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PTRF Antibody (monoclonal) (M02)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant PTRF.
Catalog # AT3498a

Specification

PTRF Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	Q6NZI2
Other Accession	NM_012232
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG2b Kappa**
Calculated MW	**43476**

PTRF Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Additional Information

Gene ID 284119

Other Names
Polymerase I and transcript release factor, Cavin-1, PTRF {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAH661231}

Target/Specificity
PTRF (NP_036364, 233 a.a. ~ 321 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Dilution
IHC~~1:100~500

Format
Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

Storage
Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions
PTRF Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

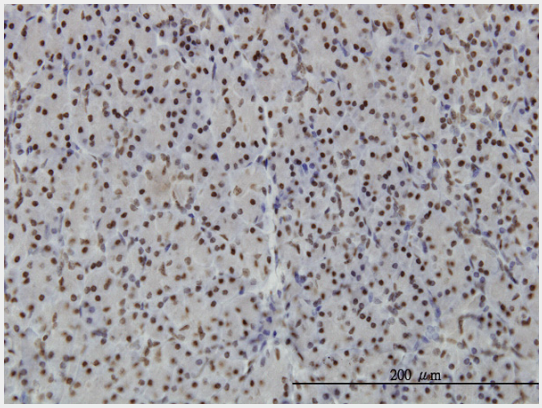
PTRF Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Protocols

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

PTRF Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Images



Immunoperoxidase of monoclonal antibody to PTRF on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human pancreas. [antibody concentration 3 ug/ml]

PTRF Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Background

This gene encodes a protein that enables the dissociation of paused ternary polymerase I transcription complexes from the 3' end of pre-rRNA transcripts. This protein regulates rRNA transcription by promoting the dissociation of transcription complexes and the reinitiation of polymerase I on nascent rRNA transcripts. This protein also localizes to caveolae at the plasma membrane and is thought to play a critical role in the formation of caveolae and the stabilization of caveolins. This protein translocates from caveolae to the cytoplasm after insulin stimulation. Caveolae contain truncated forms of this protein and may be the site of phosphorylation-dependent proteolysis. This protein is also thought to modify lipid metabolism and insulin-regulated gene expression. Mutations in this gene result in a disorder characterized by generalized lipodystrophy and muscular dystrophy.

PTRF Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - References

1.SDPR induces membrane curvature and functions in the formation of caveolae.Hansen CG, Bright NA, Howard G, Nichols BJ.Nat Cell Biol. 2009 Jul;11(7):807-14. Epub 2009 Jun 14.