

AQR (m): 293T Lysate: sc-126432

BACKGROUND

AQR (aquarius homolog), also known as intron-binding protein aquarius or IBP160 (intron-binding protein of 160 kDa), is a 1,485 amino acid intron-binding spliceosomal protein that consists of a helicase domain and belongs to the CWF11 family. Encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 15q14, AQR localizes to nucleus and speckle-like regions of nucleoplasm, and shares significant similarity with mouse. AQR is highly expressed in kidney and moderately in ovary, heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver and skeletal muscle, with expression greatly induced by retinoic acid *in vitro*. AQR is necessary for linking pre-mRNA splicing and snoRNP (small nucleolar ribonucleoprotein) biogenesis and plays a key role in position-dependent assembly of intron-encoded box C/D small snoRNP, possibly assisting in snoRNA sequence folding. AQR binds to introns of pre-mRNAs in a sequence-independent manner, between snoRNA and intron branchpoints, during final splicing periods.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Aqr (mouse) mapping to 2 E4.

PRODUCT

AQR (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse AQR transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

AQR (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive AQR antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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