

Product datasheet for **TP760431**

RBM24 (NM_001143942) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human RNA binding motif protein 24 (RBM24), transcript variant 1, with N-terminal HIS tag, expressed in E.Coli, 50ug
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence encoding human full-length RBM24
Tag:	N-His
Predicted MW:	24.6 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% sarkosyl, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_001137414
Locus ID:	221662
UniProt ID:	Q9BX46
Cytogenetics:	6p22.3
RefSeq ORF:	708
Synonyms:	dj259A10.1; RNPC6


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Summary:

Multifunctional RNA-binding protein involved in the regulation of pre-mRNA splicing, mRNA stability and mRNA translation important for cell fate decision and differentiation (PubMed:20977548, PubMed:24375645, PubMed:29358667, PubMed:29104163). Plays a major role in pre-mRNA alternative splicing regulation (PubMed:26990106, PubMed:29104163). Mediates preferentially muscle-specific exon inclusion in numerous mRNAs important for striated cardiac and skeletal muscle cell differentiation (PubMed:29104163). Binds to intronic splicing enhancer (ISE) composed of stretches of GU-rich motifs localized in flanking intron of exon that will be included by alternative splicing (By similarity). Involved in embryonic stem cell (ESC) transition to cardiac cell differentiation by promoting pre-mRNA alternative splicing events of several pluripotency and/or differentiation genes (PubMed:26990106). Plays a role in the regulation of mRNA stability (PubMed:20977548, PubMed:24356969, PubMed:24375645, PubMed:29104163). Binds to 3'-untranslated region (UTR) AU-rich elements in target transcripts, such as CDKN1A and MYOG, leading to maintain their stabilities (PubMed:20977548, PubMed:24356969). Involved in myogenic differentiation by regulating MYOG levels (PubMed:20977548). Binds to multiple regions in the mRNA 3' UTR of TP63 isoform 2, hence inducing its destabilization (PubMed:24375645). Promotes also the destabilization of the CHRM2 mRNA via its binding to a region in the coding sequence (PubMed:29104163). Plays a role in the regulation of mRNA translation (PubMed:29358667). Mediates repression of p53/TP53 mRNA translation through its binding to U-rich element in the 3' UTR, hence preventing EIF4E from binding to p53/TP53 mRNA and translation initiation (PubMed:29358667). Binds to a huge amount of mRNAs (PubMed:29104163). Required for embryonic heart development, sarcomer and M-band formation in striated muscles (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome

Product images:
