# RBM7 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number:** **E-AB-91829**

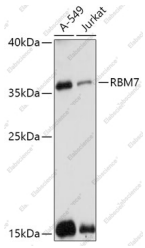
**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human;Mouse |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant fusion protein of human RBM7 |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Purification** | Affinity purification |
| **Buffer** | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

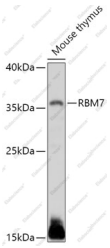
| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|---|---|
| **WB** | 1:500-1:2000 |

## Data




Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using RBM7 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

**Observed-MW:36 kDa**




Western blot analysis of extracts of Mouse thymus using RBM7 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

**Observed-MW:36 kDa**

## Preparation & Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **Storage** | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| **Shipping** | The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

## Background

RNA-binding subunit of the trimeric nuclear exosome targeting (NEXT complex, a complex that functions as an RNA exosome cofactor that directs a subset of non-coding short-lived RNAs for exosomal degradation. NEXT is involved in surveillance and turnover of aberrant transcripts and non-coding RNAs. Binds preferentially polyuridine sequences and associates with newly synthesized RNAs, including pre-mRNAs and short-lived exosome substrates such as promoter upstream transcripts (PROMPTs, enhancer RNAs (eRNAs, and 3'-extended products from small nuclear RNAs (snRNAs. Participates in several biological processes including DNA damage response (DDR and stress response. During stress response, activation of the p38MAPK-MK2 pathway decreases RBM7-RNA-binding and subsequently the RNA exosome degradation activities, thereby modulating the turnover of non-coding transcriptome. Participates in DNA damage response (DDR, through its interaction with MEPCE and LARP7, the core subunits of 7SK snRNP complex, that release the positive transcription elongation factor b (P-TEFb complex from the 7SK snRN P. In turn, activation of P-TEFb complex induces the transcription of P-TEFb-dependent DDR genes to promote cell viability.


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