

RBM10 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP57653

Specification

RBM10 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E

Primary Accession <u>P98175</u>

Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Calculated MW
Rat, Pig, Bovine
Rabbit
Polyclonal
103 KDa

Calculated MW 103 KD
Physical State Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived

laG

from human RBM10

Epitope Specificity 101-200/930

Isotype
Purity
affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02%

Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION Nucleus. In the extranucleolar nucleoplasm

constitutes hundreds of nuclear domains, which dynamically change their structures in a reversible manner. Upon globally reducing RNA polymerase II transcription, the nuclear bodies enlarge and decrease in number. They occur closely adjacent to nuclear speckles or IGCs (interchromatin granule clusters) but coincide with TIDRs.

SIMILARITY Contains 1 C2H2-type zinc finger. Contains 1 G-patch domain. Contains 1 RanBP2-type

zinc finger. Contains 2 RRM (RNA recognition motif) domains.

SUBUNIT

Associates with the spliceosome.

Component of a large chromatin

remodeling complex, at least composed of MYSM1, PCAF,RBM10 and KIF11/TRIP5.
Post-translational modifications Phosphorylated upon DNA damage,

probably by ATM or ATR.

DISEASE

Defects in RBM10 are the cause of TARP syndrome (TARPS) [MIM:311900]. It is a disorder characterized by the Robin sequence (micrognathia, glossoptosis and

cleft palate), talipes equinovarus and cardiac defects.

Important Note

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions



This gene encodes a nuclear protein that belongs to a family proteins that contain an RNA-binding motif. The encoded protein associates with hnRNP proteins and may be involved in regulating alternative splicing. Defects in this gene are the cause of the X-linked recessive disorder, TARP syndrome. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]

RBM10 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8241

Other Names

RNA-binding protein 10, G patch domain-containing protein 9, RNA-binding motif protein 10, RNA-binding protein S1-1, S1-1, RBM10 (HGNC:9896)

Dilution

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<span class ="dilution_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \> <span class
="dilution_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A</span><br \> <span class
="dilution_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \> <span class ="dilution_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span><br \> <span class ="dilution_E">E~~N/A</span>
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Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

RBM10 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name RBM10 (<u>HGNC:9896</u>)

Function

Binds to ssRNA containing the consensus sequence 5'-AGGUAA-3' (PubMed:21256132). May be involved in post-transcriptional processing, most probably in mRNA splicing (PubMed:18315527). Binds to RNA homopolymers, with a preference for poly(G) and poly(U) and little for poly(A) (By similarity). May bind to specific miRNA hairpins (PubMed:28431233).

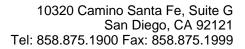
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Note=In the extranucleolar nucleoplasm constitutes hundreds of nuclear domains, which dynamically change their structures in a reversible manner. Upon globally reducing RNA polymerase II transcription, the nuclear bodies enlarge and decrease in number. They occur closely adjacent to nuclear speckles or IGCs (interchromatin granule clusters) but coincide with TIDRs (transcription-inactivation-dependent RNA domains)

RBM10 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides





• Dot Blot

- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

RBM10 Polyclonal Antibody - Images