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

LIN28A Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2765b

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9H9Z2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB14266
Calculated MW	22743
Antigen Region	168-198

Additional Information

Gene ID	79727
Other Names	Protein lin-28 homolog A, Lin-28A, Zinc finger CCHC domain-containing protein 1, LIN28A, CSDD1, LIN28, ZCCHC1
Target/Specificity	This LIN28A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 168~198 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human LIN28A.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	LIN28A Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	LIN28A
Synonyms	CSDD1, LIN28, ZCCHC1
Function	RNA-binding protein that inhibits processing of pre-let-7 miRNAs and

	regulates translation of mRNAs that control developmental timing, pluripotency and metabolism (PubMed:21247876). Seems to recognize a common structural G-quartet (G4) feature in its miRNA and mRNA targets (Probable). 'Translational enhancer' that drives specific mRNAs to polysomes and increases the efficiency of protein synthesis. Its association with the translational machinery and target mRNAs results in an increased number of initiation events per molecule of mRNA and, indirectly, in mRNA stabilization. Binds IGF2 mRNA, MYOD1 mRNA, ARBP/36B4 ribosomal protein mRNA and its own mRNA. Essential for skeletal muscle differentiation program through the translational up- regulation of IGF2 expression. Suppressor of microRNA (miRNA) biogenesis, including that of let-7, miR107, miR-143 and miR-200c. Specifically binds the miRNA precursors (pre-miRNAs), recognizing an 5'-GGAG-3' motif found in pre-miRNA terminal loop, and recruits TUT4 and TUT7 uridylyltransferases (PubMed:18951094, PubMed:19703396, PubMed:22118463, PubMed:22898984). This results in the terminal uridylation of target pre-miRNAs (PubMed:18951094, PubMed:19703396, PubMed:22118463, PubMed:22898984). Uridylated pre-miRNAs fail to be processed by Dicer and undergo degradation. The repression of let-7 expression is required for normal development and contributes to maintain the pluripotent state by preventing let-7-mediated differentiation of embryonic stem cells (PubMed:18951094, PubMed:19703396, PubMed:22118463, PubMed:22898984). Localized to the periendoplasmic reticulum area, binds to a large number of spliced mRNAs and inhibits the translation of mRNAs destined for the ER, reducing the synthesis of transmembrane proteins, ER or Golgi lumen proteins, and secretory proteins. Binds to and enhances the translation of mRNAs for several metabolic enzymes, such as PFKP, PDHA1 or SDHA, increasing glycolysis and oxidative phosphorylation. Which, with the let-7 repression may enhance tissue repair in adult tissue (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Rough endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8K3Y3}. Cytoplasm, P-body. Cytoplasm, Stress granule. Nucleus, nucleolus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8K3Y3}. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic (PubMed:22118463). In the cytoplasm, localizes to peri-endoplasmic reticulum regions and detected in the microsomal fraction derived from rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER) following subcellular fractionation May be bound to the cytosolic surface of RER on which ER-associated mRNAs are translated (By similarity). Shuttle from the nucleus to the cytoplasm requires RNA-binding (PubMed:17617744). Nucleolar localization is observed in 10-15% of the nuclei in differentiated myotubes (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8K3Y3, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17617744, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22118463}
Tissue Location	Expressed in embryonic stem cells, placenta and testis. Tends to be up-regulated in HER2-overexpressing breast tumors

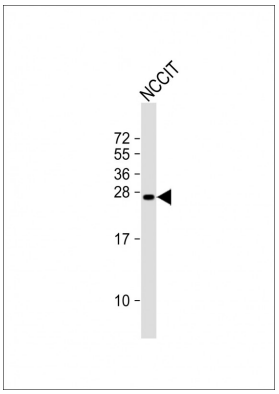
Background

LIN28A acts as a 'translational enhancer', driving specific mRNAs to polysomes and thus increasing the efficiency of protein synthesis. Its association with the translational machinery and target mRNAs results in an increased number of initiation events per molecule of mRNA and, indirectly, in stabilizing the mRNAs. It binds IGF2 mRNA, MYOD1 mRNA, ARBP/36B4 ribosomal protein mRNA and its own mRNA. It is essential for skeletal muscle differentiation through the translational up-regulation of IGF2 expression.

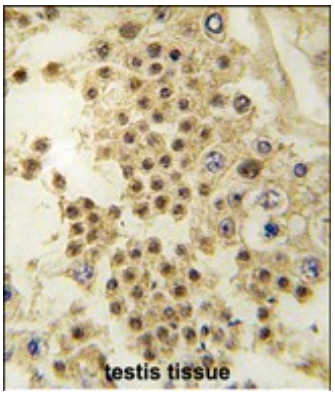
References

Piskounova,E., J. Biol. Chem. 283 (31), 21310-21314 (2008)
Wu,L., Mol. Cell. Biol. 25 (21), 9198-9208 (2005)

Images



Anti-LIN28A Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + NCCIT whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 23 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human testis tissue reacted with LIN28A antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP2765b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.