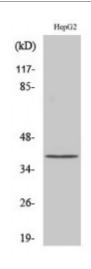


Anti-hnRNP C1/C2 antibody





Description Rabbit polyclonal to hnRNP C1/C2.

Model STJ93560

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, IF, IHC, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human hnRNP C1/C2

Immunogen Region 210-290 aa, C-terminal

Gene ID <u>3183</u>

Gene Symbol HNRNPC

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000

Specificity hnRNP C1/C2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of hnRNP

C1/C2 protein.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins C1/C2 hnRNP C1/C2

Molecular Weight 33 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:5035OMIM:164020</u>

Alternative Names Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins C1/C2 hnRNP C1/C2

Function Binds pre-mRNA and nucleates the assembly of 40S hnRNP particles.

Interacts with poly-U tracts in the 3'-UTR or 5'-UTR of mRNA and modulates the stability and the level of translation of bound mRNA molecules . Single HNRNPC tetramers bind 230-240 nucleotides. Trimers of HNRNPC tetramers bind 700 nucleotides . May play a role in the early steps of spliceosome assembly and pre-mRNA splicing. N6-methyladenosine (m6A) has been shown to alter the local structure in mRNAs and long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) via a mechanism named 'm(6)A-switch', facilitating binding of

HNRNPC, leading to regulation of mRNA splicing.

Cellular Localization Nucleus. Component of ribonucleosomes.

Post-translational Modifications Phosphorylated on Ser-260 and Ser-299 in resting cells. Phosphorylated on Ser-253 and on 1 serine residue in the poly-Ser stretch at position 238 in response to hydrogen peroxide. Sumoylated. Sumoylation reduces affinity for

mRNA.

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