

Recombinant QKI Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301863L**

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

Description

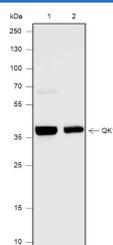
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant human QKI fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A575
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

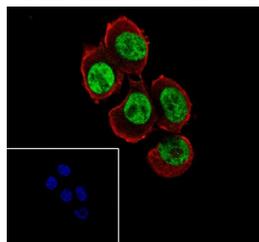
WB	1:500-1:3000
IF	1:50

Data

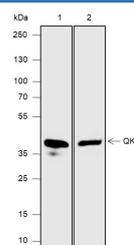


Western Blot with QKI Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: Neuro-2a

Observed-MW:38 kDa
Calculated-MW:38 kDa



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde) fixed Neuro-2a cells using anti-QKI Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.



Western Blot with QKI Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000. Lane 1: K562, Lane 2: PC-12

Observed-MW:38 kDa
Calculated-MW:38 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

QKI is a member of the signal transduction and activator of RNA (STAR) protein family of RNA-binding proteins. Mutations in the mouse Qki locus results in impaired myelin formation resulting in tremors. QKI proteins exist as homodimers, and disruption of the dimerization process is lethal in mice. QKI exists in different isoforms that differ in their C-terminus, resulting in unique subcellular localizations. The nuclear isoform of QKI, QKI-5, is involved in regulation of alternative splicing of MAG mRNA, which encodes for a protein important for myelin sheath formation and maintenance. QKI has also been implicated in schizophrenia and oligodendrocyte differentiation. QKI can function as a tumor suppressor, as it is regulated by p53 to stabilize miRNAs that regulate TGF- β signaling.