Datasheet for ABIN6265589

# anti-ZFP36L1 antibody (Internal Region)

2 Images

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## Overview

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| Quantity: | 100 µL |
| Target: | ZFP36L1 |
| Binding Specificity: | Internal Region |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This ZFP36L1 antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC) |

## Product Details

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| Immunogen: | A synthesized peptide derived from human TIS11B, corresponding to a region within the internal amino acids. |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Specificity: | TIS11B Antibody detects endogenous levels of total TIS11B. |
| Predicted Reactivity: | Pig,Bovine,Horse,Sheep,Rabbit,Dog |
| Purification: | The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific). |

## Target Details

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|---|---|
| Target: | ZFP36L1 |

## Target Details

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| Alternative Name: | ZFP36L1 (ZFP36L1 Products) |
| Background: | Description: 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) |

## Target Details

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| | (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).<br>Gene: ZFP36L1 |
| Molecular Weight: | 36kDa |
| Gene ID: | 677 |
| UniProt: | Q07352 |

## Application Details

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| Application Notes: | WB 1:1000, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500, ELISA(peptide) 1:20000-1:40000 |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

## Handling

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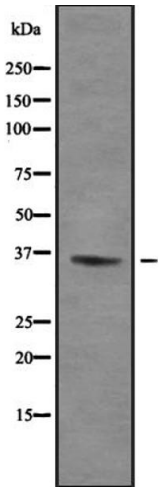
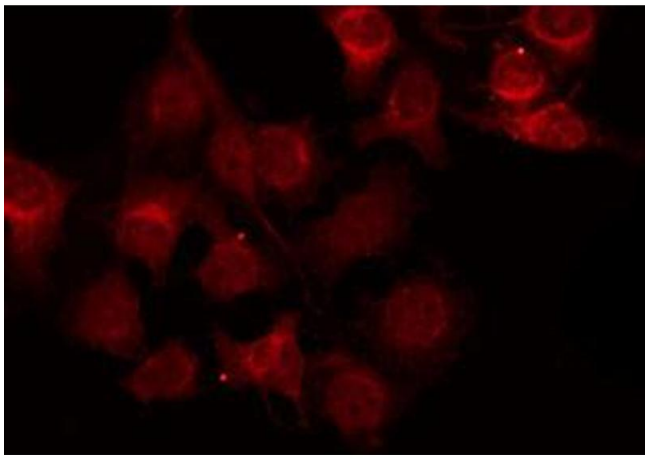
| Format: | Liquid |
| Concentration: | 1 mg/mL |
| Buffer: | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol. |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | -20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. |
| Expiry Date: | 12 months |




## Western Blotting

**Image 1.** Western blot analysis of TIS11B using Jurkat whole cell lysates



## Immunofluorescence (fixed cells)

**Image 2.** ABIN6272445 staining RAW264.7 by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100,then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25°C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37°C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.