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

HuR Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP79009

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, IP, ICC
Primary Accession	Q15717
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Calculated MW	36092

Additional Information

Gene ID	1994
Other Names	ELAVL1
Dilution	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:10~50 IP~~N/A ICC~~N/A
Format	Liquid

Protein Information

Name	ELAVL1
Synonyms	HUR
Function	RNA-binding protein that binds to the 3'-UTR region of mRNAs and increases their stability (PubMed:14517288, PubMed:18285462, PubMed:31358969). Involved in embryonic stem cell (ESC) differentiation: preferentially binds mRNAs that are not methylated by N6-methyladenosine (m6A), stabilizing them, promoting ESC differentiation (By similarity). Has also been shown to be capable of binding to m6A-containing mRNAs and contributes to MYC stability by binding to m6A-containing MYC mRNAs (PubMed:32245947). Binds to poly-U elements and AU-rich elements (AREs) in the 3'-UTR of target mRNAs (PubMed:14731398, PubMed:17632515, PubMed:18285462, PubMed:23519412, PubMed:8626503). Binds avidly to the AU-rich element in FOS and IL3/interleukin-3 mRNAs. In the case of the FOS AU-rich element, binds to a core element of 27 nucleotides that contain AUUUA, AUUUUA, and AUUUUUA motifs. Binds preferentially to the 5'-UUUU[AG]UUU-3' motif in vitro (PubMed:8626503). With ZNF385A, binds the 3'-UTR of p53/TP53 mRNA to control their nuclear export induced by CDKN2A. Hence, may regulate p53/TP53 expression and mediate in part the CDKN2A anti-proliferative activity. May also bind with ZNF385A the CCNB1 mRNA (By similarity). Increases the stability of the leptin mRNA harboring an AU-rich element (ARE) in its 3' UTR (PubMed:29180010).

Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, Stress granule {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70372}. Cytoplasm, P-body. Note=Translocates into the cytoplasm following phosphorylation by MAPKAPK2 (PubMed:14517288). Likewise, phosphorylation by PRKCD promotes translocation from the nucleus into the cytoplasm, where it is associated with free and cytoskeleton-bound polysomes (PubMed:18285462). Localizes to the stress granules in the presence of PLEKHN1 (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70372, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14517288, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18285462}
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous. Detected in brain, liver, thymus and muscle.

Images