

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

NARF Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O9UHQ1
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 prelamina 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.

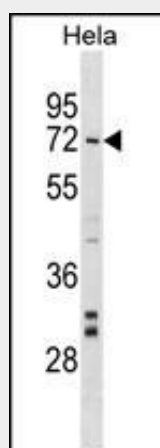
Tissue Location

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 Cytometry](#)
- [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) :
Lattanzi, G., et al. J. Cell. Biochem. 102(5):1149-1159(2007)
Matsuoka, S., et al. Science 316(5828):1160-1166(2007)