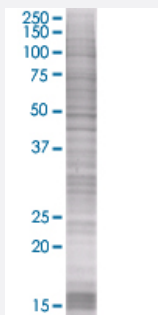


# SNURF 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00008926-T01

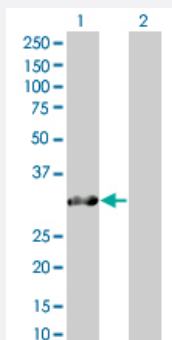
Size 100 uL

## Applications



### SDS-PAGE Gel

SNURF transfected lysate.



### Western Blot

Lane 1: SNURF transfected lysate ( 26.51 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

## Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-SNURF full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	26.51
Quality Control Testing	<p>Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-SNURF antibody (<a href="#">H00008926-B01</a>) by Western Blots.</p> <p>SDS-PAGE Gel</p> <p>SNURF transfected lysate.</p> <p>Western Blot</p> <p>Lane 1: SNURF transfected lysate ( 26.51 KDa)</p> <p>Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.</p>

**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 — SNURF

**Entrez GeneID**[8926](#)**GeneBank Accession#**[BC024777](#)**Protein Accession#**[AAH24777](#)**Gene Name**

SNURF

**Gene Alias**

-

**Gene Description**

SNRPN upstream reading frame

**Gene Ontology**[Hyperlink](#)**Gene Summary**

This gene encodes a highly basic protein localized to the nucleus. The evolutionarily constrained open reading frame is found on a bicistronic transcript which has a downstream ORF encoding the small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide N. The upstream coding region utilizes the first three exons of the transcript, a region that has been identified as an imprinting center. Multiple transcription initiation sites have been identified and extensive alternative splicing occurs in the 5' untranslated region but the full-length nature of these transcripts has not been determined. An alternate exon has been identified that substitutes for exon 4 and leads to a truncated, monocistronic transcript. Alternative splicing or deletion caused by a translocation event in the 5' UTR or coding region of this gene leads to Angelman syndrome or Prader-Willi syndrome due to parental imprint switch failure. The function of this protein is not yet known. [provided by RefSeq]

**Other Designations**

SNRPN upstream reading frame protein