

## 兔抗 NARF 多克隆抗体

- 中文名称：兔抗 NARF 多克隆抗体
- 英文名称：Anti-NARF rabbit polyclonal antibody
- 别名：nuclear prelamin A recognition factor; IOP2
- 相关类别：一抗
- 储存：冷冻（-20℃）
- 宿主：Rabbit
- 抗原：NARF
- 反应种属：Human, Mouse, Rat
- 标记物：Unconjugate
- 克隆类型：rabbit polyclonal

### 技术规格

**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.

	ex. 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.
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA, IHC
<b>Name of antibody:</b>	NARF
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Fusion protein of human NARF
<b>Full name:</b>	nuclear prelamin A recognition factor
<b>Synonyms:</b>	IOP2
<b>SwissProt:</b>	Q9UHQ1
<b>ELISA Recommended dilution:</b>	5000-10000
<b>IHC positive control:</b>	Human ovarian cancer
<b>IHC Recommend dilution:</b>	50-300

