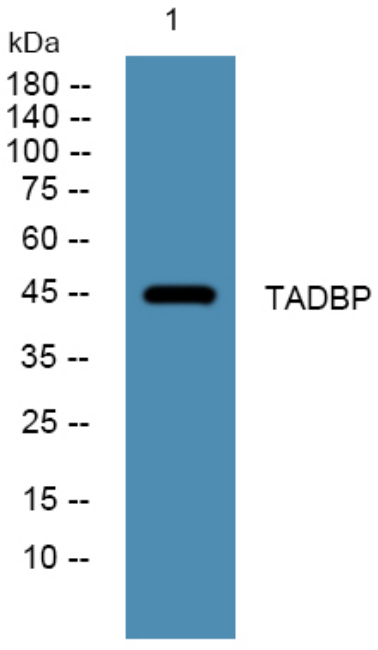
TADBP Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-07303
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	TARDBP TDP43
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 41-90
Specificity	TADBP 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	ALS10;TDP-43;1190002A23Rik;Tdp43;TADBP_HUMAN;TARDBP; TADBP_MOUSE;TADBP;TARDBP TDP43;TAR DNA-binding protein 43 (TDP-43)
Observed Band	45kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	45kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, Stress granule . Mitochondrion . Continuously travels in and out of the nucleus (PubMed:18957508). Localizes to stress granules in response to oxidative stress (PubMed:19765185). A small subset localizes in mitochondria (PubMed:28794432). .
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed. In particular, expression is high in pancreas, placenta, lung, genital tract and spleen.
Function	disease:Defects in TARDBP are a cause of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis type 10 (ALS10) [MIM:612069]. ALS is a neurodegenerative disorder affecting upper and lower motor neurons and resulting in fatal paralysis. Sensory abnormalities are absent. Death usually occurs within 2 to 5 years. The etiology of ALS is likely to be multifactorial, involving both genetic and environmental factors. TARDBP is the primary component of ubiquitin-positive inclusion bodies found in ALS and in frontotemporal lobar degeneration with ubiquitin-positive inclusions

	(FTLDU).,function:DNA and RNA-binding protein which regulates transcription and splicing. Involved in the regulation of CFTR splicing. It promotes CFTR exon 9 skipping by binding to the UG repeated motifs in the polymorphic region near the 3'-splice site of this exon. The resulting aberrant splicing is associated with pathological features typical o
Background	TAR DNA binding protein(TARDBP) Homo sapiens HIV-1, the causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), contains an RNA genome that produces a chromosomally integrated DNA during the replicative cycle. Activation of HIV-1 gene expression by the transactivator Tat is dependent on an RNA regulatory element (TAR) located downstream of the transcription initiation site. The protein encoded by this gene is a transcriptional repressor that binds to chromosomally integrated TAR DNA and represses HIV-1 transcription. In addition, this protein regulates alternate splicing of the CFTR gene. A similar pseudogene is present on chromosome 20. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
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 K562 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night