

bs-17330R**[Primary Antibody]****hnRNP A1 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**
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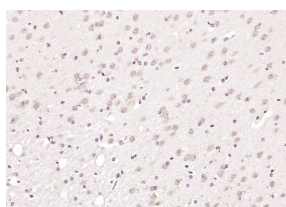
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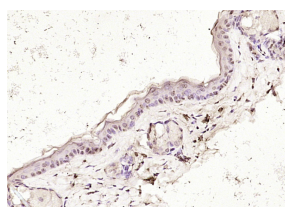
400-901-9800

— DATASHEET —

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| <p>Host: Rabbit</p> <p>Clonality: Polyclonal</p> <p>GeneID: 3178</p> <p>Target: hnRNP A1</p> <p>Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human hnRNP A1: 1-100/372.</p> <p>Purification: affinity purified by Protein A</p> <p>Concentration: 1mg/ml</p> <p>Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.</p> <p>Background: This gene belongs to the A/B subfamily of ubiquitously expressed heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins (hnRNPs). The hnRNPs are RNA binding proteins and they complex with heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA). These proteins are associated with pre-mRNAs in the nucleus and appear to influence pre-mRNA processing and other aspects of mRNA metabolism and transport. While all of the hnRNPs are present in the nucleus, some seem to shuttle between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. The hnRNP proteins have distinct nucleic acid binding properties. The protein encoded by this gene has two repeats of quasi-RRM domains that bind to RNAs. It is one of the most abundant core proteins of hnRNP complexes and it is localized to the nucleoplasm. This protein, along with other hnRNP proteins, is exported from the nucleus, probably bound to mRNA, and is immediately re-imported. Its M9 domain acts as both a nuclear localization and nuclear export signal. The encoded protein is involved in the packaging of pre-mRNA into hnRNP particles, transport of poly A+ mRNA from the nucleus to the cytoplasm, and may modulate splice site selection. It is also thought have a primary role in the formation of specific myometrial protein species in parturition. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene but only two transcripts are fully described. These variants have multiple alternative transcription initiation sites and multiple polyA sites. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p> | <p>Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500)</p> <p>Reactivity: Mouse, Rat (predicted: Human, Rabbit, Sheep, Cow, Horse, Macaque Monkey)</p> <p>Predicted MW.: 39 kDa</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm ,Nucleus</p> |
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— VALIDATION IMAGES —

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (hnRNP A1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-17330R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse skin); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (hnRNP A1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-17330R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=15.304]** Yao Lei. et al. Phytochemical natural killer cells reprogram tumor microenvironment for potent immunotherapy of solid tumors. BIOMATERIALS. 2022 Jun;;121635 WB ;Mouse. 10.1016/j.biomaterials.2022.121635