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NARF Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17343c

Specification

NARF Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q9UHQ1
Other Accession	NP_001033707.1, NP_001077077.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**51156**
Antigen Region	**134-160**

NARF Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 26502

Other Names
Nuclear prelamin A recognition factor, Iron-only hydrogenase-like protein 2, IOP2, NARF

Target/Specificity
This NARF antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 134-160 amino acids from the Central region of human NARF.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

Precautions
NARF Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NARF Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name NARF

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

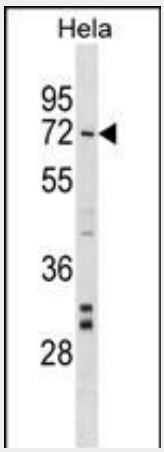
Tissue Location
Ubiquitous. Predominantly expressed in skeletal muscle, heart and brain.

NARF Antibody (Center) - 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

NARF Antibody (Center) - Images



NARF Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP17343c) western blot analysis in Hela cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the NARF antibody detected the NARF protein (arrow).

NARF Antibody (Center) - Background

Several proteins have been found to be prenylated and methylated at their carboxyl-terminal ends. Prenylation was initially believed to be important only for membrane attachment. However, another role for prenylation appears to be its importance in protein-protein interactions. The only nuclear proteins known to be prenylated in mammalian cells are prelamin A- and B-type lamins. Prelamin A is farnesylated and carboxymethylated on the cysteine residue of a carboxyl-terminal CaaX motif. This post-translationally modified cysteine residue is removed from prelamin A when it is endoproteolytically processed into mature lamin A. The protein encoded by this gene binds to the prenylated prelamin A carboxyl-terminal tail domain. It may be a component of a prelamin A endoprotease complex. The encoded protein is located in the nucleus, where it partially colocalizes with the nuclear lamina. It shares limited sequence similarity with iron-only

bacterial hydrogenases. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene, including one with a novel exon that is generated by RNA editing.

NARF Antibody (Center) - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Moller-Krull, M., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 382(3):601-609(2008)
Melzer, D., et al. PLoS Genet. 4 (5), E1000072 (2008) :
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