

## ARG55848 anti-UAP56 antibody

Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes UAP56
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Rat, Bov, Chk, Pig
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	UAP56
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 351-380 (C-terminus) of Human UAP56.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	56 kDa U2AF65-associated protein; DEAD box protein UAP56; HLA-B-associated transcript 1 protein; Spliceosome RNA helicase DDX39B; BAT1; UAP56; EC 3.6.4.13; D6S81E; ATP-dependent RNA helicase p47

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:10 - 1:50
	IHC-P	1:10 - 1:50
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	A431	

### Properties

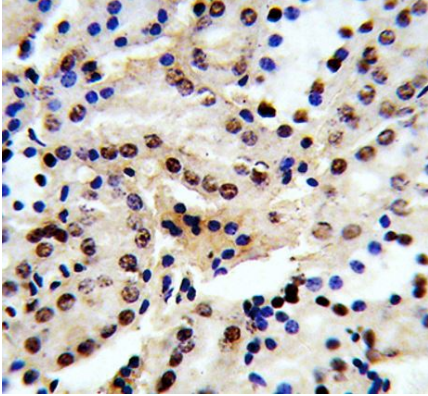
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A and immunogen peptide.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. 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

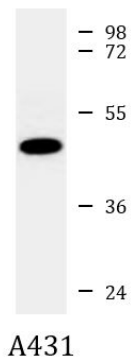
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Database links	<a href="#">GeneID: 7919 Human</a> <a href="#">Swiss-port # Q13838 Human</a>
Gene Symbol	DDX39B
Gene Full Name	DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 39B
Background	<p>This gene encodes a member of the DEAD box family of RNA-dependent ATPases that mediate ATP hydrolysis during pre-mRNA splicing. The encoded protein is an essential splicing factor required for association of U2 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein with pre-mRNA, and it also plays an important role in mRNA export from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. This gene belongs to a cluster of genes localized in the vicinity of the genes encoding tumor necrosis factor alpha and tumor necrosis factor beta. These genes are all within the human major histocompatibility complex class III region. Mutations in this gene may be associated with rheumatoid arthritis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Related pseudogenes have been identified on both chromosomes 6 and 11. Read-through transcription also occurs between this gene and the upstream ATP6V1G2 (ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal 13kDa, V1 subunit G2) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]</p>
Function	<p>Involved in nuclear export of spliced and unspliced mRNA. Assembling component of the TREX complex which is thought to couple mRNA transcription, processing and nuclear export, and specifically associates with spliced mRNA and not with unspliced pre-mRNA. TREX is recruited to spliced mRNAs by a transcription-independent mechanism, binds to mRNA upstream of the exon-junction complex (EJC) and is recruited in a splicing- and cap-dependent manner to a region near the 5' end of the mRNA where it functions in mRNA export to the cytoplasm via the TAP/NFX1 pathway. May undergo several rounds of ATP hydrolysis during assembly of TREX to drive subsequent loading of components such as ALYREF/THOC and CHTOP onto mRNA. The TREX complex is essential for the export of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) intronless mRNAs and infectious virus production. Also associates with pre-mRNA independent of ALYREF/THOC4 and the THO complex. Involved in the nuclear export of intronless mRNA; the ATP-bound form is proposed to recruit export adapter ALYREF/THOC4 to intronless mRNA; its ATPase activity is cooperatively stimulated by RNA and ALYREF/THOC4 and ATP hydrolysis is thought to trigger the dissociation from RNA to allow the association of ALYREF/THOC4 and the NXF1-NXT1 heterodimer. Involved in transcription elongation and genome stability.</p> <p>Splice factor that is required for the first ATP-dependent step in spliceosome assembly and for the interaction of U2 snRNP with the branchpoint. Has both RNA-stimulated ATP binding/hydrolysis activity and ATP-dependent RNA unwinding activity. Even with the stimulation of RNA, the ATPase activity is weak. Can only hydrolyze ATP but not other NTPs. The RNA stimulation of ATPase activity does not have a strong preference for the sequence and length of the RNA. However, ssRNA stimulates the ATPase activity much more strongly than dsRNA. Can unwind 5' or 3' overhangs or blunt end RNA duplexes in vitro. The ATPase and helicase activities are not influenced by U2AF2; the effect of ALYREF/THOC4 is reported conflictingly with a stimulatory effect. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	49 kDa
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm. Note=Can translocate to the cytoplasm in the presence of MX1. TREX complex assembly seems to occur in regions surrounding nuclear speckles known as perispeckles



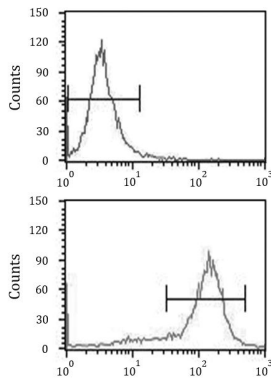
ARG55848 anti-UAP56 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded Human kidney stained with ARG55848 anti-UAP56 antibody.



ARG55848 anti-UAP56 antibody WB image

Western blot: 35 µg of A431 cell lysate stained with ARG55848 anti-UAP56 antibody.



ARG55848 anti-UAP56 antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: K562 cells stained with ARG55848 anti-UAP56 antibody (bottom histogram) or without primary antibody control (top histogram), followed by incubation with FITC labelled secondary antibody.