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PRODUCT DATASHEET

Anti-Pan-QKI Antibody (BSA and Azide free)

Product Details

Available Variants	100 µL (SKU:75-168-CF)
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG2b
Clone	N147/6
Gene Name	Qki Qk QKI HKQ Qk1 Qka1
Host Species	Mouse
Concentration	Lot dependent: provided at 0.6-1.0 mg/mL
Format	Purified by Protein A chromatography
Physical State	Liquid
Buffer	PBS
Production Notes	Produced by in vitro bioreactor culture of hybridoma line followed by Protein A affinity chromatography and buffer exchanged into 1X PBS. Purified mAbs are >90% specific antibody.
Applications	ELISA, ICC, IHC, WB
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein amino acids 1-341 (full-length) of human QKI-5 (accession number Q96PU8) produced recombinantly in E. Coli
Specificity	Cross-reacts with QKI-6, QKI-7 and QKI-7b
Molecular Weight	36-38 kDa
Quality Control	Each new lot of antibody is quality control tested by western blot on rat whole brain lysate and confirmed to stain the expected molecular weight band.
Storage	Aliquot and store at ≤ -20°C for long term storage. For short term storage, store at 2-8°C. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the vial prior to

removing the cap.

UniProt ID	Q96PU8 UniProt Summary: RNA reader protein, which recognizes and binds specific RNAs, thereby regulating RNA metabolic processes, such as pre-mRNA splicing, circular RNA (circRNA) formation, mRNA export, mRNA stability and/or translation. Involved in various cellular processes, such as mRNA storage into stress granules, apoptosis, lipid deposition, interferon response, glial cell fate and development. Binds to the 5'-NACUAAY-N(1,20)-UAAY-3' RNA core sequence. Acts as a mRNA modification reader that specifically recognizes and binds mRNA transcripts modified by internal N(7)-methylguanine (m7G). Promotes the formation of circular RNAs (circRNAs) during the epithelial to mesenchymal transition and in cardiomyocytes: acts by binding to sites flanking circRNA-forming exons. CircRNAs are produced by back-splicing circularization of pre-mRNAs. Plays a central role in myelinization via 3 distinct mechanisms. First, acts by protecting and promoting stability of target mRNAs such as MBP, SIRT2 and CDKN1B, which promotes oligodendrocyte differentiation. Second, participates in mRNA transport by regulating the nuclear export of MBP mRNA. Finally, indirectly regulates mRNA splicing of MAG pre-mRNA during oligodendrocyte differentiation by acting as a negative regulator of MAG exon 12 alternative splicing: acts by binding to HNRNPA1 mRNA splicing factor, preventing its translation. Involved in microglia differentiation and remyelination by regulating microexon alternative splicing of the Rho GTPase pathway. Involved in macrophage differentiation: promotes monocyte differentiation by regulating pre-mRNA splicing in naive peripheral blood monocytes. Acts as an important regulator of muscle development: required for the contractile function of cardiomyocytes by regulating alternative splicing of cardiomyocyte transcripts. Acts as a negative regulator of thermogenesis by decreasing stability, nuclear export and translation of mRNAs encoding PPARGC1A and UCP1. Also required for visceral endoderm function and blood vessel development. May also play a role in smooth muscle development. In addition to its RNA-binding activity, also acts as a nuclear transcription coactivator for SREBF2/SREBP2.
Country of Origin	United States
Shipping	Shipped on ice packs
Expiration	12 months from date of receipt
Usage Statement	These antibodies are to be used as research laboratory reagents and are not for use as diagnostic or therapeutic reagents in humans.
NCBI Gene ID	9444

Product Images



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