

DGCR8 Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90537

Specification

DGCR8 Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession
Reactivity
Rat

Clonality Monoclonal

Other Names

DGCR8; DGCRK6; Gy1; C22orf12; D16Wis2; pasha;

Isotype Rabbit IgG
Host Rabbit
Calculated MW 86045 Da

DGCR8 Antibody - Additional Information

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human

DGCR8

Description Component of the microprocessor complex

that is required to process primary miRNA transcripts (pri-miRNAs) to release

transcripts (pri-miRNAs) to release precursor miRNA (pre-miRNA) in the nucleus. Within the microprocessor complex, DGCR8 function as a molecular anchor necessary for the recognition of pri-miRNA at dsRNA-ssRNA junction and directs DROSHA to cleave 11 bp away form the junction to release hairpin-shaped pre-miRNAs that are subsequently cut by the cytoplasmic DICER to generate mature

miRNAs.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline,

pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid

freeze / thaw cycle.

DGCR8 Antibody - Protein Information

Name DGCR8

Synonyms C22orf12, DGCRK6

Function

Component of the microprocessor complex that acts as a RNA- and heme-binding protein that is



involved in the initial step of microRNA (miRNA) biogenesis. Component of the microprocessor complex that is required to process primary miRNA transcripts (pri-miRNAs) to release precursor miRNA (pre-miRNA) in the nucleus. Within the microprocessor complex, DGCR8 function as a molecular anchor necessary for the recognition of pri-miRNA at dsRNA-ssRNA junction and directs DROSHA to cleave 11 bp away form the junction to release hairpin-shaped pre-miRNAs that are subsequently cut by the cytoplasmic DICER to generate mature miRNAs (PubMed: 26027739, PubMed:26748718). The hemebound DGCR8 dimer binds pri-miRNAs as a cooperative trimer (of dimers) and is active in triggering pri-miRNA cleavage, whereas the heme-free DGCR8 monomer binds pri-miRNAs as a dimer and is much less active. Both double-stranded and single-stranded regions of a pri-miRNA are required for its binding (PubMed: 15531877, PubMed:15574589, PubMed:15589161, PubMed:16751099, PubMed:16906129, PubMed:16963499, PubMed:17159994). Specifically recognizes and binds N6-methyladenosine (m6A)-containing pri-miRNAs, a modification required for pri-miRNAs processing (PubMed: 25799998). Involved in the silencing of embryonic stem cell self-renewal (By similarity). Plays also a role in DNA repair by promoting the recruitment of RNF168 to RNF8 and MDC1 at DNA double- strand breaks and subsequently the clearance of DNA breaks (PubMed:34188037).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Note=Colocalizes with nucleolin and DROSHA in the nucleolus. Mostly detected in the nucleolus as electron-dense granular patches around the fibrillar center (FC) and granular component (GC). Also detected in the nucleoplasm as small foci adjacent to splicing speckles near the chromatin structure. Localized with DROSHA in GW bodies (GWBs), also known as P-bodies (PubMed:17159994)

Tissue LocationUbiquitously expressed.

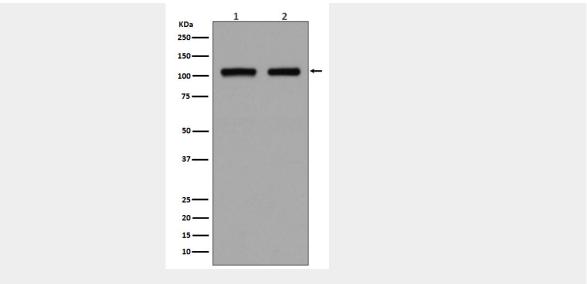
DGCR8 Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

DGCR8 Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of DGCR8 expression in (1) HEK293 cell lysate; (2) HeLa cell lysate.