

Naca Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP57341

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q13765
Predicted	Dog, Human, Mouse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	23384
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Alpha-NAC, muscle-specific form
Epitope Specificity	121-215/215
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Predominantly cytoplasmic. Also found in nucleus.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene associates with basic transcription factor 3 (BTF3) to form the nascent polypeptide-associated complex (NAC). NAC binds to nascent proteins as they emerge from the ribosome, blocking interaction with the signal recognition particle (SRP) and preventing mistranslocation to the endoplasmic reticulum. However, nascent proteins with an exposed signal peptide will not be bound by the encoded protein, enabling them to bind the SRP and enter the secretory pathway. This protein has been determined to be an IgE autoantigen in atopic dermatitis patients. Several transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011]

Additional Information

Gene ID	4666
Other Names	Nascent polypeptide-associated complex subunit alpha, NAC-alpha, Alpha-NAC, Hom s 2, NACA
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500 0-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	NACA
Function	Prevents inappropriate targeting of non-secretory polypeptides to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Binds to nascent polypeptide chains as they emerge from the ribosome and blocks their interaction with the signal recognition particle (SRP), which normally targets nascent secretory peptides to the ER. Also reduces the inherent affinity of ribosomes for protein translocation sites in the ER membrane (M sites). May act as a specific coactivator for JUN, binding to DNA and stabilizing the interaction of JUN homodimers with target gene promoters.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=The heterodimer is located mainly in the cytosol, and the homodimer in the nucleus.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitously expressed.

Background

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