

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-UPF1 Antibody (Clone#19U80)	
<b>Gene Name</b>	UPF1	
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit	
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal	
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human, mouse	
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, FCM	
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human RENT1 / hUPF1	
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml	
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography	
<b>Observed MW</b>	130 kDa	
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:1000-5000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC): 1:50-200 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF): 1:50-200 ImmunoPrecipitation (IP): 1:50 Flow Cytometry (FCM): 1:50	

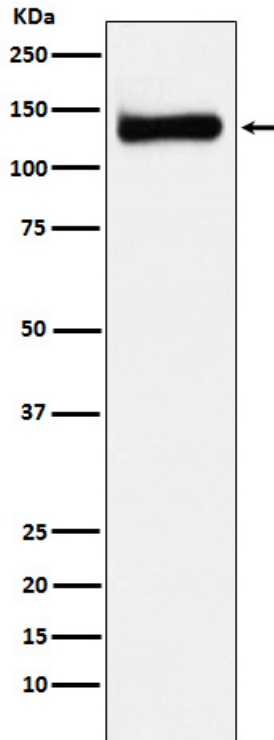
## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

## Background Information

Regulator of nonsense transcripts 1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the UPF1 gene. This gene encodes a protein that is part of a post-splicing multiprotein complex involved in both mRNA nuclear export and mRNA surveillance. mRNA surveillance detects exported mRNAs with truncated open reading frames and initiates nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). When translation ends upstream from the last exon-exon junction, this triggers NMD to degrade mRNAs containing premature stop codons. And this protein is located only in the cytoplasm. When translation ends, it interacts with the protein that is a functional homolog of yeast Upf2p to trigger mRNA decapping. Use of multiple polyadenylation sites has been noted for this gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

## Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of RENT1 / hUPF1 expression in SH-SY5Y cell lysate.