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SLU7 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18404a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O95391
Other Accession	Q3KQD1, Q80ZG5, Q8BHJ9, Q4R4P2, Q5U3F2, Q5ZIG2, Q3ZBE5, NP_006416.3
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Chicken, Zebrafish, Monkey, Mouse, Rat, Xenopus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB38451
Calculated MW	68387
Antigen Region	60-86

Additional Information

Gene ID	10569
Other Names	Pre-mRNA-splicing factor SLU7, hSlu7, SLU7
Target/Specificity	This SLU7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 60-86 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SLU7.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	SLU7 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SLU7
Function	Required for pre-mRNA splicing as component of the spliceosome (PubMed:10197984, PubMed:28502770, PubMed:30705154). Participates in the second catalytic step of pre-mRNA splicing, when the free hydroxyl group

	of exon I attacks the 3'-splice site to generate spliced mRNA and the excised lariat intron. Required for holding exon 1 properly in the spliceosome and for correct AG identification when more than one possible AG exists in 3'-splicing site region. May be involved in the activation of proximal AG. Probably also involved in alternative splicing regulation.
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm Note=Predominantly nuclear. Shuttling between the nucleus and the cytoplasm is regulated by the CCHC-type zinc finger. Upon UV-C stress stimulus, the nuclear concentration of the protein decreases, affecting alternative splicing. Translocates from the nucleus to the cytoplasm after heat shock cell treatment. Accumulates in cytoplasmic vesicle-like organelles after heat shock treatment, which may represent stress granules.

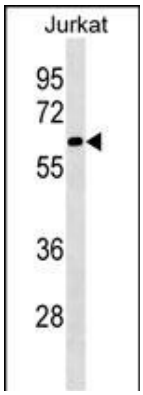
Background

Pre-mRNA splicing occurs in two sequential transesterification steps. The protein encoded by this gene is a splicing factor that has been found to be essential during the second catalytic step in the pre-mRNA splicing process. It associates with the spliceosome and contains a zinc knuckle motif that is found in other splicing factors and is involved in protein-nucleic acid and protein-protein interactions. [provided by RefSeq].

References

Alberstein, M., et al. RNA 13(11):1988-1999(2007)
Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
Shomron, N., et al. J. Cell. Sci. 118 (PT 6), 1151-1159 (2005) :
Shomron, N., et al. Mol. Biol. Cell 15(8):3782-3795(2004)
Chua, K., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 21(5):1509-1514(2001)

Images



SLU7 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP18404a) western blot analysis in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the SLU7 Antibody detected the SLU7 protein (arrow).