

RBPMs Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AN1289**Specification**

RBPMs Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q9WVB0
Reactivity	Mouse, Rabbit, Guinea Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	21816

RBPMs Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	19663
Gene Name	RBPMs

Target/Specificity

Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues from the N-terminal region conjugated to KLH

Dilution

WB~~ 1:1000

IHC~~ 1:500

Format

Antigen Affinity Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

RBPMs Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

Blue Ice

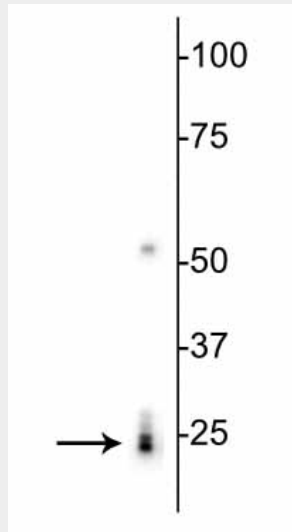
RBPMs Antibody - Protocols

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

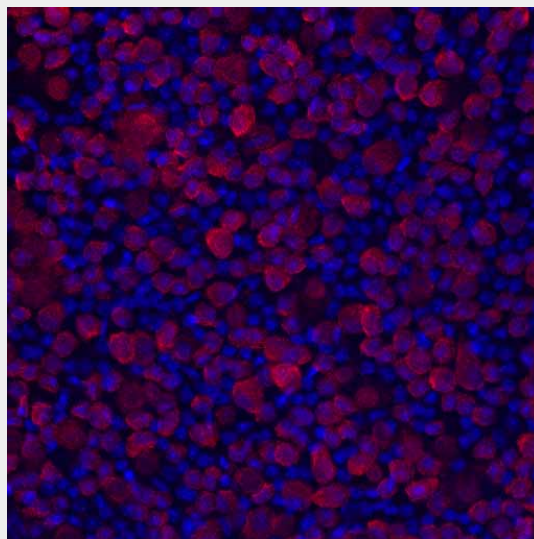
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

BPMS Antibody - Images



Western blot of rat heart lysate showing specific labeling of the ~24 kDa BPMS protein.



Immunostaining of mouse retinal ganglion cells showing specific immunolabeling of BPMS in red. Photo courtesy of Allen Rodriguez, University of California, Los Angeles.

BPMS Antibody - Background

BPMS (RNA binding protein with multiple splicing), also known as HERMES, contains one RRM (RNA recognition motif) domain and belongs to the RRM family of RNA-binding proteins. BPMS exists as multiple alternatively spliced isoforms and is thought to bind RNA, possibly playing a role in RNA-related events, such as transcription and translation. RNA-binding proteins that are specific to retinal ganglion cells (RGCs) have been previously identified as excellent markers for RGCs (Kwong et al., 2010). Recent findings show that antibodies against BPMS are robust reagents that exclusively identify RGCs in multiple mammalian species (Rodriguez et al. 2014)