

## PHAX rabbit pAb antibody

<b>Applications</b>	WB,ELISA
<b>Reactivity No :</b>	<b>Human Source:</b>
<b>Dilution</b> A19761	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications. Rabbit 1 mg/ml 44403
<b>Storage</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Specificity</b>	PHAX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PHAX protein.
<b>Source / Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RNUXA. AA range:141-190
<b>Uniprot No</b>	Q9H814
<b>Alternative names</b>	PHAX; RNUXA; Phosphorylated adapter RNA export protein; RNA U small nuclear RNA export adapter protein
<b>Form</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Conjugation</b>	
<b>Background</b>	function:A phosphoprotein adapter involved in the XPO1-mediated U snRNA export from the nucleus. Bridge components required for U snRNA export, the cap binding complex (CBC)-bound snRNA on the one hand and the GTPase Ran in its active GTP-bound form together with the export receptor XPO1 on the other. Its phosphorylation in the nucleus is required for U snRNA export complex assembly and export, while its dephosphorylation in the cytoplasm causes export complex disassembly. It is recycled back to the nucleus via the importin alpha/beta heterodimeric import receptor. The directionality of nuclear export is thought to be conferred by an asymmetric distribution of the GTP- and GDP-bound forms of Ran between the cytoplasm and nucleus. Its compartmentalized phosphorylation cycle may also contribute to the directionality of export. Binds strongly to m7G-capped U1 and U5 small nuclear RNAs (snRNAs) in a sequence-unspecific manner and phosphorylation-independent manner (By similarity). Plays also a role in the biogenesis of U3 small nucleolar RNA (snoRNA). Involved in the U3 snoRNA transport from nucleoplasm to Cajal bodies. Binds strongly to m7G-capped U3, U8 and U13 precursor snoRNAs and weakly to trimethylated (TMG)-capped U3, U8 and U13 snoRNAs. Binds also to telomerase RNA.,PTM:Phosphorylated in the nucleus. Dephosphorylated in the cytoplasm (By similarity). Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the PHAX family.,subcellular location:Located in the nucleoplasm and Cajal bodies. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Shuttles between the nucleoplasm and Cajal bodies.,subunit:Found in a U snRNA export complex with PHAX/RNUXA, NCBP1, NCBP2, RAN, XPO1 and m7G-capped RNA. Part of a precomplex with PHAX/RNUXA, NCBP1, NCBP2 and m7G-capped RNA. Interacts with NCBP1 (By similarity). Found in a complex with snRNA.,
<b>Other</b>	PHAX, Phosphorylated adapter RNA export protein

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**Product Images:****Application Key:**

WB-Western IP-Immunoprecipitation IHC-Immunohistochemistry CHIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation  
IF-Immunofluorescence F-Flow Cytometry E-P-ELISA-Peptide

**Species Cross-Reactivity Key:**

H-Human M-Mouse R-Rat Hm-Hamster Mk-Monkey Vir-Virus Mi-Mink C-Chicken Dm-D. melanogaster  
X-Xenopus Z-Zebrafish B-Bovine Dg-Dog Pg-Pig Sc-S. cerevisiae Ce-C. elegans Hr-Horse All-All  
Species Expected

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*For life science research only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.*

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