For Research Use Only

SRRT Polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number:20353-1-AP

Featured Product



Basic Information

Catalog Number: 20353-1-AP

Size:

1200 µg/ml
Source:
Rabbit
Isotype:

Immunogen Catalog Number:

AG14196

GenBank Accession Number:

BC000082

GeneID (NCBI):
51593

UNIPROT ID:
Q9BXP5

Full Name:

serrate RNA effector molecule homolog (Arabidopsis)

876 aa, 101 kDa Observed MW: 120 kDa

Calculated MW:

Purification Method: Antigen affinity purification Recommended Dilutions: WB 1:2000-1:16000

Applications

Tested Applications: WB, ELISA

Species Specificity: human, mouse

Positive Controls:

WB: HEK-293 cells, NIH/3T3 cells, HeLa cells, HepG2

cells, K-562 cells

Background Information

SRRT (Serrate RNA effector molecule homolog) is also named as ARS2 (Arsenite-resistance protein 2). ARS2/SRRT is an essential eukaryotic protein that has emerged as a critical factor in the sorting of functional from non-functional RNA polymerase II (Pol II) transcripts (PMID: 34060620). SRRT protein is a key component of the nuclear cap-binding complex (CBC), which allows it to modulate the expression of various miRNAs. The SRRT protein is widely expressed throughout the eukaryotes, but not in budding yeast. SRRT has been shown to play a vital role in stem-cell renewal, proliferation, hematopoiesis, and RNA-mediated gene silencing and regulation of miRNA biogenesis (PMID: 37345203). SRRT is involved in cellular proliferation and colony formation (tumorigenicity). Similarly, high SRRT expression has been found in cholangiocarcinoma. ARS2 showed ubiquitous expression, with the highest levels in mouse testes, heart, and liver and human heart and skeletal muscle (PMID: 18086880).

Storage

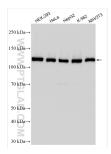
Storage:

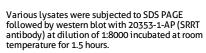
Store at -20°C. Stable for one year after shipment. Storage Buffer:

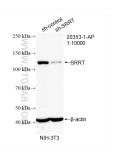
PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.3.

Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

Selected Validation Data







WB result of SRRT antibody (20353-1-AP; 1:10000; incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours) with sh-Control and sh-SRRT transfected NIH/3T3 cells.