Center) - Images

SNURF Antibody (Center) - Background

SNURF is a highly basic protein localized to the nucleus. The evolutionarily constrained open reading frame of its gene is found on a bicistronic transcript which has a downstream ORF encoding the small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide N. The upstream coding region utilizes the first three exons of the transcript, a region that has been identified as an imprinting center. Multiple transcription initiation sites have been identified and extensive alternative splicing occurs in the 5' untranslated region but the full-length nature of these transcripts has not been determined. An alternate exon has been identified that substitutes for exon 4 and leads to a truncated, monocistronic transcript. Alternative splicing or deletion caused by a translocation event in the 5' UTR or coding region of this gene leads to Angelman syndrome or Prader-Willi syndrome due to parental imprint switch failure. The function of this protein is not yet known.

SNURF Antibody (Center) - References

Rodriguez-Jato, S., Nucleic Acids Res. 33 (15), 4740-4753 (2005) Runte, M., Hum. Genet. 114 (6), 553-561 (2004) Runte, M., Hum. Mol. Genet. 10 (23), 2687-2700 (2001)