

Datasheet for ABIN7160260  
**anti-ZFP36 antibody (AA 16-103)**[Go to Product page](#)

## 1 Image

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	ZFP36
Binding Specificity:	AA 16-103
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ZFP36 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Immunofluorescence (IF)

## Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Human mRNA decay activator protein ZFP36 protein (16-103AA)
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	>95%, Protein G purified

## Target Details

Target:	ZFP36
Alternative Name:	ZFP36 ( <a href="#">ZFP36 Products</a> )
Background:	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:9703499, PubMed:10330172, PubMed:10751406, PubMed:11279239, PubMed:12115244, PubMed:12748283, PubMed:15187101, PubMed:15634918, PubMed:17030620, PubMed:16702957, PubMed:20702587, PubMed:20221403, PubMed:21775632, PubMed:27193233, PubMed:23644599, PubMed:25815583). Acts as an 3'-untranslated region (UTR) ARE mRNA-binding adapter protein to communicate signaling events to the mRNA decay machinery (PubMed:15687258, PubMed:23644599). Recruits deadenylase CNOT7 (and probably the CCR4-NOT complex) via association with CNOT1, and hence promotes ARE-mediated mRNA deadenylation (PubMed:23644599). Functions also by recruiting components of the cytoplasmic RNA decay machinery to the bound ARE-containing mRNAs (PubMed:11719186, PubMed:12748283, PubMed:15687258, PubMed:16364915). Self regulates by destabilizing its own mRNA (PubMed:15187101). Binds to 3'-UTR ARE of numerous mRNAs and of its own mRNA (PubMed:10330172, PubMed:10751406, PubMed:12115244, PubMed:15187101, PubMed:15634918, PubMed:17030620, PubMed:16702957, PubMed:19188452, PubMed:20702587, PubMed:20221403, PubMed:21775632, PubMed: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). Plays also 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). Promotes ARE-mediated mRNA decay of hypoxia-inducible factor HIF1A mRNA during the response of endothelial cells to hypoxia (PubMed: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). 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). 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).

## Target Details

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).

Aliases: G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 24 antibody, G0S24 antibody, GOS24 antibody, Growth factor-inducible nuclear protein NUP475 antibody, NUP475 antibody, Protein TIS11A antibody, RNF162A antibody, TIS 11 antibody, TIS11 antibody, TIS11A antibody, Tristetraprolin antibody, Tristetraproline antibody, TTP antibody, TTP\_HUMAN antibody, Zfp-36 antibody, ZFP36 antibody, Zinc finger protein 36 antibody, Zinc finger protein 36 homolog antibody, Zinc finger protein 36, C3H type, homolog (mouse) antibody, Zinc finger protein, C3H type, 36 homolog antibody

UniProt: [P26651](#)

## Application Details

Application Notes: Recommended dilution: IF:1:50-1:200,

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

Format: Liquid

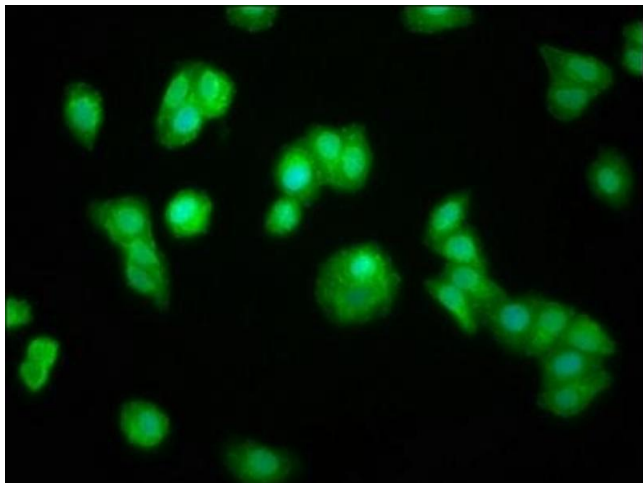
Buffer: Preservative: 0.03 % Proclin 300  
Constituents: 50 % Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4

Preservative: ProClin

Precaution of Use: This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: -20 °C,-80 °C

Storage Comment: Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.



#### Immunofluorescence

**Image 1.** Immunofluorescence staining of HepG2 cells with ABIN7160260 at 1:100, counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde, permeabilized using 0.2% Triton X-100 and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4°C. The secondary antibody was Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L).