

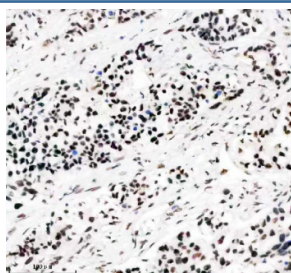
PABPN1 Antibody / Polyadenylate-binding protein 2 [clone AAHI-16] (RQ8944)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ8944	Antibody in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol and 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

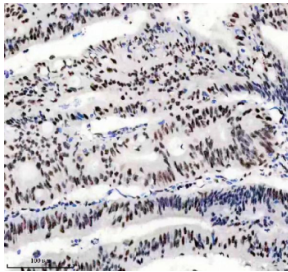
Recombinant **RABBIT MONOCLONAL**

[Bulk quote request](#)

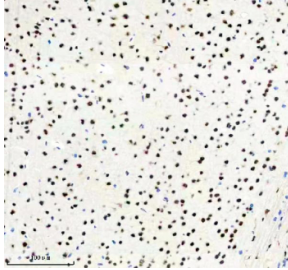
Availability	1-2 weeks
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	AAHI-16
Purity	Affinity purified
UniProt	Q86U42
Localization	Nucleus, Cytoplasm
Applications	Western Blot : 1:500 Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1:50
Limitations	This PABPN1 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human lung cancer tissue with PABPN1 antibody, HRP-secondary and DAB substrate. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



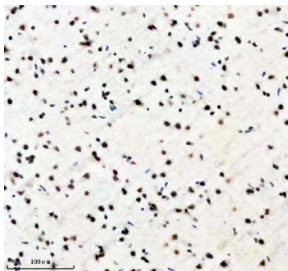
IHC staining of FFPE human colon cancer tissue with PABPN1 antibody, HRP-secondary and DAB substrate. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



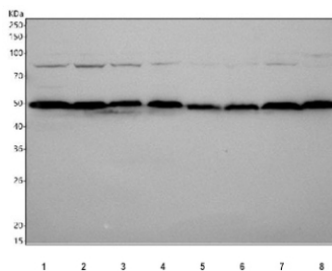
IHC staining of FFPE mouse brain tissue with PABPN1 antibody, HRP-secondary and DAB substrate. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE rat brain tissue with PABPN1 antibody, HRP-secondary and DAB substrate. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE rat brain tissue with PABPN1 antibody, HRP-secondary and DAB substrate. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of 1) human HepG2, 2) human RT-4, 3) human MCF7, 4) human Jurkat, 5) rat C6, 6) rat PC-12, 7) mouse RAW264.7 and 8) mouse Neuro-2a cell lysate with PABPN1 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~35 kDa, but the protein is commonly observed at ~50 kDa due to its acidic, low-SDS-binding N-terminus and arginine-rich C-terminus.

Description

PABPN1 antibody is a key reagent for studying RNA processing, gene expression, and human disease. The encoded protein, polyadenylate-binding protein nuclear 1 (also known historically as polyadenylate-binding protein 2), is a nuclear RNA-binding protein that regulates the length of the poly(A) tail added to pre-mRNA transcripts. By binding to nascent polyadenylated RNA, PABPN1 stimulates poly(A) polymerase activity and ensures proper tail length, which is critical for mRNA stability, export, and translation efficiency.

PABPN1 functions primarily in the nucleus, where it coordinates with other RNA-binding proteins and processing factors to promote accurate maturation of mRNA. Beyond its role in polyadenylation, PABPN1 has been implicated in alternative

polyadenylation site choice, thereby influencing transcript diversity and gene regulation. Through these activities, PABPN1 contributes to global control of gene expression and adaptation to cellular conditions.

Mutations in PABPN1 cause oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy (OPMD), a late-onset genetic disorder characterized by progressive weakening of the eyelid, pharyngeal, and proximal limb muscles. The disease is associated with expansion mutations in the polyalanine tract of PABPN1, leading to nuclear aggregation of the protein and impaired RNA processing. This connection highlights the essential role of PABPN1 in muscle cell biology and its broader significance in human health.

In addition to OPMD, altered PABPN1 function has been linked to cancer and neurodegeneration, where dysregulated RNA processing contributes to disease progression. Studies suggest that changes in PABPN1 activity may affect transcriptome profiles and cellular stress responses, making it a protein of interest in both basic and translational research. Its role in regulating mRNA maturation also positions it as a critical node in pathways that integrate transcription and translation.

The PABPN1 antibody is commonly applied in western blotting, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, and flow cytometry to evaluate protein expression, nuclear localization, and disease-related alterations. These applications support research into RNA metabolism, muscular dystrophy, and transcriptome regulation. For scientists investigating RNA processing, muscle pathology, or gene expression control, the PABPN1 antibody provides a reliable detection reagent. NSJ Bioreagents supplies validated antibodies that ensure reproducibility and accuracy in advanced molecular studies.

UCHL3 is widely expressed across tissues and has been linked to key biological processes including DNA repair, cell cycle regulation, and stress responses. Dysregulation of UCHL3 has been associated with cancer, neurodegeneration, and impaired protein degradation pathways. Employing a UCHL3 antibody provides insights into its diverse cellular functions and disease associations.

NSJ Bioreagents offers a high-quality UCHL3 antibody validated for applications such as western blot, immunohistochemistry, and immunoprecipitation. Using a UCHL3 antibody ensures sensitive and reproducible detection in studies of ubiquitin biology, proteostasis, and disease mechanisms.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the PABPN1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide specific to human PABPN1 was used as the immunogen for the PABPN1 antibody.

Storage

Store the PABPN1 antibody at -20oC.

