10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# Anti-ZFP36L1 Antibody (Internal)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17414

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, IHC-P, IP |
| **Primary Accession** | Q07352 |
| **Predicted** | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Calculated MW** | 36314 |
| **Concentration (mg/ml)** | 1 mg/ml |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 677 |
| **Alias Symbol** | ZFP36L1 |
| **Other Names** | ZFP36L1, Berg36, Butyrate response factor 1, Early response factor Berg36, ERF-1, ERF1, EGF-response factor 1, Protein TIS11B, RNF162B, TIS11B, CMG1 |
| **Target/Specificity** | Recognizes endogenous levels of ZFP36L1 protein. |
| **Reconstitution & Storage** | PBS, pH 7.3, 0.01% sodium azide, 30% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| **Precautions** | Anti-ZFP36L1 Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | ZFP36L1 ( HGNC:1107) |
| **Function** | Zinc-finger RNA-binding protein that destabilizes several cytoplasmic AU-rich element (ARE)-containing mRNA transcripts by promoting their poly(A) tail removal or deadenylation, and hence provide a mechanism for attenuating protein synthesis (PubMed:12198173, PubMed:15467755, PubMed:15538381, PubMed:17030608, PubMed:19179481, PubMed:20702587, PubMed:24700863, PubMed:25014217, PubMed:25106868, PubMed:26542173). Acts as a 3'-untranslated region (UTR) ARE mRNA- binding adapter protein to communicate signaling events to the mRNA decay machinery (PubMed:15687258). Functions by recruiting the CCR4-NOT deadenylase complex and components of the cytoplasmic RNA decay machinery to the bound ARE-containing mRNAs, and hence promotes ARE-mediated mRNA deadenylation and decay processes (PubMed:15687258, PubMed:18326031, PubMed:25106868). Also induces the degradation of ARE- |

containing mRNAs even in absence of poly(A) tail (By similarity). Binds to 3'-UTR ARE of numerous mRNAs (PubMed:12198173, PubMed:15467755, PubMed:15538381, PubMed:17030608, PubMed:19179481, PubMed:20702587, PubMed:24700863, PubMed:25014217, PubMed:25106868, PubMed:26542173). Positively regulates early adipogenesis by promoting ARE-mediated mRNA decay of immediate early genes (IEGs) (By similarity). Promotes ARE- mediated mRNA decay of mineralocorticoid receptor NR3C2 mRNA in response to hypertonic stress (PubMed:24700863). Negatively regulates hematopoietic/erythroid cell differentiation by promoting ARE-mediated mRNA decay of the transcription factor STAT5B mRNA (PubMed:20702587). Positively regulates monocyte/macrophage cell differentiation by promoting ARE-mediated mRNA decay of the cyclin-dependent kinase CDK6 mRNA (PubMed:26542173). Promotes degradation of ARE-containing pluripotency-associated mRNAs in embryonic stem cells (ESCs), such as NANOG, through a fibroblast growth factor (FGF)-induced MAPK-dependent signaling pathway, and hence attenuates ESC self-renewal and positively regulates mesendoderm differentiation (By similarity). May play a role in mediating pro-apoptotic effects in malignant B-cells by promoting ARE-mediated mRNA decay of BCL2 mRNA (PubMed:25014217). In association with ZFP36L2 maintains quiescence on developing B lymphocytes by promoting ARE-mediated decay of several mRNAs encoding cell cycle regulators that help B cells progress through the cell cycle, and hence ensuring accurate variable-diversity-joining (VDJ) recombination and functional immune cell formation (By similarity). Together with ZFP36L2 is also necessary for thymocyte development and prevention of T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL) transformation by promoting ARE-mediated mRNA decay of the oncogenic transcription factor NOTCH1 mRNA (By similarity). Participates in the delivery of target ARE-mRNAs to processing bodies (PBs) (PubMed:17369404). In addition to its cytosolic mRNA-decay function, plays a role in the regulation of nuclear mRNA 3'- end processing; modulates mRNA 3'-end maturation efficiency of the DLL4 mRNA through binding with an ARE embedded in a weak noncanonical polyadenylation (poly(A)) signal in endothelial cells (PubMed:21832157). Also involved in the regulation of stress granule (SG) and P-body (PB) formation and fusion (PubMed:15967811). Plays a role in vasculogenesis and endocardial development (By similarity). Plays a role in the regulation of keratinocyte proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis (PubMed:27182009). Plays a role in myoblast cell differentiation (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic granule. Cytoplasm, P-body Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm in a XPO1/CRM1- dependent manner (By similarity). Component of cytoplasmic stress granules (PubMed:15967811). Localizes in processing bodies (PBs) (PubMed:17369404). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23950, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15967811, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17369404}

**Tissue Location**

Expressed mainly in the basal epidermal layer, weakly in the suprabasal epidermal layers (PubMed:27182009). Expressed in epidermal keratinocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:27182009) Expressed in osteoblasts (PubMed:15465005)