

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

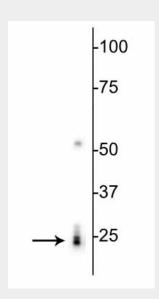
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

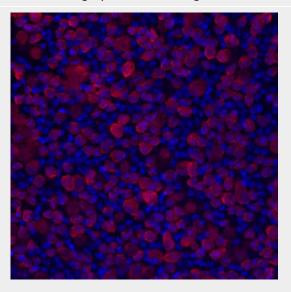


- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

RBPMS Antibody - Images



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



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

RBPMS Antibody - Background

RBPMS (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. RBPMS 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 RBPMS are robust reagents that exclusively identify RGCs in multiple mammalian species (Rodriguez et al. 2014)