

RBM7 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-91829

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

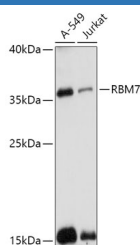
Description

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

Applications

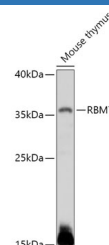
| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| WB | 1:500-1:2000 |
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Data



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

Observed-MV:36 kDa



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

Observed-MV: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 snRNP. In turn, activation of P-TEFb complex induces the transcription of P-TEFb-dependent DDR genes to promote cell viability.

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