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QKI antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI15031

Specification

QKI antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q96PU8
Other Accession	NM_206853, NP_996735
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog**
Predicted	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Chicken, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**35kDa KDa**

QKI antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information

Gene ID 9444

Alias Symbol	**DKFZp586I0923, Hqk, QK, QK1, QK3, hqkI**

Other Names
Protein quaking, Hqk, HqkI, QKI, HKQ

Format
Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage
Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-QKI antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
QKI antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

QKI antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information

Name QKI {ECO:0000303|PubMed:16342280, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:21100}

Function
RNA reader protein, which recognizes and binds specific RNAs, thereby regulating RNA metabolic processes, such as pre-mRNA splicing, circular RNA (circRNA) formation, mRNA export, mRNA stability and/or translation (PubMed:22398723, PubMed:23630077, PubMed:25768908, PubMed:27029405, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31331967"

target="_blank">31331967, PubMed:37379838). Involved in various cellular processes, such as mRNA storage into stress granules, apoptosis, lipid deposition, interferon response, glial cell fate and development (PubMed:25768908, PubMed:31829086, PubMed:34428287, PubMed:37379838). Binds to the 5'-NACUAAY-N(1,20)-UAAY-3' RNA core sequence (PubMed:23630077). Acts as a mRNA modification reader that specifically recognizes and binds mRNA transcripts modified by internal N(7)-methylguanine (m7G) (PubMed:37379838). Promotes the formation of circular RNAs (circRNAs) during the epithelial to mesenchymal transition and in cardiomyocytes: acts by binding to sites flanking circRNA-forming exons (PubMed:25768908). CircRNAs are produced by back- splicing circularization of pre-mRNAs (PubMed:25768908). Plays a central role in myelinization via 3 distinct mechanisms (PubMed:16641098). First, acts by protecting and promoting stability of target mRNAs such as MBP, SIRT2 and CDKN1B, which promotes oligodendrocyte differentiation (By similarity). Second, participates in mRNA transport by regulating the nuclear export of MBP mRNA (By similarity). Finally, indirectly regulates mRNA splicing of MAG pre- mRNA during oligodendrocyte differentiation by acting as a negative regulator of MAG exon 12 alternative splicing: acts by binding to HNRNPA1 mRNA splicing factor, preventing its translation (By similarity). Involved in microglia differentiation and remyelination by regulating microexon alternative splicing of the Rho GTPase pathway (By similarity). Involved in macrophage differentiation: promotes monocyte differentiation by regulating pre-mRNA splicing in naive peripheral blood monocytes (PubMed:27029405). Acts as an important regulator of muscle development: required for the contractile function of cardiomyocytes by regulating alternative splicing of cardiomyocyte transcripts (By similarity). Acts as a negative regulator of thermogenesis by decreasing stability, nuclear export and translation of mRNAs encoding PPARGC1A and UCP1 (By similarity). Also required for visceral endoderm function and blood vessel development (By similarity). May also play a role in smooth muscle development (PubMed:31331967). In addition to its RNA-binding activity, also acts as a nuclear transcription coactivator for SREBF2/SREBP2 (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm [Isoform QKI6]: Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus Note=Localizes predominantly in the cytoplasm and at lower levels in nucleus.

Tissue Location
Expressed in the frontal cortex of brain. Down- regulated in the brain of schizophrenic patients

QKI antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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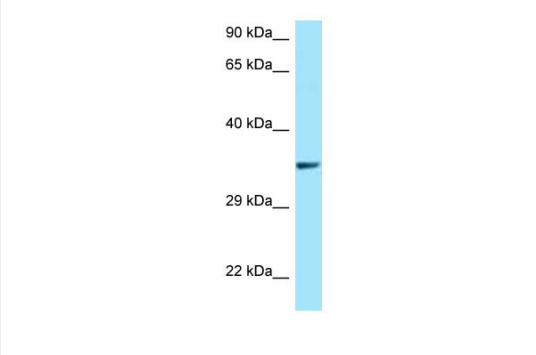
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

QKI antibody - N-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-QKI Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: Hela Whole CellThere is BioGPS gene expression data showing that QKI is expressed in HeLa

QKI antibody - N-terminal region - References

Li Z.Z.,et al.Jpn. J. Cancer Res. 93:167-177(2002).
Xia J.-H.,et al.Submitted (APR-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Li H.,et al.Submitted (DEC-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Mungall A.J.,et al.Nature 425:805-811(2003).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).