

NARF 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：NARF 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：NARF Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：nuclear prelamin A recognition factor; IOP2

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述

Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 257-456 amino acids of human NARF

技术规格

Full name:	nuclear prelamin A recognition factor
Synonyms:	IOP2
Swissprot:	Q9UHQ1
Gene Accession:	BC016440
Purity:	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
Expression system:	Escherichia coli
Tags:	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
Background:	Several proteins have been found to be prenylated and methylated at their carboxyl-terminal ends. Prenylation was initially believed to be important only for membrane attachment. However, another role for prenylation appears to be its importance in protein-protein interactions. The only nuclear proteins known to be prenylated in mammalian cells are prelamin A- and B-type lamins. Prelamin A is farnesylated and carboxymethylated on the cysteine residue of a carboxy

I-terminal CaaX motif. This post-translationally modified cysteine residue is removed from prelamin A when it is endoproteolytically processed into mature lamin A. The protein encoded by this gene binds to the prenylated prelamin A carboxyl-terminal tail domain. It may be a component of a prelamin A endoprotease complex. The encoded protein is located in the nucleus, where it partially colocalizes with the nuclear lamina. It shares limited sequence similarity with iron-only bacterial hydrogenases. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene, including one with a novel exon that is generated by RNA editing.