

DCPS Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP17101c

Specification

DCPS Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession

Reactivity Predicted Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW Antigen Region WB,E <u>Q96C86</u> <u>Q8K4F7, Q8MIZ3, Q9DAR7, Q8MJJ7,</u> <u>NP_054745.1</u> Human Bovine, Mouse, Pig, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 38609 165-193

DCPS Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 28960

Other Names

m7GpppX diphosphatase, DCS-1, Decapping scavenger enzyme, Hint-related 7meGMP-directed hydrolase, Histidine triad nucleotide-binding protein 5, Histidine triad protein member 5, HINT-5, Scavenger mRNA-decapping enzyme DcpS, DCPS, DCS1, HINT5

Target/Specificity

This DCPS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 165-193 amino acids from the Central region of human DCPS.

Dilution WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

DCPS Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DCPS Antibody (Center) - Protein Information



Name DCPS

Synonyms DCS1, HINT5

Function Decapping scavenger enzyme that catalyzes the cleavage of a residual cap structure following the degradation of mRNAs by the 3'->5' exosome-mediated mRNA decay pathway. Hydrolyzes cap analog structures like 7-methylguanosine nucleoside triphosphate (m7GpppG) with up to 10 nucleotide substrates (small capped oligoribonucleotides) and specifically releases 5'-phosphorylated RNA fragments and 7- methylguanosine monophosphate (m7GMP). Cleaves cap analog structures like tri-methyl guanosine nucleoside triphosphate (m3(2,2,7)GpppG) with very poor efficiency. Does not hydrolyze unmethylated cap analog (GpppG) and shows no decapping activity on intact m7GpppG-capped mRNA molecules longer than 25 nucleotides. Does not hydrolyze 7- methylguanosine diphosphate (m7GDP) to m7GMP (PubMed:22985415). May also play a role in the 5'->3 mRNA decay pathway; m7GDP, the downstream product released by the 5'->3' mRNA mediated decapping activity, may be also converted by DCPS to m7GMP (PubMed:14523240). Binds to m7GpppG and strongly to m7GDP. Plays a role in first intron splicing of pre-mRNAs. Inhibits activation-induced cell death.

Cellular Location

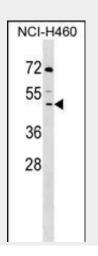
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Predominantly localized in the nucleus. Nucleocytoplasmic shuttling protein that can transiently enter the cytoplasm in mammalian cells in a XPO1/CRM1- dependent manner

Tissue Location Detected in liver, brain, kidney, testis and prostate.

DCPS Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>
- DCPS Antibody (Center) Images





DCPS Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP17101c) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the DCPS antibody detected the DCPS protein (arrow).

DCPS Antibody (Center) - Background

Necessary for the complete degradation of mRNAs, both in normal mRNA turnover and in nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. Removes the 7-methyl guanine cap structure from mRNA fragments shorter than 10 nucleotides that are produced by 3'->5' exosome-mediated mRNA decay. Releases m7GMP. Can also degrade m7GDP to m7GMP. Has no activity towards mRNA molecules longer than 25 nucleotides.

DCPS Antibody (Center) - References

Sebastiani, P., et al. Science (2010) In press : Mariller, C., et al. Biochimie 91(1):109-122(2009) Liu, S.W., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 283(24):16427-16436(2008) Shen, V., et al. RNA 14(6):1132-1142(2008) Lamesch, P., et al. Genomics 89(3):307-315(2007)