

CACTIN Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP74009**Specification**

CACTIN Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8WUQ7
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

CACTIN Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 58509**Other Names**
CACTIN C19orf29**Dilution**
WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000**Format**
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.**Storage Conditions**
-20°C**CACTIN Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** CACTIN**Synonyms** C19orf29

Function
Plays a role in pre-mRNA splicing by facilitating excision of a subset of introns (PubMed:28062851). Required for the splicing of CDCA5/Sororin, a regulator of sister chromatid cohesion (PubMed:28062851). Involved in the regulation of innate immune response (PubMed:20829348). Acts as a negative regulator of Toll-like receptor, interferon-regulatory factor (IRF) and canonical NF-kappa-B signaling pathways (PubMed:20829348, PubMed:26363554). Contributes to the regulation of transcriptional activation of NF-kappa-B target genes in response to endogenous pro-inflammatory stimuli (PubMed:20829348, PubMed:26363554).

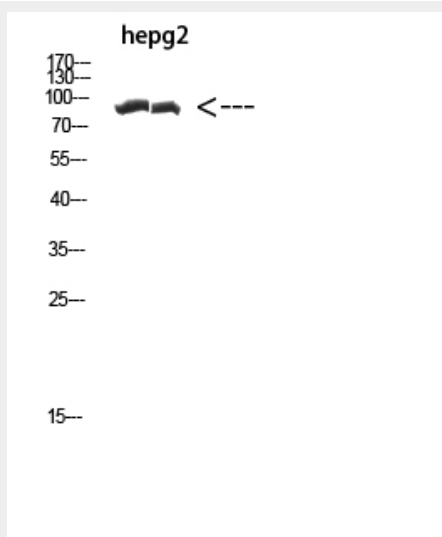
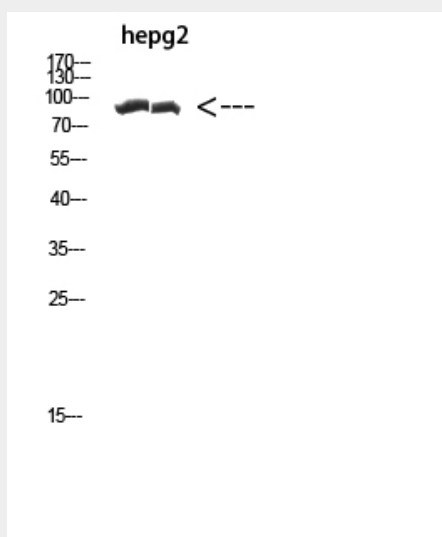
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Nuclear localization with a speckled expression pattern in some cells. Colocalizes with NFKBIL1 in the nucleus.

CACTIN Polyclonal 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CACTIN Polyclonal Antibody - Images

CACTIN Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Involved in the regulation of innate immune response. Acts as negative regulator of Toll-like receptor and interferon- regulatory factor (IRF) signaling pathways. Contributes to the regulation of transcriptional activation of NF-kappa-B target genes in response to endogenous proinflammatory stimuli. May play a role during early embryonic development. Probably involved in pre-mRNA splicing.