

ZFP36 antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI11388**Specification**

ZFP36 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P26651
Other Accession	NM_003407 , NP_003398
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	34kDa KDa

ZFP36 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7538**Alias Symbol** **TTP, G0S24, GOS24, TIS11, NUP475, zfp-36, RNF162A****Other Names**

Tristetraprolin, TTP, G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 24, Growth factor-inducible nuclear protein NUP475, Protein TIS11A, TIS11, Zinc finger protein 36 homolog, Zfp-36, ZFP36, G0S24, RNF162A, TIS11A, TTP

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-ZFP36 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ZFP36 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ZFP36 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information**Name** ZFP36 ([HGNC:12862](#))**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:10330172, PubMed:10751406, PubMed:11279239, PubMed:<a

[12115244](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12115244), PubMed: [12748283](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12748283), PubMed: [15187101](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15187101), PubMed: [15634918](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15634918), PubMed: [16702957](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16702957), PubMed: [17030620](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17030620), PubMed: [20221403](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20221403), PubMed: [20702587](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20702587), PubMed: [21775632](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21775632), PubMed: [23644599](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23644599), PubMed: [25815583](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25815583), PubMed: [27193233](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27193233), PubMed: [31439631](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31439631), PubMed: [9703499](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9703499)). Acts as an 3'-untranslated region (UTR) ARE mRNA-binding adapter protein to communicate signaling events to the mRNA decay machinery (PubMed: [15687258](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15687258), PubMed: [23644599](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23644599)). Recruits deadenylase CNOT7 (and probably the CCR4-NOT complex) via association with CNOT1, and hence promotes ARE-mediated mRNA deadenylation (PubMed: [23644599](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23644599)). Functions also by recruiting components of the cytoplasmic RNA decay machinery to the bound ARE-containing mRNAs (PubMed: [11719186](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11719186), PubMed: [12748283](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12748283), PubMed: [15687258](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15687258), PubMed: [16364915](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16364915)). Self regulates by destabilizing its own mRNA (PubMed: [15187101](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15187101)). Binds to 3'-UTR ARE of numerous mRNAs and of its own mRNA (PubMed: [10330172](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10330172), PubMed: [10751406](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10751406), PubMed: [12115244](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12115244), PubMed: [15187101](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15187101), PubMed: [15634918](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15634918), PubMed: [16702957](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16702957), PubMed: [17030620](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17030620), PubMed: [19188452](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19188452), PubMed: [20221403](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20221403), PubMed: [20702587](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20702587), PubMed: [21775632](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21775632), PubMed: [25815583](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25815583)). Plays a role in anti-inflammatory responses; suppresses tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha production by stimulating ARE-mediated TNF-alpha mRNA decay and several other inflammatory ARE-containing mRNAs in interferon (IFN)- and/or lipopolysaccharide (LPS)- induced macrophages (By similarity). Also plays a role in the regulation of dendritic cell maturation at the post-transcriptional level, and hence operates as part of a negative feedback loop to limit the inflammatory response (PubMed: [18367721](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18367721)). Promotes ARE-mediated mRNA decay of hypoxia-inducible factor HIF1A mRNA during the response of endothelial cells to hypoxia (PubMed: [21775632](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21775632)). Positively regulates early adipogenesis of preadipocytes by promoting ARE-mediated mRNA decay of immediate early genes (IEGs) (By similarity). Negatively regulates hematopoietic/erythroid cell differentiation by promoting ARE-mediated mRNA decay of the transcription factor STAT5B mRNA (PubMed: [20702587](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20702587)). Plays a role in maintaining skeletal muscle satellite cell quiescence by promoting ARE-mediated mRNA decay of the myogenic determination factor MYOD1 mRNA (By similarity). Associates also with and regulates the expression of non-ARE-containing target mRNAs at the post-transcriptional level, such as MHC class I mRNAs (PubMed: [18367721](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18367721)).

target="_blank">18367721). Participates in association with argonaute RISC catalytic components in the ARE-mediated mRNA decay mechanism; assists microRNA (miRNA) targeting ARE-containing mRNAs (PubMed:15766526). May also play a role in the regulation of cytoplasmic mRNA decapping; enhances decapping of ARE-containing RNAs, in vitro (PubMed:16364915). Involved in the delivery of target ARE-mRNAs to processing bodies (PBs) (PubMed:17369404). In addition to its cytosolic mRNA-decay function, affects nuclear pre-mRNA processing (By similarity). Negatively regulates nuclear poly(A)-binding protein PABPN1-stimulated polyadenylation activity on ARE-containing pre-mRNA during LPS- stimulated macrophages (By similarity). Also involved in the regulation of stress granule (SG) and P-body (PB) formation and fusion (By similarity). Plays a role in the regulation of keratinocyte proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis (PubMed:27182009). Plays a role as a tumor suppressor by inhibiting cell proliferation in breast cancer cells (PubMed:26926077).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic granule. Cytoplasm, P-body. Note=Shuttles between nucleus and cytoplasm in a CRM1-dependent manner (By similarity). Localized predominantly in the cytoplasm in a p38 MAPK- and YWHAB-dependent manner (By similarity). Colocalizes with SH3KBP1 and MAP3K4 in the cytoplasm (PubMed:20221403). Component of cytoplasmic stress granules (SGs) (By similarity). Localizes to cytoplasmic stress granules upon energy starvation (PubMed:15014438). Localizes in processing bodies (PBs) (PubMed:17369404). Excluded from stress granules in a phosphorylation MAPKAPK2-dependent manner (By similarity). Shuttles in and out of both cytoplasmic P-body and SGs (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P22893, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15014438, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17369404, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20221403}

Tissue Location

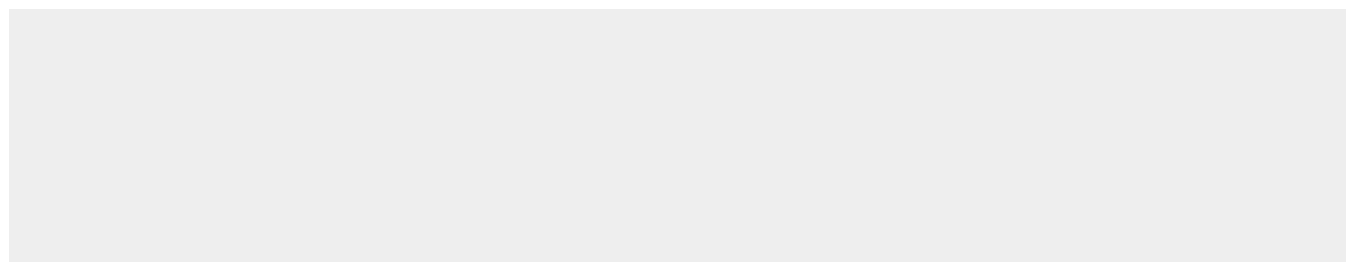
Expressed in both basal and suprabasal epidermal layers (PubMed:27182009). Expressed in epidermal keratinocytes (PubMed:27182009). Expressed strongly in mature dendritic cells (PubMed:18367721). Expressed in immature dendritic cells (at protein level) (PubMed:18367721).

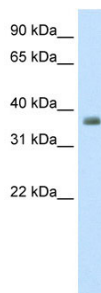
ZFP36 antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ZFP36 antibody - N-terminal region - Images





WB Suggested Anti-ZFP36 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 μ g/ml

ELISA Titer: 1:312500

Positive Control: Human Lung

ZFP36 antibody - N-terminal region - References

Cao, H., et al., (2006) Biochem. J. 394 (PT 1), 285-297
Reconstitution and Storage: For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.