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

TIS11B Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72851

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q07352
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	36314

Additional Information

Gene ID	677
Other Names	ZFP36L1; BERG36; BRF1; ERF1; RNF162B; TIS11B; Zinc finger protein 36; C3H1 type-like 1; Butyrate response factor 1; EGF-response factor 1; ERF-1; Protein TIS11B
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

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,

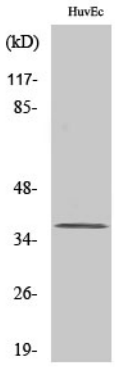
	PubMed:15538381, PubMed:17030608, PubMed:19179481, PubMed:20702587, PubMed:24700863, PubMed:25014217, PubMed:25106868, PubMed:26542173). Positively regulates early adipogenesis by promoting ARE-mediated mRNA decay of immediate early genes (IEGs) (By similarity). Promotes ARE- mediated mRNA decay of mineralocorticoid 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)

Background

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:15538381, PubMed:15467755, PubMed:17030608, PubMed:19179481, PubMed:20702587, PubMed:24700863, PubMed:25106868, PubMed:25014217, 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). Induces also 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:15538381, PubMed:15467755, PubMed:17030608, PubMed:19179481, PubMed:20702587, PubMed:24700863, PubMed:25106868, PubMed:25014217, 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).

Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using TIS11B Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

Citations

- Identification of a novel iron zinc finger protein 36 (ZFP36) for predicting the overall survival of osteosarcoma based on the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database

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