

NDH II (2274D5a): sc-81330

BACKGROUND

Pre-mRNA splicing is a critical step in the posttranscriptional regulation of gene expression. Several protein complexes are involved in proper mRNA splicing and transport. The small nuclear ribonucleoprotein particles (snRNPs) interact with the SRm160/300 splicing coactivator complex to form a large RNA spliceosome. The heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins (hnRNPs) contribute to the processing and transport of pre-mRNA within the spliceosome. Also, the exon junction complex (EJC), which includes Y14, Aly/REF and Magoh, mediates mRNA export, cytoplasmic localization and nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. The effect on pre-mRNA splicing involves a nuclear complex (CBC). CBC consists of two cap binding proteins, CBP20 and CBP80, which mediate the stimulatory functions of the cap in pre-mRNA splicing, 3'-end formation and U snRNA export. Splicing factor 1 is a nuclear protein that binds the branch point sequence of pre-mRNA in the first step of spliceosome assembly and SRp55 modulates the selection of alternative splice sites in constitutive splicing. Nuclear DNA helicase II (NDH II), also known as RNA helicase A, generates secondary structures that interact with RNA-binding proteins. MDA5 is an ATP-dependent RNA helicase associated with the growth, differentiation and death of human melanoma cells.

REFERENCES

1. Kang, D.C., et al. 2002. MDA5: An interferon-inducible putative RNA helicase with double-stranded RNA-dependent ATPase activity and melanoma growth-suppressive properties. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 99: 637-642.
2. Zhang, S., et al. 2004. Multiple functions of nuclear DNA helicase II (RNA helicase A) in nucleic acid metabolism. *Acta Biochim. Biophys. Sin.* 36: 177-183.
3. Zhang, S., et al. 2004. Nuclear DNA helicase II (RNA helicase A) binds to an F-Actin containing shell that surrounds the nucleolus. *Exp. Cell. Res.* 293: 248-258.
4. Zhang, S., et al. 2004. DNA-dependent protein kinase (DNA-PK) phosphorylates nuclear DNA helicase II/RNA helicase A and hnRNP proteins in an RNA-dependent manner. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 32: 1-10.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DHX9 (human) mapping to 1q25.3.

SOURCE

NDH II (2274D5a) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a recombinant protein corresponding to the C-terminal region of NDH II of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

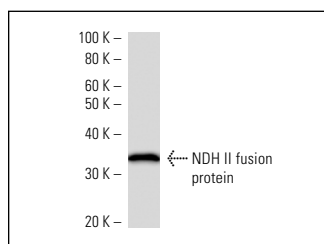
NDH II (2274D5a) is recommended for detection of NDH II of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1–2 µg per 100–500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for NDH II siRNA (h): sc-45706.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA



NDH II (2274D5a): sc-81330. Western Blot analysis of human recombinant NDH II fusion protein.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.