# Recombinant Human Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins A2/B1 (HNRNPA2B1)

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| **Product Code** | CSB-EP010602HU |
| **Relevance** | Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein (hnRNP) that associates with nascent pre-mRNAs, packaging them into hnRNP particles. The hnRNP particle arrangement on nascent hnRNA is non-random and sequence-dependent and serves to condense and stabilize the transcripts and minimize tangling and knotting. Packaging plays a role in various processes such as transcription, pre-mRNA processing, RNA nuclear export, subcellular location, mRNA translation and stability of mature mRNAs. Forms hnRNP particles with at least 20 other different hnRNP and heterogeneous nuclear RNA in the nucleus. Involved in transport of specific mRNAs to the cytoplasm in oligodendrocytes and neurons: acts by specifically recognizing and binding the A2RE (21 nucleotide hnRNP A2 response element) or the A2RE11 (derivative 11 nucleotide oligonucleotide) sequence motifs present on some mRNAs, and promotes their transport to the cytoplasm. Specifically binds single-stranded telomeric DNA sequences, protecting telomeric DNA repeat against endonuclease digestion. Also binds other RNA molecules, such as primary miRNA (pri-miRNAs): acts as a nuclear 'reader' of the N6-methyladenosine (m6A) mark by specifically recognizing and binding a subset of nuclear m6A-containing pri-miRNAs. Binding to m6A-containing pri-miRNAs promotes pri-miRNA processing by enhancing binding of DGCR8 to pri-miRNA transcripts. Involved in miRNA sorting into exosomes following sumoylation, possibly by binding (m6A)-containing pre-miRNAs. Acts as a regulator of efficiency of mRNA splicing, possibly by binding to m6A-containing pre-mRNAs(Microbial infection) Involved in the transport of HIV-1 genomic RNA out of the nucleus, to the microtubule organizing center (MTOC), and then from the MTOC to the cytoplasm: acts by specifically recognizing and binding the A2RE (21 nucleotide hnRNP A2 response element) sequence motifs present on HIV-1 genomic RNA, and promotes its transport. |
| **Abbreviation** | Recombinant Human HNRNPA2B1 protein |
| **Storage** | The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C. |
| **Uniprot No.** | I6L957 |
| **Product Type** | Recombinant Proteins |
| **Immunogen Species** | Homo sapiens (Human) |
| **Purity** | ≥ 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE. |
| **Sequence** | MEREKEQFRKLFIGGLSFETTEESLRNYYEQWGKLTDCVVMRDPASKRSRGF GFVTFSSMAEVDAAMAARPHSIDGRVVEPKRAVAREESGKPGAHVTVKKLFV GGIKEDTEEHHLRDYFEEYGKIDTIEIITDRQSGKKRGFGFVTFDDHDPVDKIVL QKYHTINGHNAEVRKALSRQEMQEDLEVAILEVAPVMEEEEEDMVVEDLDMA |

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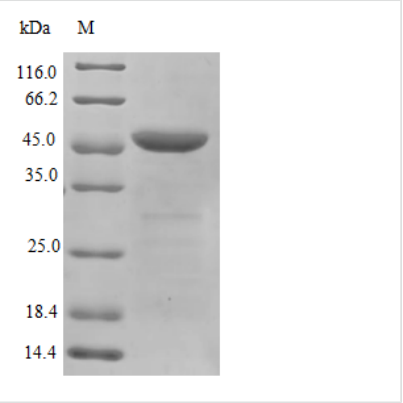
| | TRVGATEVVMTTMEEEIMEVEITMILEIITSNLLTTVQ |
| **Source** | E.coli |
| **Target Names** | HNRNPA2B1 |
| **Expression Region** | 1-249aa |
| **Notes** | Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week. |
| **Tag Info** | N-terminal 6xHis-B2M-tagged |
| **Mol. Weight** | 42.4kDa |
| **Protein Length** | Full Length of BC000506 |
| **Image** |  (Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel. |
| **Shelf Life** | The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself.<br>Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C. |