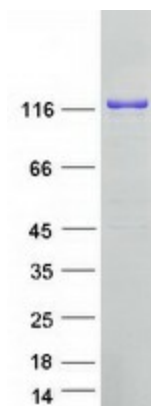




<b>Preparation:</b>	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
<b>Note:</b>	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -80°C.
<b>Stability:</b>	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NP_002902</a>
<b>Locus ID:</b>	5976
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">Q92900</a> , <a href="#">A0A024R7L5</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	5360
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	19p13.11
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	3354
<b>Synonyms:</b>	HUPF1; NORF1; pNORF1; RENT1; smg-2; UTF
<b>Summary:</b>	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. 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014]
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified UPF1 protein (Cat# [TP308018]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with UPF1 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC208018]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).