

**NARF Antibody (monoclonal) (M03)****Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant NARF.****Catalog # AT2972a****Specification**

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**NARF Antibody (monoclonal) (M03) - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9UHQ1</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NM_031968</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgM Kappa
Calculated MW	51156

**NARF Antibody (monoclonal) (M03) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 26502**Other Names**

Nuclear prelamina A recognition factor, Iron-only hydrogenase-like protein 2, IOP2, NARF

**Target/Specificity**

NARF (NP\_114174, 1 a.a. ~ 100 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:500~1000

**Format**

Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

**Storage**

Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Precautions**

NARF Antibody (monoclonal) (M03) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

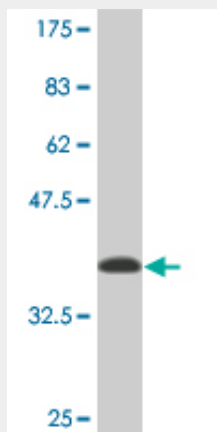
**NARF Antibody (monoclonal) (M03) - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)

- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **NARF Antibody (monoclonal) (M03) - Images**



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 kDa) .

#### **NARF Antibody (monoclonal) (M03) - 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 carboxyl-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. [provided by RefSeq]