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Rabbit Anti-RBM10 antibody

SL19762R

Product Name:	RBM10
Chinese Name:	RNABinding protein10抗体
Alias:	DXS8237E; G patch domain containing protein 9; G patch domain-containing protein 9; GPATC9; GPATCH9; HGNC9896; KIAA0122; MGC1132; MGC997; Rbm10; RBM10_HUMAN; RNA binding motif protein 10; RNA binding protein 10; RNA binding protein S1-1; RNA-binding motif protein 10; RNA-binding protein 10; RNA-binding protein S1-1; S1-1; TARPS; ZRANB5.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	103kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RBM10:101-200/930
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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]

Function:
May be involved in post-transcriptional processing, most probably in mRNA splicing. Binds to RNA homopolymers, with a preference for poly(G) and poly(U) and little for poly(A).

Subunit:
Associates with the spliceosome. Component of a large chromatin remodeling complex, at least composed of MYSM1, PCAF,RBM10 and KIF11/TRIP5.

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.

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.

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.

SWISS:
P98175

Gene ID:
8241

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 8241 Human

Entrez Gene: 236732 Mouse

Omim: 300080 Human

	SwissProt: P98175 Human SwissProt: Q99KG3 Mouse Unigene: 401509 Human Unigene: 279194 Mouse Unigene: 383632 Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.