

Anti-Dis3 (S. pombe) antibody, rabbit serum

Product code	63-123
Size	100 μl
Storage	Store 4°C for short term For long term storage store at -20°C.
	Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Concentration	N/A
Buffer	0.05% sodium azide
Purity	Rabbit antiserum
Immunogen	Recombinant truncated Dis3 protein (70 kDa)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	S. pombe Dis3 protein. Not tested for other species.
Special notes	N/A
Application	1. Western blotting (1/100-1/300)
	2. Immunofluorescence staining
Background	S. pombe Dis3 protein is an essential component for mitotic segregation (ref.1). It is a component of the exosome 3'->5' exoribonuclease complex. It is required for the 3'-processing of the 7S pre-RNA to the mature nuclear complex. It is also associated with the GTPase Ran and has a 3'-5' exonuclease activity. It is composed of 970 amino acids with molecular mass of 110 kDa. It is highly conserved functionally and structurally from yeast to human.
Data Link	UniProtKB <u>P37202</u> (DIS3_SCHPO)
Please note: All products are FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC	
PROCEDURES. NOT FOR MILITARY USE.	



Data Images: 63-123 Anti-Dis3 (S. pombe) antibody, rabbit serum

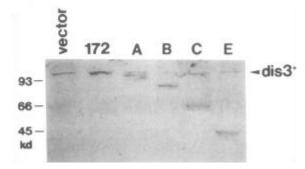


Fig.1 Western blotting analysis

Immunoblotting of extracts of *S. pombe* cells transformed with the vector or plasmids carrying truncated genes (172, A, B, C, E) with anti-Dis3 antibodies. Polypeptides of expected molecular masses were detected (ref.1).

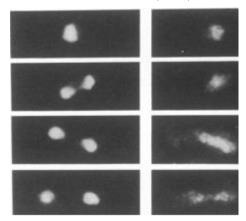


Fig.2 Localization of the dis3+ gene product by immunofluorescence microscopy.

S. pombe cells were fixed and prepared for immunofluorescence microscopy with anti-dis3 antibodies. Left, DAPI stain for chromosomal DNA. Right, anti-Dis3 antibody stain (ref.1).

References: This antibody was used in the following references.

- 1. Kinoshita N., Goebl M., Yanagida M. "The fission yeast dis3+ gene encodes a 110-kDa essential protein implicated in mitotic control." *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 11:5839-5847(1991) [PubMed: 1944266]
- 2. Noguchi E. et al. "Dis3, implicated in mitotic control, binds directly to Ran and enhances the GEF activity of RCC1." EMBO J. 15:5595-5605(1996) [PubMed: 8896453]