

RBM8A Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP20775c

Specification

RBM8A Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Predicted Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW WB,E <u>O9Y5S9</u> <u>O27W01, O9CWZ3, O3ZCE8, O6PH90, O9DF42</u> Mouse Xenopus, Bovine, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 19889

RBM8A Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9939

Other Names

RNA-binding protein 8A, Binder of OVCA1-1, BOV-1, RNA-binding motif protein 8A, RNA-binding protein Y14, Ribonucleoprotein RBM8A, RBM8A, RBM8

Target/Specificity

This RBM8A antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 79-112amino acids from the Central region of human RBM8A.

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

RBM8A Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RBM8A Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name RBM8A



Synonyms RBM8

Function Required for pre-mRNA splicing as component of the spliceosome (PubMed:28502770, PubMed: 29301961). Core component of the splicing-dependent multiprotein exon junction complex (EJC) deposited at splice junctions on mRNAs. The EJC is a dynamic structure consisting of core proteins and several peripheral nuclear and cytoplasmic associated factors that join the complex only transiently either during EJC assembly or during subsequent mRNA metabolism. The EJC marks the position of the exon-exon junction in the mature mRNA for the gene expression machinery and the core components remain bound to spliced mRNAs throughout all stages of mRNA metabolism thereby influencing downstream processes including nuclear mRNA export, subcellular mRNA localization, translation efficiency and nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The MAGOH-RBM8A heterodimer inhibits the ATPase activity of EIF4A3, thereby trapping the ATP-bound EJC core onto spliced mRNA in a stable conformation. The MAGOH-RBM8A heterodimer interacts with the EJC key regulator PYM1 leading to EJC disassembly in the cytoplasm and translation enhancement of EJC-bearing spliced mRNAs by recruiting them to the ribosomal 48S preinitiation complex. Its removal from cytoplasmic mRNAs requires translation initiation from EJC-bearing spliced mRNAs. Associates preferentially with mRNAs produced by splicing. Does not interact with pre-mRNAs, introns, or mRNAs produced from intronless cDNAs. Associates with both nuclear mRNAs and newly exported cytoplasmic mRNAs. The MAGOH-RBM8A heterodimer is a component of the nonsense mediated decay (NMD) pathway. Involved in the splicing modulation of BCL2L1/Bcl-X (and probably other apoptotic genes); specifically inhibits formation of proapoptotic isoforms such as Bcl- X(S); the function is different from the established EJC assembly.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm Note=Nucleocytoplasmic shuttling protein (PubMed:11030346). Travels to the cytoplasm as part of the exon junction complex (EJC) bound to mRNA Colocalizes with the core EJC, ALYREF/THOC4, NXF1 and UAP56 in the nucleus and nuclear speckles (PubMed:19324961)

Tissue Location Ubiquitous.

RBM8A Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>
- **RBM8A Antibody (Center) Images**





Western blot analysis of lysate from mouse NIH/3T3 cell line, using RBM8A Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP20775c). AP20775c was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.

RBM8A Antibody (Center) - Background

Core component of the splicing-dependent multiprotein exon junction complex (EIC) deposited at splice junctions on mRNAs. The EJC is a dynamic structure consisting of core proteins and several peripheral nuclear and cytoplasmic associated factors that join the complex only transiently either during EJC assembly or during subsequent mRNA metabolism. The EJC marks the position of the exon-exon junction in the mature mRNA for the gene expression machinery and the core components remain bound to spliced mRNAs throughout all stages of mRNA metabolism thereby influencing downstream processes including nuclear mRNA export, subcellular mRNA localization, translation efficiency and nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The MAGOH-RBM8A heterodimer inhibits the ATPase activity of EIF4A3, thereby trapping the ATP- bound EJC core onto spliced mRNA in a stable conformation. The MAGOH-RBM8A heterodimer interacts with the EIC key regulator WIBG/PYM leading to EJC disassembly in the cytoplasm and translation enhancement of EJC-bearing spliced mRNAs by recruiting them to the ribosomal 48S preinitiation complex. Its removal from cytoplasmic mRNAs requires translation initiation from EIC-bearing spliced mRNAs. Associates preferentially with mRNAs produced by splicing. Does not interact with pre-mRNAs, introns, or mRNAs produced from intronless cDNAs. Associates with both nuclear mRNAs and newly exported cytoplasmic mRNAs. The MAGOH-RBM8A heterodimer is a component of the nonsense mediated decay (NMD) pathway. Involved in the splicing modulation of BCL2L1/Bcl-X (and probably other apoptotic genes); specifically inhibits formation of proapoptotic isoforms such as BcI-X(S); the function is different from the established EJC assembly.

RBM8A Antibody (Center) - References

Conklin D.C., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1492:465-469(2000). Zhao X.F., et al. Genomics 63:145-148(2000). Salicioni A.M., et al. Genomics 69:54-62(2000). Kataoka N., et al. Mol. Cell 6:673-682(2000). Faurholm B., et al. Genomics 78:15-18(2001).