

# Recombinant Human NARF

Catalog No: #GP12972



Package Size: #GP12972-1 100ug

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## Description

Product Name	Recombinant Human NARF
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 257-456 amino acids of human NARF
Target Name	nuclear prelamin A recognition factor
Other Names	IOP2
Accession No.	Swissprot:Q9UHQ1Gene Accession:BC016440
Uniprot	Q9UHQ1
GeneID	26502;
Storage	-20~-80°C, pH 7.6 PBS

## 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.?

## References

Note: For in vitro research use only, not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. This product is not a medical device.

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