

HNRNPR Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17239a

Specification

HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, IHC-P-Leica, FC,E
Primary Accession	O43390
Other Accession	NP_001095868.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	95-123

HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 10236

Other Names

Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein R, hnRNP R, HNRNPR, HNRPR

Target/Specificity

This HNRNPR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 95-123 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human HNRNPR.

Dilution

IF~~1:25
WB~~1:2000
IHC-P-Leica~~1:1000
FC~~1:25

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name HNRNPR

Synonyms HNRPR

Function Component of ribonucleosomes, which are complexes of at least 20 other different heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins (hnRNP). hnRNP play an important role in processing of precursor mRNA in the nucleus.

Cellular Location

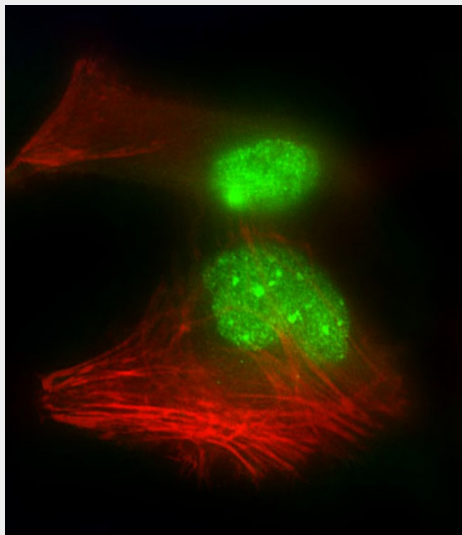
Nucleus. Microsome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q7TMK9}. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Cytoplasm
Note=Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs. The tyrosine phosphorylated form bound to RNA is found in microsomes (By similarity).
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q7TMK9, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17289661}

HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

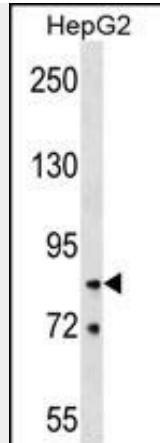
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

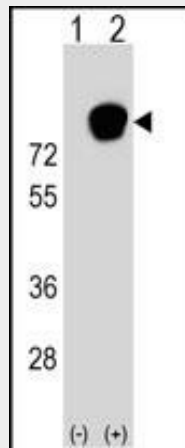
HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) - Images



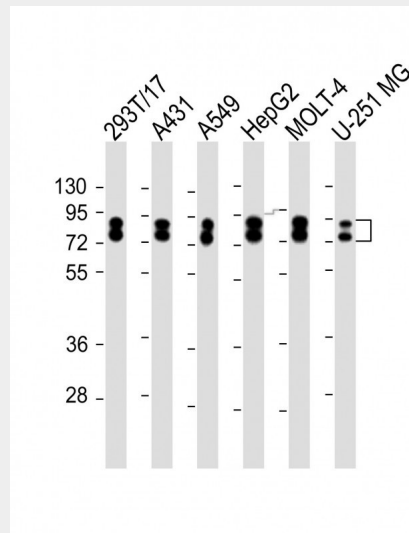
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa cells labeling HNRNPR with AP17239a at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing Nucleus staining on HeLa cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP17239a) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the HNRNPR antibody detected the HNRNPR protein (arrow).

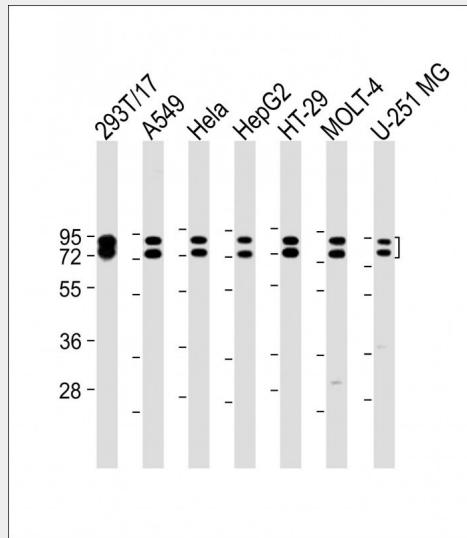


Western blot analysis of HNRNPR (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP17239a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the HNRNPR gene.

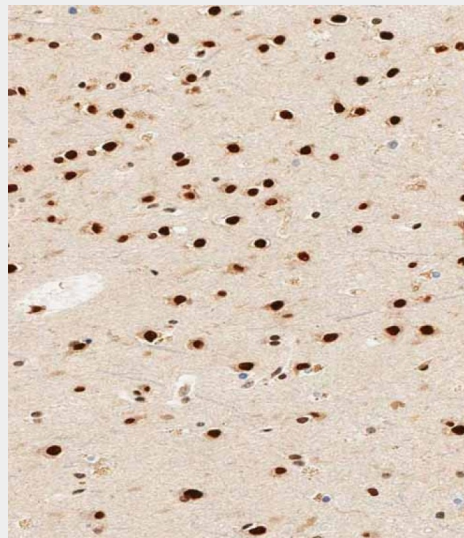


All lanes : Anti-HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: 293T/17 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 3: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 4: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 5: MOLT-4 whole cell lysate Lane 6: U-251 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted

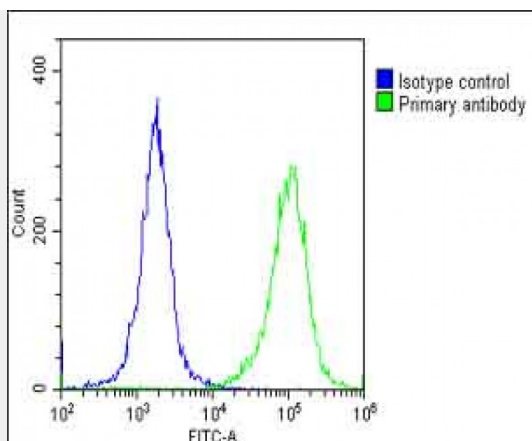
band size : 71 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: 293T/17 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 3: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 4: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 5: HT-29 whole cell lysate Lane 6: MOLT-4 whole cell lysate Lane 7: U-251 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 71, 67 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using AP17239a performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:1000) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with AP17239a (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP17239a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed (1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1 µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) - Background

This gene belongs to the 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 three repeats of quasi-RRM domains that bind to RNAs and also contains a nuclear localization motif. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

HNRNPR Antibody (N-term) - References

Hadian, K., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(48):33384-33391(2009)
Fukuda, A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(35):23472-23480(2009)
Tonevitsky, E.A., et al. Bull. Exp. Biol. Med. 147(6):733-736(2009)
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