

SLFN12 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11036

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q8IYM2
Other Accession	NP_060512 , 157388955
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	66972
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	SLFN12 antibody can be used for detection of SLFN12 by Western blot at 1 µg/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	55106
Other Names	Schlafen family member 12, SLFN12
Target/Specificity	SLFN12;
Reconstitution & Storage	SLFN12 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	SLFN12 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SLFN12 (HGNC:25500)
Function	Ribonuclease which is part of an E2/17beta-estradiol-induced pro-apoptotic signaling pathway. E2 stabilizes the PDE3A/SLFN12 complex in the cytosol, promoting the dephosphorylation of SLFN12 and activating its pro-apoptotic ribosomal RNA/rRNA ribonuclease activity. This apoptotic pathway might be relevant in tissues with high concentration of E2 and be for instance involved in placenta remodeling (PubMed: 31420216 , PubMed: 34272366 , PubMed: 34707099 , PubMed: 35104454). May play a role in cell differentiation (PubMed: 30045019).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol

Background

SLFN12 Antibody: Despite being first described several years ago, the roles of the Schlafen (SLFN) family of proteins remain largely unknown. The SLFN genes are preferentially expressed in lymphoid tissues and differentially regulated during thymocyte maturation. It is thought that many play roles in cell growth, hemopoietic cell differentiation, and T cell development and maturation. Most members contain at least one divergent AAA domain (AAA_4) that may play a role in ATP binding. Although also known as SLFN3, a Schlafen family member that may be a marker of T cell activation, human SLFN12 has relatively low homology to SLFN3 in other species. Loss of the SLFN12 gene due to deletion is associated with Kabuki syndrome, a multiple congenital anomaly syndrome, suggesting SLFN may play a role in this genetic condition.

References

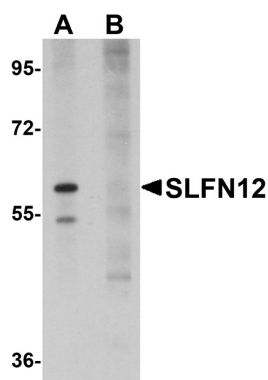
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Images



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