

KHDRBS1 Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP21904c

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q07666
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
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 NRXN3 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

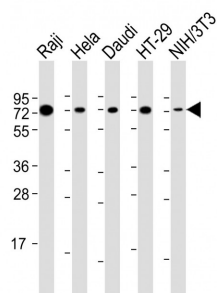
Recruited and tyrosine phosphorylated by several receptor systems, for example the T-cell, leptin and insulin receptors. Once phosphorylated, functions as an adapter protein in signal transduction cascades by binding to SH2 and SH3 domain- containing proteins. Role in G2-M progression in the cell cycle. 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

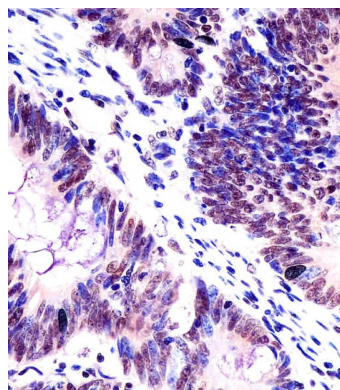
- Wong G.,et al.Cell 69:551-558(1992).
 Barlat I.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 272:3129-3132(1997).
 Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
 Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).
 Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

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'.