

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

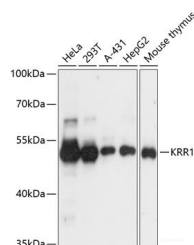
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human KRR1 (NP_008974.5).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

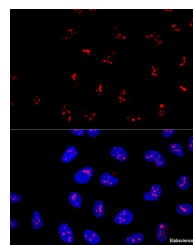
Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using KRR1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

Observed Mw:44kDa

Calculated Mw:36kDa/43kDa



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using KRR1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

The SSU is a large ribonucleoprotein consisting of at least 40 proteins and the U3 small nucleolar RNA. It is involved in pre-rRNA processing and ribosome assembly. The SSU is necessary for the biogenesis of the 18S rRNA. Cells that are depleted of SSU proteins will arrest in the G1 phase of the cell cycle. KRR1, also known as HRB2 (HIV-1 Rev binding protein 2) or RIP-1 (Rev interacting protein 1), is a nonribosomal component of the small subunit processome (SSU). KRR1 is 381 amino acids in length and is evolutionarily conserved among human, yeast, fly, nematode and rice. KRR1 localizes to the nucleolus and is highly expressed in dividing cells. It contains one conserved KH domain (RNA-binding motif) and is a crucial component of the SSU, required for both rRNA maturation and ribosome biogenesis.

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