

## NARF Knockout cell line (AC16)

**Catalog Number:** KOA10155

| Product Information        |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Product Name               | NARF Knockout cell line (AC16)   |
| specification              | 1*10 <sup>6</sup>  |
| Storage and transportation | Shipped on dry ice; Store in liquid nitrogen   |
| Cell morphology            | Fibroblast-like, adherent  |
| Passage ratio              | 1 : 3-1 : 4  |
| species                    | Human  |
| Gene                       | NARF   |
| Gene ID                    | 26502  |
| Build method               | Electroporation/Lentivirus   |
| Mycoplasma testing         | negative   |
| Cultivation system         | 90% DMEM/F12+10% FBS   |
| Price (USD)                | Inquiry  |
| Parental Cell Line         | AC16   |
| Quality Control            | Genotype: NARF Knockout cell line (AC16)>95% viability before freezing. All cells were tested and found to be free of bacterial, viruses, mycoplasma and other toxins. |

| Gene Information        |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Gene Official Full Name | nuclear prelamin A recognition factor provided by HGNC   |
| Also known as           | IOP2   |
| Gene Description        | <p>Several proteins have been found to be prenylated and methylated at their carboxyl-terminal ends. Prenylation was initially believed to be important only for membrane attachment. However, another role for prenylation appears to be its importance in protein-protein interactions. The only nuclear proteins known to be prenylated in mammalian cells are prelamin A- and B-type lamins. Prelamin A is farnesylated and carboxymethylated on the cysteine residue of a carboxyl-terminal CaaX motif. This post-translationally modified cysteine residue is removed from prelamin A when it is endoproteolytically processed into mature lamin A. The protein encoded by this gene binds to the prenylated prelamin A carboxyl-terminal tail domain. It may be a component of a prelamin A endoprotease complex. The encoded protein is located in the nucleus, where it partially colocalizes with the nuclear lamina. It shares limited sequence similarity with iron-only bacterial hydrogenases.</p> |

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|            | Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene, including one with a novel exon that is generated by RNA editing. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] |
| Expression | Ubiquitous expression in bone marrow (RPKM 13.2), testis (RPKM 12.0) and 25 other tissues See more   |