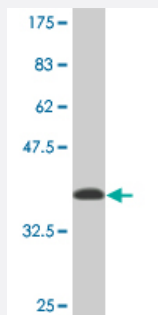


NARF monoclonal antibody (M03A), clone 7D9

Catalog # H00026502-M03A

Size 200 uL

Applications



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant NARF.
Immunogen	NARF (NP_114174, 1 a.a. ~ 100 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
Sequence	MKCEHCTRKECSKTKTDDQENVSA DAPSPAQENGEGEFHKLADAKIFLSDCLACDSCMTAE EGVQLSQQNAKDFFRVLNLNKKCDTSKHKVLVVSVC P
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (84); Rat (86)
Isotype	IgM Kappa
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .
Storage Buffer	In ascites fluid
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — NARF

Entrez GeneID [26502](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_031968](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_114174](#)

Gene Name NARF

Gene Alias DKFZp434G0420, FLJ10067, IOP2

Gene Description nuclear prelamin A recognition factor

Omim ID [605349](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

Several proteins have been found to be prenylated and methylated at their carboxyl-terminal ends. Prenylation was initially believed to be important only for membrane attachment. However, another role for prenylation appears to be its importance in protein-protein interactions. The only nuclear proteins known to be prenylated in mammalian cells are prelamin A- and B-type lamins. Prelamin A is farnesylated and carboxymethylated on the cysteine residue of a carboxyl-terminal CaaX motif. This post-translationally modified cysteine residue is removed from prelamin A when it is endoproteolytically processed into mature lamin A. The protein encoded by this gene binds to the prenylated prelamin A carboxyl-terminal tail domain. It may be a component of a prelamin A endoprotease complex. The encoded protein is located in the nucleus, where it partially colocalizes with the nuclear lamina. It shares limited sequence similarity with iron-only bacterial hydrogenases. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene, including one with a novel exon that is generated by RNA editing. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations prenyl-dependent prelamin A binding protein

Disease

- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)