



PTRF Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-04941
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	PTRF FKSG13
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 90-170
Specificity	PTRF Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	FKSG13;Cavin-1;Cavin 1;PTRF;PTRF FKSG13;Polymerase I and transcript release factor (Cavin-1)
Observed Band	42kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	42kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane, caveola . Cell membrane . Microsome . Endoplasmic reticulum . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Mitochondrion . Nucleus . Translocates to the cytoplasm from the caveolae upon insulin stimulation (PubMed:17026959). Colocalizes with CAV1 in lipid rafts in adipocytes. Localizes in the caveolae in a caveolin-dependent manner (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Adipocyte,Epithelium,Lung,Muscle,Pancreas,Testis,
Function	function:Termination of transcription by RNA polymerase I involves pausing of transcription by TTF1, and the dissociation of the transcription complex, releasing pre-rRNA and RNA polymerase I from the template. PTRF is required for dissociation of the ternary transcription complex.,PTM:Five truncated forms are found in the caveolae. These are thought to be the result of proteolysis and may be phosphorylation-dependent.,PTM:Phosphorylated. Present in active and inactive forms. Changes in phosphorylation pattern may alter activity., similarity:Belongs to the PTRF/SDPR family.,subcellular location:Found at the



surface of the caveolae. Also found in the plasma membrane, microsomal and cytosolic fractions and at a low level in the mitochondrial and nuclear fractions. Translocates to the cytoplasm from the caveolae upon insulin stimulation., subunit: Interacts with RNA polymerase I and TTF1. Bind

Background

This gene encodes a protein that enables the dissociation of paused ternary polymerase I transcription complexes from the 3' end of pre-rRNA transcripts. This protein regulates rRNA transcription by promoting the dissociation of transcription complexes and the reinitiation of polymerase I on nascent rRNA transcripts. This protein also localizes to caveolae at the plasma membrane and is thought to play a critical role in the formation of caveolae and the stabilization of caveolins. This protein translocates from caveolae to the cytoplasm after insulin stimulation. Caveolae contain truncated forms of this protein and may be the site of phosphorylation-dependent proteolysis. This protein is also thought to modify lipid metabolism and insulin-regulated gene expression. Mutations in this gene result in a disorder characterized by generalized lipodystrophy and muscular dystrop

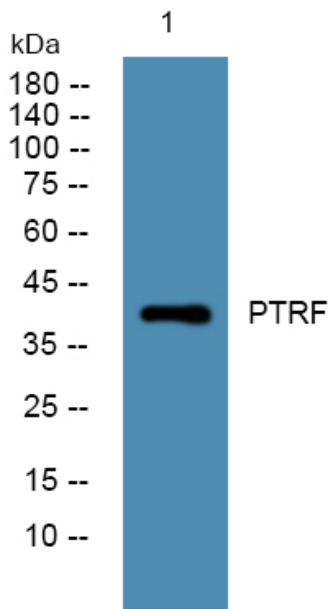
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night