



Rabbit Anti-CLNS1A antibody

SL9851R

Product Name:	CLNS1A
Chinese Name:	氯离子通道调节蛋白1A抗体
Alias:	nucleotide sensitive 1A; Chloride channel; Chloride channel nucleotide sensitive 1A; Chloride channel regulatory protein; Chloride conductance regulatory protein ICl _n ; Chloride ion current inducer protein; CICI; CLNS 1A; Clns1a; CLNS1B; I(Cl _n); ICl _n ; ICLN_HUMAN; Methylosome subunit pICl _n ; Reticulocyte pICl _n
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	26kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CLNS1A/pICl _n :21-120/237
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:	The formation of the spliceosome includes the assembly of Sm proteins in an ordered manner onto snRNAs. This process is mediated by the survival of motor neuron (SMN) protein, and is enhanced by modification of specific arginine residues in the Sm proteins to symmetrical dimethylarginines (sDMAs). sDMA modification of Sm proteins is

catalyzed by the methylosome, a complex comprised of the type II methyltransferase PRMT5 (also designated Jak-binding protein 1, JBP1), pICln, and two novel factors. PRMT5 binds the Sm proteins via their arginine- and glycine-rich (RG) domains, while pICln binds the Sm domains. pICln also acts as an inhibitor of SnRNP assembly by preventing specific interactions between Sm proteins required for the formation of the Sm core. pICln is a highly conserved, ubiquitously expressed protein that localizes primarily to the cytoplasm, and may play a role as a swelling-activated anion channel or a channel regulator in addition to its function in the methylosome. The gene encoding human pICln maps to chromosome 11q14.1.

Function:

The interaction with Sm proteins inhibits their assembly on U RNA and interferes with snRNP biogenesis. Inhibits the binding of survival motor neuron protein (SMN) to Sm proteins. May participate in cellular volume control by activation of a swelling-induced chloride conductance pathway.

Subunit:

Homooligomer. Component of the methylosome, a 20S complex containing SKB1. Interacts with Sm proteins. Interacts with LSM10, LSM11 and SNRPB.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm; cytoskeleton. A small fraction is also associated with the cytoskeleton.

Similarity:

Belongs to the pICln (TC 1.A.47) family.

SWISS:

P54105

Gene ID:

1207

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1207](#)Human

[Olim: 602158](#)Human

[SwissProt: P54105](#)Human

[Unigene: 430733](#)Human

Important Note:

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

