

Mouse Anti-XRN1 antibody

SLM-51723M

Product Name	XRN1
Chinese Name	XRN1 单克隆抗体
Alias	XRN1_HUMAN; Dhm2; mXRN1; SEP1; Strand-exchange protein 1 homolog; 5'-3' exoribonuclease 1.
Research Area	Chromatin and nuclear signals Epigenetics
Immunogen Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone NO.	F12D4
React Species	Human, (predicted: Mouse,) WB=1:500-2000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	193kDa
Cellular localization	The nucleus
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Recombinant human XRN1 between 1455-1706 amino acids.
Lsotype	IgG1,k
Purification	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	This gene encodes a member of the 5'-3' exonuclease family. The encoded protein may be involved in replication-dependent histone mRNA degradation, and interacts directly with the enhancer of mRNA-decapping protein 4. In

addition to mRNA metabolism, a similar protein in yeast has been implicated in a variety of nuclear and cytoplasmic functions, including homologous recombination, meiosis, telomere maintenance, and microtubule assembly. Mutations in this gene are associated with osteosarcoma, suggesting that the encoded protein may also play a role in bone formation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2013]

Function:

Lamins are type V intermediate filament proteins and are grouped into constitutively expressed B-type lamins and developmentally regulated A-type lamins. Lamin-binding proteins in the nuclear lamina and the nuclear interior include several protein families and/or types of proteins in higher eukaryotes such as the inner nuclear membrane proteins, lamin B receptor, emerin, MAN1, three isoforms of lamina-associated polypeptide 1 (LAP 1), and several isoforms of LAP 2. Up to six LAP 2 isoforms derive from a single gene by alternative splicing in mammals and various isoforms have been described in *Xenopus*. The best characterized LAP2 isoforms are the inner nuclear membrane protein LAP 2 beta and the nucleoplasmic protein LAP 2 alpha, which are identical in their N-terminal 187-amino acid constant region but differ in their C termini. LAP 2 alpha specifically interacts with A-type lamins within the nuclear interior as part of a detergent- and salt-resistant nucleoskeletal structure.

Subunit:

Interacts with LMNA, BANF1 and RB1 and with chromosomes. Associates directly or indirectly with lamins at specific cell-cycle stages.

Subcellular Location:

Nuclear.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in many tissues. Most abundant in adult thymus and fetal liver.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated in a mitose-specific manner.

DISEASE:

Cardiomyopathy, dilated 1T (CMD1T) [MIM:613740]: A disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Belongs to the LEM family.
Contains 1 LEM domain.
Contains 1 LEM-like domain.

SWISS:
Q8IZH2

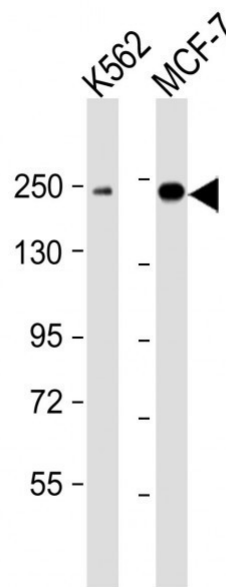
Gene ID:
54464

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 54464](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8IZH2](#) Human

Product Picture



Sample:

Lane 1: K562 cell lysates



Lane 2: MCF-7 cell lysates

Primary: Anti-XRN1 (SLM-51723M) at 1/2000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 193 kD

Observed band size: 245 kD