

Datasheet for ABIN968890

## anti-SLU7 antibody (AA 457-570)

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### Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	SLU7
Binding Specificity:	AA 457-570
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Chicken
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This SLU7 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF)

### Product Details

Immunogen:	Human hSlu7 aa. 457-570
Clone:	35-hSlu7
Isotype:	IgG2b
Cross-Reactivity:	Dog (Canine), Rat (Rattus), Mouse (Murine)
No Cross-Reactivity:	Chicken
Characteristics:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.</li> <li>2. Please refer to us for technical protocols.</li> <li>3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.</li> <li>4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.</li> </ol>

## Product Details

Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
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## Target Details

Target:	SLU7
Alternative Name:	hSlu7 ( <a href="#">SLU7 Products</a> )
Target Type:	Influenza Protein
Background:	<p>Splicing, the removal of introns from pre-mRNA, is mediated by spliceosomal complexes and occurs in two distinct catalytic steps. The first step involves cleavage of the 5' exon and the production of a lariat intermediate. In the second step, the 3' splice site is cleaved and the exons are fused with concomitant release of the intron lariat. The spliceosome contains multiple snRNPs and a number of non-snRNP splicing factors. Four yeast proteins (Prp16p, Prp17p, Prp18p, and Slu7p) function exclusively in the second catalytic step. Human homologs have been identified for Prp16p (hPrp16), Prp17p (hPrp17), Prp18p (hPrp18) and Slu7 (hSlu7). hSlu7 contains a zinc knuckle motif similar to the yeast Slu7. This domain is present in retroviral nucleocapsid proteins and in several splicing factors. hSlu7 associates with the spliceosome late in the splicing pathway during recognition of the 3' splice site. During step II of 3' splicing, hSlu7 tightly binds to exon 1 in the spliceosome and helps specify attack on the correct adenine-guanine dinucleotide, located 18 to 40 nucleotides downstream of the branch site.</p>
Molecular Weight:	80 kDa
Pathways:	<a href="#">Ribonucleoprotein Complex Subunit Organization</a> , <a href="#">SARS-CoV-2 Protein Interactome</a>

## Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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## Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	250 µg/mL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide

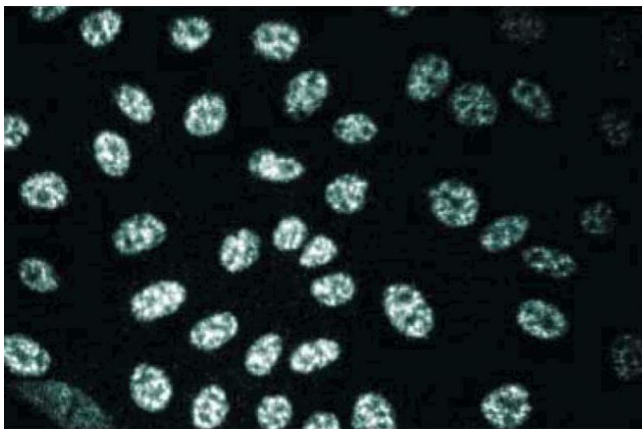
## Handling

Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at -20° C.

## Publications

Product cited in:	<p>Chua, Reed: "The RNA splicing factor hSlu7 is required for correct 3' splice-site choice." in: <b>Nature</b>, Vol. 402, Issue 6758, pp. 207-10, (2000) (<a href="#">PubMed</a>).</p> <p>Chua, Reed: "Human step II splicing factor hSlu7 functions in restructuring the spliceosome between the catalytic steps of splicing." in: <b>Genes &amp; development</b>, Vol. 13, Issue 7, pp. 841-50, (1999) (<a href="#">PubMed</a>).</p>
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## Images



**Image 1.** MDCK



Western Blotting

**Image 2.** Western blot analysis of hSlu7 on K-562 lysate.  
Lane 1: 1:250, lane 2: 1:500, lane 3: 1:1000 dilution of hSlu7.