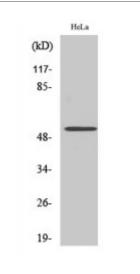


Anti-CUG-BP1 antibody



Description

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Rabbit polyclonal to CUG-BP1.

Model STJ92521

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, IHC, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human CUG-BP1

Immunogen Region 40-120 aa, Internal

Gene ID <u>10658</u>

Gene Symbol <u>CELF1</u>

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000

Specificity CUG-BP1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CUG-BP1

protein.

Tissue Specificity Ubiquitous.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name CUGBP Elav-like family member 1 CELF-1 50 kDa nuclear polyadenylated

RNA-binding protein Bruno-like protein 2 CUG triplet repeat RNA-binding protein 1 CUG-BP1 CUG-BP- and ETR-3-like factor 1 Deadenylation factor

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Molecular Weight 52 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links HGNC:2549OMIM:601074

Alternative Names CUGBP Elav-like family member 1 CELF-1 50 kDa nuclear polyadenylated

RNA-binding protein Bruno-like protein 2 CUG triplet repeat RNA-binding protein 1 CUG-BP1 CUG-BP- and ETR-3-like factor 1 Deadenylation factor

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Function RNA-binding protein implicated in the regulation of several post-

transcriptional events. Involved in pre-mRNA alternative splicing, mRNA translation and stability. Mediates exon inclusion and/or exclusion in premRNA that are subject to tissue-specific and developmentally regulated alternative splicing. Specifically activates exon 5 inclusion of cardiac isoforms of TNNT2 during heart remodeling at the juvenile to adult transition. Acts as both an activator and repressor of a pair of coregulated exons: promotes inclusion of the smooth muscle (SM) exon but exclusion of the non-muscle (NM) exon in actinin pre-mRNAs. Activates SM exon 5 inclusion by antagonizing the repressive effect of PTB. Promotes exclusion of exon 11 of the INSR pre-mRNA. Inhibits, together with HNRNPH1, insulin receptor (IR) pre-mRNA exon 11 inclusion in myoblast. Increases translation and controls the choice of translation initiation codon of CEBPB mRNA. Increases mRNA translation of CEBPB in aging liver. Increases translation of CDKN1A mRNA by antagonizing the repressive effect of CALR3. Mediates rapid cytoplasmic mRNA deadenylation. Recruits the deadenylase PARN to the poly(A) tail of EDEN-containing mRNAs to promote their deadenylation. Required for completion of spermatogenesis. Binds to (CUG)n triplet repeats in the 3'-UTR of transcripts such as DMPK and to Bruno response elements (BREs). Binds to muscle-specific splicing enhancer (MSE) intronic sites flanking the alternative exon 5 of TNNT2 pre-mRNA. Binds to AU-rich sequences (AREs or EDEN-like) localized in the 3'-UTR of JUN and FOS mRNAs. Binds to the IR RNA. Binds to the 5'-region of CDKN1A and CEBPB mRNAs. Binds with the 5'-region of CEBPB mRNA in aging liver.

Sequence and Domain Family

RRM1 and RRM2 domains preferentially target UGU(U/G)-rich mRNA

elements.

Cellular Localization

Nucleus Cytoplasm. RNA-binding activity is detected in both nuclear and

cytoplasmic compartments.

Post-translational

Modifications

Phosphorylated. Its phosphorylation status increases in senescent cells.