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| Product name: | PRP19 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| Cat number: | ABN16540 |
| Conjugate: | Unconjugated |
| Size: | 100µL |
| Clone: | Polyclonal |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Immunogen: | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PRPF19. AA range:171-220 |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Applications: | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000 |
| Molecular Weight: | 50kDa |
| Purification: | Affinity purification |
| Form: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| Storage: | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

Background:

PSO4 is the human homolog of yeast Pso4, a gene essential for cell survival and DNA repair (Beck et al., 2008 [PubMed 18263876]). [supplied by OMIM, Sep 2008], function: Plays a role in DNA double-strand break (DSB) repair and pre-mRNA splicing reaction. Binds double-stranded DNA in a sequence-nonspecific manner. Acts as a structural component of the nuclear framework. May also serve as a support for spliceosome binding and activity. Essential for spliceosome assembly in a oligomerization-dependent manner and might also be important for spliceosome stability. May have E3 ubiquitin ligase activity. The PSO4 complex is required in the DNA interstrand cross-links (ICLs) repair process. Overexpression of PRPF19 might extend the cellular life span by increasing the resistance to stress or by improving the DNA repair capacity of the cells., induction: By gamma radiation and chemical mutagens but not by UV treatment., similarity: Belongs to the WD repeat PRPF19 family., similarity: Contains 1 U-box domain., similarity: Contains 7 WD repeats., subcellular location: Nucleoplasmic in interphase cells. Irregularly distributed in anaphase cells. In prophase cells, uniformly distributed, but not associated with condensing chromosomes. Found in extrachromosomal regions in metaphase cells. Mainly localized to the mitotic spindle apparatus when chromosomes segregate during anaphase. When nuclei reform during late telophase, uniformly distributed in daughter cells and displays no preferred association with decondensing chromatin., subunit: Homooligomer. Identified in the spliceosome C complex, at least composed of AQR, ASCC3L1, C19orf29, CDC40, CDC5L, CRNKL1, DDX23, DDX41, DDX48, DDX5, DGCR14, DHX35, DHX38, DHX8, EFTUD2, FRG1, GPATC1, HNRPA1, HNRPA2B1, HNRPA3, HNRPC, HNRPF, HNRPH1, HNRPK, HNRPM, HNRPR, HNRPU, KIAA1160, KIAA1604, LSM2, LSM3, MAGOH, MORG1, PABPC1, PLRG1, PNN, PPIE, PPIL1, PPIL3, PPWD1, PRPF19, PRPF4B, PRPF6, PRPF8, RALY, RBM22, RBM8A, RBMX, SART1, SF3A1, SF3A2, SF3A3, SF3B1, SF3B2, SF3B3, SFRS1, SKIV2L2, SNRPA1, SNRPB, SNRPB2, SNRPD1, SNRPD2, SNRPD3, SNRPE, SNRPF, SNRPG, SNW1, SRRM1, SRRM2, SYF2, SYNCRIP, TFIP11, THOC4, U2AF1, WDR57, XAB2 and ZCCHC8. Component of the PSO4 complex, composed of PRPF19, CDC5L, PLRG1. Interacts with DNTT/TdT and PSMB4., tissue specificity: Ubiquitous. Weakly expressed in senescent cells of different tissue origins. Highly expressed in tumor cell lines.,