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KHDRBS1 Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21904c

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q07666
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB54155
Calculated MW	48227

Additional Information

Gene ID	10657
Other Names	KH domain-containing, RNA-binding, signal transduction-associated protein 1, GAP-associated tyrosine phosphoprotein p62, Src-associated in mitosis 68 kDa protein, Sam68, p21 Ras GTPase-activating protein-associated p62, p68, KHDRBS1 (HGNC:18116)
Target/Specificity	This KHDRBS1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 259-291 amino acids from the Central region of human KHDRBS1.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 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	KHDRBS1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	KHDRBS1 (HGNC:18116)
Function	Recruited and tyrosine phosphorylated by several receptor systems, for example the T-cell, leptin and insulin receptors. Once phosphorylated,

	functions as an adapter protein in signal transduction cascades by binding to SH2 and SH3 domain-containing proteins. Role in G2-M progression in the cell cycle. Represses CBP-dependent transcriptional activation apparently by competing with other nuclear factors for binding to CBP. Also acts as a putative regulator of mRNA stability and/or translation rates and mediates mRNA nuclear export. Positively regulates the association of constitutive transport element (CTE)-containing mRNA with large polyribosomes and translation initiation. According to some authors, is not involved in the nucleocytoplasmic export of unspliced (CTE)-containing RNA species according to (PubMed:22253824). RNA-binding protein that plays a role in the regulation of alternative splicing and influences mRNA splice site selection and exon inclusion. Binds to RNA containing 5'-[AU]UAA- 3' as a bipartite motif spaced by more than 15 nucleotides. Binds poly(A). Can regulate CD44 alternative splicing in a Ras pathway- dependent manner (PubMed:26080397). In cooperation with HNRNPA1 modulates alternative splicing of BCL2L1 by promoting splicing toward isoform Bcl-X(S), and of SMN1 (PubMed:17371836, PubMed:20186123). Can regulate alternative splicing of NRXN1 and NRXN3 in the laminin G-like domain 6 containing the evolutionary conserved neurexin alternative spliced segment 4 (AS4) involved in neurexin selective targeting to postsynaptic partners. In a neuronal activity-dependent manner cooperates synergistically with KHDRBS2/SLIM-1 in regulation of NRXN1 exon skipping at AS4. The cooperation with KHDRBS2/SLIM-1 is antagonistic for regulation of NXRN3 alternative splicing at AS4 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Membrane Note=Predominantly located in the nucleus but also located partially in the cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitously expressed in all tissue examined. Isoform 1 is expressed at lower levels in brain, skeletal muscle, and liver whereas isoform 3 is intensified in skeletal muscle and in liver

Background

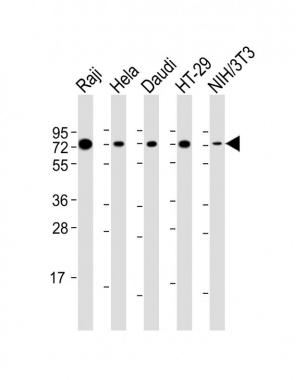
Recruited and tyrosine phosphorylated by several receptor systems, for example the T-cell, leptin and insulin receptors. Once phosphorylated, functions as an adapter protein in signal transduction cascades by binding to SH2 and SH3 domain- containing proteins. Role in G2-M progression in the cell cycle. Represses CBP-dependent transcriptional activation apparently by competing with other nuclear factors for binding to CBP. Also acts as a putative regulator of mRNA stability and/or translation rates and mediates mRNA nuclear export. Positively regulates the association of constitutive transport element (CTE)-containing mRNA with large polyribosomes and translation initiation. According to some authors, is not involved in the nucleocytoplasmic export of unspliced (CTE)-containing RNA species according to (PubMed:22253824).

References

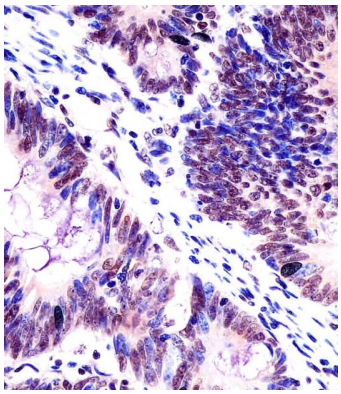
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Barlat I.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 272:3129-3132(1997).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images

All lanes : Anti-KHDRBS1 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Raji whole cell lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 3: Daudi whole cell lysate Lane 4: HT-29



whole cell lysate Lane 5: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 48 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AP21904c staining KHDRBS1 in human colorectal carcinoma tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

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