

SMN Tudor Domain (1472-1613 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein
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Catalog # PBV11252r**Specification**

SMN Tudor Domain (1472-1613 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [Q16637](#)
Calculated MW **42.6 kDa (1472-1613 aa, NT GST Tag) KDa**

SMN Tudor Domain (1472-1613 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **6606 6607**
Gene Symbol **SMN1 SMN2**
Other Names
Gemin-1; Component of Gems 1; Survival Motor Neuron Protein

Gene Source **Human**
Source **E. coli**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥90%**
Assay2&Purity2 **HPLC;**
Recombinant **Yes**
Target/Specificity
SMN1 SMN2

Format
Liquid

Storage
-80°C; 50 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM sodium chloride, pH 8.0, containing 20% glycerol.

SMN Tudor Domain (1472-1613 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - 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](#)

SMN Tudor Domain (1472-1613 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Images**SMN Tudor Domain (1472-1613 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein - Background**

Tudor domains are small protein structural motifs of ~50 amino acids related to the “Royal family” of methyl readers, which also includes chromo, MBT, PWWP, and Agenet-like domains. Tudor domains occur either alone, in tandem, or with other domains and are found in many proteins that are involved in RNA metabolism, germ cell development, transposon silencing, DNA damage response, histone modification and chromatin remodeling. The tudor domains recognize symmetric methylated arginine or methylated lysine residues. The Survival of Motor Neurons (SMN) protein participates in RNA splicing. The Tudor domain of SMN recognizes and binds methylated Sm proteins, which bind small nuclear RNA. SMN is encoded in humans by two separate genes, SMN1 and SMN2, which differ by one base in exon 7. In motor neuron cells, approximately 90% of the SMN2 transcripts are spliced to exclude exon 7. The SMN2 transcripts without exon 7 are less stable than SMN1 transcripts. Consequently, defects in human SMN1 result in the death of motor neuron cells and spinal muscular atrophy, which is the leading genetic cause of infantile death. This protein product contains the tudor domain region of SMN. The sequence of this region is identical in both the SMN1 and the SMN2 genes.

**SMN Tudor Domain (1472-1613 aa) (GST-tagged), Human recombinant protein -
References**

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Buerglen L., et al. Genomics 32:479-482(1996).
Chen Q., et al. Genomics 48:121-127(1998).
Gennarelli M., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 213:342-348(1995).
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).