

## 兔抗 PHAX 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 PHAX 多克隆抗体

英文名称：Anti-PHAX rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名：RNUXA

相关类别：一抗

储存：冷冻（-20℃）避光

宿主：Rabbit

抗原：PHAX

反应种属：Human

标记物：Unconjugate

克隆类型：Unconjugate

### 技术规格

<b>WB Recommended dilution:</b>	500-3000
<b>WB Positive control:</b>	HT-29 cells lysate
<b>WB Predicted band size:</b>	44 kDa
<b>SwissProt:</b>	Q9H814
<b>Synonyms :</b>	RNUXA
<b>Full name:</b>	phosphorylated adaptor for RNA export
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from internal of human RNUXA .
<b>Name of antibody:</b>	PHAX
<b>Applications:</b>	WB
<b>Background:</b>	A phosphoprotein adaptor involved in the XPO1-mediated U snRNA export from the nucleus. Bridge components require

d for U snRNA export, the cap binding complex (CBC)-bound snRNA on the one hand and the GTPase Ran in its active GTP-bound form together with the export receptor XPO1 on the other. Its phosphorylation in the nucleus is required for U snRNA export complex assembly and export, while its dephosphorylation in the cytoplasm causes export complex disassembly. It is recycled back to the nucleus via the importin alpha/beta heterodimeric import receptor. The directionality of nuclear export is thought to be conferred by an asymmetric distribution of the GTP- and GDP-bound forms of Ran between the cytoplasm and nucleus. Its compartmentalized phosphorylation cycle may also contribute to the directionality of export. Binds strongly to m7G-capped U1 and U5 small nuclear RNAs (snRNAs) in a sequence-unspecific manner and phosphorylation-independent manner. Plays also a role in the biogenesis of U3 small nucleolar RNA (snoRNA). Involved in the U3 snoRNA transport from nucleoplasm to Cajal bodies. Binds strongly to m7G-capped U3, U8 and U13 precursor snoRNAs and weakly to trimethylated (TMG)-capped U3, U8 and U13 snoRNAs. Binds also to telomerase RNA.

