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RBM10 antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI10006

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P98175
Other Accession	P98175, NP_005667, NM_005676
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	103533

Additional Information

Gene ID	8241
Alias Symbol	S1-1, TARPS, GPATC9, ZRANB5, GPATCH9, DXS8237E
Other Names	RNA-binding protein 10, G patch domain-containing protein 9, RNA-binding motif protein 10, RNA-binding protein S1-1, S1-1, RBM10, DXS8237E, GPATC9, GPATCH9, KIAA0122
Target/Specificity	RBM10 contains RNA recognition motif found in a variety of RNA binding proteins, including various hnRNP proteins, proteins implicated in regulation of alternative splicing, and protein components of snRNPs. In vitro studies showed that the rat homolog bound to RNA homopolymers, with a preference for G and U polyribonucleotides. This gene is part of a gene cluster on chromosome Xp11.23, and its 3' end lies within 20 kb upstream of UBE1.
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 100 ul of distilled water. Final anti-RBM10 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	RBM10 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	RBM10 (HGNC:9896)
Function	Binds to ssRNA containing the consensus sequence 5'-AGGUAA-3' (PubMed:21256132). May be involved in post-transcriptional processing, most

probably in mRNA splicing (PubMed:18315527). Binds to RNA homopolymers, with a preference for poly(G) and poly(U) and little for poly(A) (By similarity). May bind to specific miRNA hairpins (PubMed:28431233).

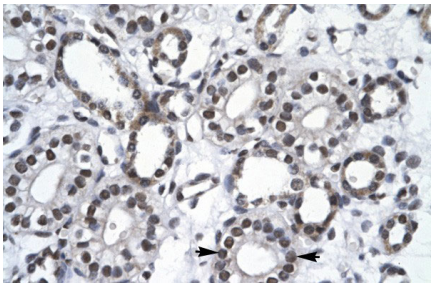
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Note=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)

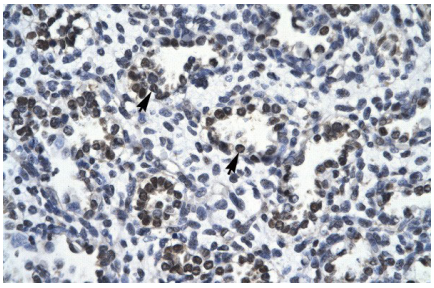
Background

This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against RBM10. It was validated on Western Blot and immunohistochemistry by Abgent. At Abgent we manufacture rabbit polyclonal antibodies on a large scale (200-1000 products/month) of high throughput manner. Our antibodies are peptide based and protein family oriented. We usually provide antibodies covering each member of a whole protein family of your interest. We also use our best efforts to provide you antibodies recognize various epitopes of a target protein. For availability of antibody needed for your experiment, please inquire (sales@abgent.com).

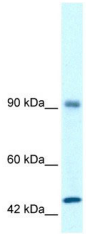
Images



RBM10 antibody - N-terminal region (AI10006) in Human kidney cells using Immunohistochemistry
Rabbit Anti-RBM10 Antibody
Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human Kidney
Cellular Data: Epithelial cells of collecting tubule
Antibody Concentration: 4.0-8.0 µg/ml
Magnification: 400X



RBM10 antibody - N-terminal region (AI10006) in Human Lung cells using Immunohistochemistry
Rabbit Anti-RBM10 Antibody
Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human Lung
Cellular Data: Alveolar cells
Antibody Concentration: 4.0-8.0 µg/ml
Magnification: 400X



RBM10 antibody - N-terminal region (AI10006) in Human Daudi cells using Western Blot
WB Suggested Anti-RBM10 Antibody Titration: 1.4 µg/ml
ELISA Titer: 1:62500
Positive Control: Daudi cell lysate
RBM10 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in Human Daudi cells

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.