SNRPN FISH Probe

Catalog # FA0342 Size 200 uL

Specification

Product Description	Made to order FISH probes for identification of gene amplification using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization Technique. (Technology).
Origin	Human
Source	Genomic DNA
Reactivity	Human
Notice	We **strongly recommend** the customer to use FFPE FISH PreTreatment Kit 1 (Catalog #: KA2375 or KA2691) for the pretreatment of Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissue sections.
Regulation Status	For research use only (RUO)
Supplied Products	DAPI Counterstain (1500 ng/mL) 250 uL
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C in the dark.
Self-Attestation	Abnova self-attests to comply with the U.S. Framework for Nucleic Acid Synthesis Screening

Applications

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

  Protocol Download

Gene Info — SNRPN

Entrez GeneID	6638
Gene Name	SNRPN

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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

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