

兔抗 NARF 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 NARF 多克隆抗体

英文名称：Anti-NARF rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名：nuclear prelamin A recognition factor; IOP2

相关类别：一抗

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

宿主：Rabbit

抗原：NARF

反应种属：Human, Mouse, Rat

标记物：Unconjugate

克隆类型：rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

Background:

Several proteins have been found to be prenylated and methylated at their carboxyl-terminal ends. Prenylation was initially believed to be important only for membrane attachment. However, another role for prenylation appears to be its importance in protein-protein interactions. The only nuclear proteins known to be prenylated in mammalian cells are prelamin A- and B-type lamins. Prelamin A is farnesylated and carboxymethylated on the cysteine residue of a carboxyl-terminal CaaX motif. This post-translationally modified cysteine residue is removed from prelamin A when it is endoproteolytically processed into mature lamin A. The protein encoded by this gene binds to the prenylated prelamin A carboxyl-terminal tail domain. It m

	<p>may be a component of a prelamins A endoprotease complex. The encoded protein is located in the nucleus, where it partially colocalizes with the nuclear lamina. It shares limited sequence similarity with iron-only bacterial hydrogenases. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene, including one with a novel exon that is generated by RNA editing.</p>
Applications:	ELISA, IHC
Name of antibody:	NARF
Immunogen:	Fusion protein of human NARF
Full name:	nuclear prelamins A recognition factor
Synonyms:	IOP2
SwissProt:	Q9UHQ1
ELISA Recommended dilution:	5000-10000
IHC positive control:	Human ovarian cancer
IHC Recommend dilution:	50-300

