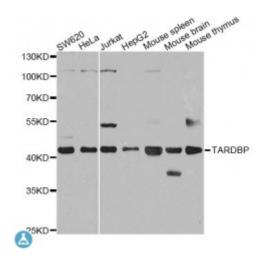


Anti-TARDBP Antibody



Description HIV-1, the causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

(AIDS), contains an RNA genome that produces a chromosomally integrated DNA during the replicative cycle. Activation of HIV-1 gene expression by the transactivator Tat is dependent on an RNA regulatory element (TAR) located downstream of the transcription initiation site. The protein encoded by this gene is a transcriptional repressor that binds to chromosomally integrated TAR DNA and represses HIV-1 transcription. In addition, this protein regulates alternate splicing of the CFTR gene. A similar pseudogene is present on chromosome 20.

Model STJ115367

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Applications IHC, WB

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino

acids 1-100 of human TARDBP (NP_031401.1).

Gene ID 23435

Gene Symbol TARDBP

Dilution range WB 1:500 - 1:2000

IHC 1:50 - 1:200

Tissue Specificity Ubiquitously expressed, In particular, expression is high in pancreas, placenta,

lung, genital tract and spleen

Purification Affinity purification

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name TAR DNA-binding protein 43 TDP-43

Molecular Weight 44.74 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Storage Instruction Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Database Links HGNC:115710MIM:605078

Alternative Names TAR DNA-binding protein 43 TDP-43

Function DNA and RNA-binding protein which regulates transcription and splicing,

Involved in the regulation of CFTR splicing, It promotes CFTR exon 9

skipping by binding to the UG repeated motifs in the polymorphic region near the 3'-splice site of this exon, The resulting aberrant splicing is associated with

pathological features typical of cystic fibrosis, May also be involved in microRNA biogenesis, apoptosis and cell division, Can repress HIV-1

transcription by binding to the HIV-1 long terminal repeat, Stabilizes the low molecular weight neurofilament (NFL) mRNA through a direct interaction

with the 3' UTR,

Cellular Localization Nucleus,

Post-translational Hyperphosphorylated in hippocampus, neocortex, and spinal cord from

Modifications individuals affected with ALS and FTLDU

St John's Laboratory Ltd

F +44 (0)207 681 2580

T +44 (0)208 223 3081

W http://www.stjohnslabs.com/ E info@stjohnslabs.com