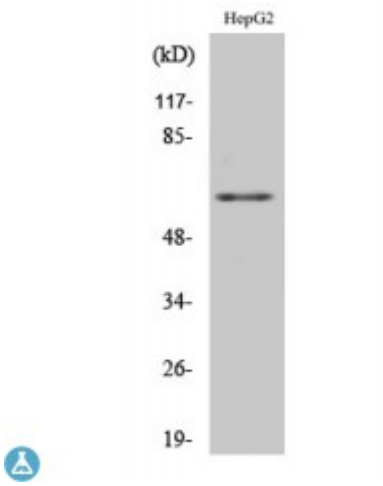
Anti-hnRNP K antibody



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	3190
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	HGNC:5044OMIM:600712
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 Modifications	Arg-296 and Arg-299 are dimethylated, probably to asymmetric 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.