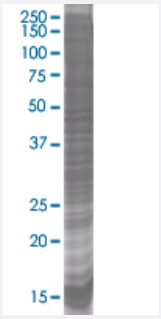
SNRPN 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

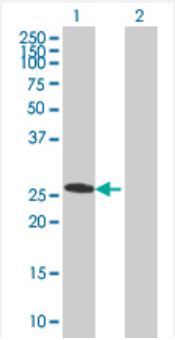
Catalog # H00006638-T01 Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

SNRPN transfected lysate



Western Blot

Lane 1: SNRPN transfected lysate (26.51 KDa).
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-SNRPN full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	26.51
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (99); Rat (99)

Quality Control Testing	Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-SNRPN antibody (H00006638-B01) by Western Blots. SDS-PAGE Gel SNRPN transfected lysate Western Blot Lane 1: SNRPN transfected lysate (26.51 KDa). Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — SNRPN

Entrez GeneID	6638
GeneBank Accession#	BC003180
Protein Accession#	AAH03180
Gene Name	SNRPN
Gene Alias	DKFZp686C0927, DKFZp686M12165, DKFZp761I1912, DKFZp762N022, FLJ33569, FLJ36996, FLJ39265, HCERN3, MGC29886, PWCR, RT-LI, SM-D, SMN, SNRNP-N, SNURF-SNRPN
Gene Description	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide N
Omim ID	176270 182279
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is one polypeptide of a small nuclear ribonucleoprotein complex and belongs to the snRNP SMB/SMN family. The protein plays a role in pre-mRNA processing, possibly tissue-specific alternative splicing events. Although individual snRNPs are believed to recognize specific nucleic acid sequences through RNA-RNA base pairing, the specific role of this family member is unknown. The protein arises from a bicistronic transcript that also encodes a protein identified as the SNRPN upstream reading frame (SNURF). Multiple transcription initiation sites have been identified and extensive alternative splicing occurs in the 5' untranslated region. Additional splice variants have been described but sequences for the complete transcripts have not been determined. The 5' UTR of this gene has been identified as an imprinting center. Alternative splicing or deletion caused by a translocation event in this paternally-expressed region is responsible for Angelman syndrome or Prader-Willi syndrome due to parental imprint switch failure. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000159463|SM protein N|tissue-specific splicing protein

Disease

- Autistic Disorder
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease