

ARG40939 anti-MAGOH antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes MAGOH
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Specificity	This antibody may cross-react with MAGOHB.
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	MAGOH
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 1-146 of Human MAGOH (NP_002361.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Protein mago nashi homolog; MAGOHA; MAGOH1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Jurkat	
Observed Size	17 kDa	

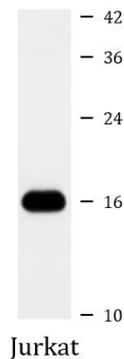
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	MAGOH
Gene Full Name	mago homolog, exon junction complex core component
Background	<p><i>Drosophila</i> that have mutations in their mago nashi (grandchildless) gene produce progeny with defects in germlasm assembly and germline development. This gene encodes the mammalian mago nashi homolog. In mammals, mRNA expression is not limited to the germ plasm, but is expressed ubiquitously in adult tissues and can be induced by serum stimulation of quiescent fibroblasts. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>
Function	<p>Core component of the splicing-dependent multiprotein exon junction complex (EJC) deposited at splice junctions on mRNAs. The EJC is a dynamic structure consisting of core proteins and several peripheral nuclear and cytoplasmic associated factors that join the complex only transiently either during EJC assembly or during subsequent mRNA metabolism. The EJC marks the position of the exon-exon junction in the mature mRNA for the gene expression machinery and the core components remain bound to spliced mRNAs throughout all stages of mRNA metabolism thereby influencing downstream processes including nuclear mRNA export, subcellular mRNA localization, translation efficiency and nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The MAGOH-RBM8A heterodimer inhibits the ATPase activity of EIF4A3, thereby trapping the ATP-bound EJC core onto spliced mRNA in a stable conformation. The MAGOH-RBM8A heterodimer interacts with the EJC key regulator WIBG/PYM leading to EJC disassembly in the cytoplasm and translation enhancement of EJC-bearing spliced mRNAs by recruiting them to the ribosomal 48S preinitiation complex. Involved in the splicing modulation of BCL2L1/Bcl-X (and probably other apoptotic genes); specifically inhibits formation of proapoptotic isoforms such as Bcl-X(S); the function is different from the established EJC assembly. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	17 kDa
Cellular Localization	<p>Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm. Note=Detected in granule-like structures in the dendroplasm (By similarity). Travels to the cytoplasm as part of the exon junction complex (EJC) bound to mRNA. Colocalizes with the core EJC, ALYREF/THOC4, NXF1 and UAP56 in the nucleus and nuclear speckles. [UniProt]</p>

Images



ARG40939 anti-MAGOH antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of Jurkat cell lysate stained with ARG40939 anti-MAGOH antibody at 1:1000 dilution.