



Rabbit Anti-RNF47 antibody

SL6320R

Product Name:	RNF47
Chinese Name:	Ring finger protein47抗体
Alias:	BAR; Bfar; BFAR_HUMAN; Bifunctional apoptosis inhibitor; Bifunctional apoptosis regulator; RING finger protein 47; RNF47.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	53kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Bifunctional apoptosis inhibitor:301-400/450
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:	Two converging apoptotic pathways, which are initiated either through the activation of death domain (DD) receptors by an extrinsic pathway or by an intrinsic pathway in the mitochondria, mediate the activation and progression of apoptosis within the cell. Both these pathways lead to the activation of the Serine proteinase cascade (caspases) and to cleavage of these pro-caspases. A novel protein, BAR, for bifunctional apoptosis

regulator, contains domains that enable it to interact with components of both major apoptosis pathways, where it negatively regulates apoptotic signaling. Like the other anti-apoptosis proteins Bap31 and FLIP, BAR contains a DED-like domain that is capable of suppressing apoptosis mediated at the receptor level. In addition, BAR contains a domain that also enables it to interact with the mitochondrial Bcl-2 family of proteins. The presence of these various RING, SAM, DED and TM domains suggests that BAR may serve as a scaffold protein that integrates signaling components of the cells apoptosis-regulatory machinery.

Subunit:

Interacts with CASP8, BCL2 and BCL2L1 through SAM domain and also with HIP1, IFT57, ESRRL1 and BCAP31.

Subcellular Location:

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed highly in brain, moderately in small intestine, weakly in testes and only faintly in liver and skeletal muscle. Not expressed in heart, kidney, lung and spleen.

Similarity:

Interacts with CASP8, Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.
Contains 1 SAM (sterile alpha motif) domain.

SWISS:

Q9NZS9

Gene ID:

51283

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 51283](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 67118](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 304709](#) Rat

[SwissProt: Q9NZS9](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8R079](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q5PQN2](#) Rat

[Unigene: 435556](#) Human

[Unigene: 223689](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 159939](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Apoptosis regulator. Has anti-apoptotic activity, both for apoptosis triggered via death-receptors and via mitochondrial factors.

Tissue specificity: Expressed highly in brain, moderately in small intestine, weakly in testes and only faintly in liver and skeletal muscle.

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