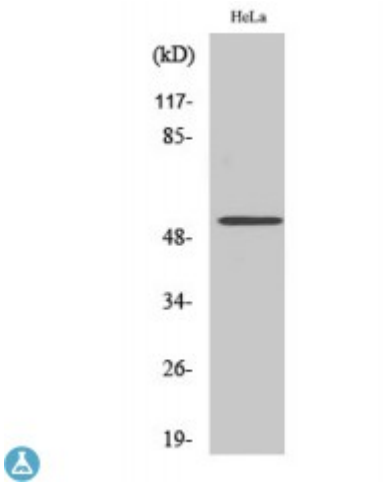
Anti-CUG-BP1 antibody



Description	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	10658
Gene Symbol	CELF1
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 C

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 C
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 pre-mRNA 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.