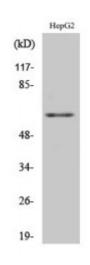


Anti-hnRNP K antibody





Description Rabbit polyclonal to hnRNP K.

Model STJ93567

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, IHC, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human hnRNP K around the non-

phosphorylation site of S284.

Immunogen Region 220-300 aa

Gene ID <u>3190</u>

Gene Symbol HNRNPK

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000

Specificity hnRNP K Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of hnRNP K

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 ribonucleoprotein K hnRNP K Transformation up-

regulated nuclear protein TUNP

Molecular Weight 51 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:5044OMIM:600712</u>

Alternative Names Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein K hnRNP K Transformation up-

regulated nuclear protein TUNP

Function One of the major pre-mRNA-binding proteins. Binds tenaciously to poly(C)

sequences. Likely to play a role in the nuclear metabolism of hnRNAs, particularly for pre-mRNAs that contain cytidine-rich sequences. Can also bind poly(C) single-stranded DNA. Plays an important role in p53/TP53 response to DNA damage, acting at the level of both transcription activation and repression. When sumoylated, acts as a transcriptional coactivator of p53/TP53, playing a role in p21/CDKN1A and 14-3-3 sigma/SFN induction . As far as transcription repression is concerned, acts by interacting with long intergenic RNA p21 (lincRNA-p21), a non-coding RNA induced by

p53/TP53. This interaction is necessary for the induction of apoptosis, but not

cell cycle arrest.

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm Nucleus, nucleoplasm Cell projection, podosome. Recruited to

p53/TP53-responsive promoters, in the presence of functional p53/TP53 . In case of ASFV infection, there is a shift in the localization which becomes

predominantly nuclear.

Post-translational Arg-296 and Arg-299 are dimethylated, probably to asymmetric

Modifications dimethylarginine.; Sumoylated by CBX4. Sumoylation is increased upon

DNA damage, such as that produced by doxorubicin, etoposide, UV light and camptothecin, due to enhanced CBX4 phosphorylation by HIPK2 under these conditions. Ubiquitinated by MDM2. Doxorubicin treatment does not affect monoubiquitination, but slightly decreases HNRNPK poly-ubiquitination. O-

glycosylated (O-GlcNAcylated), in a cell cycle-dependent manner.