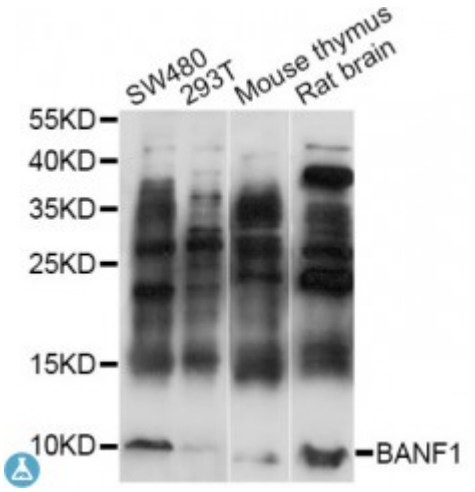
Anti-BANF1 Antibody



Description	The protein encoded by this gene was first identified by its ability to protect retroviruses from intramolecular integration and therefore promote intermolecular integration into the host cell genome. The protein forms a homodimer which localizes to both the nucleus and cytoplasm and is specifically associated with chromosomes during mitosis. This protein binds to double stranded DNA in a non-specific manner and also binds to LEM-domain containing proteins of the nuclear envelope. This protein is thought to facilitate nuclear reassembly by binding with both DNA and inner nuclear membrane proteins and thereby recruit chromatin to the nuclear periphery. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein.
Model	STJ116766
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 1-89 of human BANF1 (NP_001137457.1).
Gene ID	8815
Gene Symbol	BANF1
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed, Expressed in colon, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, pancreas, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spleen and testis, Not detected in thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Barrier-to-autointegration factor Breakpoint cluster region protein 1
Molecular Weight	10.059 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:17397OMIM:603811Reactome:R-HSA-162592
Alternative Names	Barrier-to-autointegration factor Breakpoint cluster region protein 1
Function	Plays fundamental roles in nuclear assembly, chromatin organization, gene expression and gonad development, May potently compress chromatin structure and be involved in membrane recruitment and chromatin decondensation during nuclear assembly, Contains 2 non-specific dsDNA-binding sites which may promote DNA cross-bridging,
Cellular Localization	Barrier-to-autointegration factor: Nucleus,
Post-translational Modifications	Ser-4 is the major site of phosphorylation as compared to Thr-2 and Thr-3, Phosphorylation on Thr-2

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