

Prelamin A, is processed in the nucleus to lamin A by removal of its final 18 amino acids, including the cysteine residue in its C-terminal CAAX box, which is farnesylated. Nuclear prelamin A recognition factor (NARF) binds the farnesylated prelamin A C-terminal domain(preAct)(PMID:10514485). NARF, at 52 kDa , also named as IOP2, is a small enough protein to freely diffuse through the nuclear pore complex and may be retained within the nucleus by binding nuclear proteins and it has all of the information necessary to be imported into the nucleus(PMID:10514485). It has 3 isoforms produced by alternative splicing with the molecular mass of $51 \mathrm{kDa}, 56$ kDa and 46 kDa,respectively.

Storage
Storage:
Store at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Stable for one year after shipment.
Storage Buffer:
PBS with $0.02 \%$ sodium azide and $50 \%$ glycerol pH 7.3.
Aliquoting is unnecessary for $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ storage
human liver tissue were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 12173-1-AP (NARF antibody) at dilution of 1:400 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.

