

ELAVL1/HuR (D9W7E) Rabbit mAb (PE Conjugate)



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conserved RNA-binding proteins (1). Besides three RNA recognition motifs, these proteins also contair nuclear localization signals that enable them to shuttle between nucleus and cytoplasm (2). Upon	Applications: FC-FP	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q15717	Entrez-Gene Id: 1994
antibody. Protect from light. Do not freeze. Specificity/Sensitivity ELAVL1/HuR (D9W7E) Rabbit mAb (PE Conjugate) recognizes endogenous levels of total ELAVL1/HuR protein. Source / Purification Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding His201 of human ELAVL1/HuR protein. This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to phycoerythrin (PE) and tested in-house for direct flow cytometric analysis in human cells. The antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated ELAVL1/HuR (D9W7E) Rabbit mAb #12582. Background The ELAVL (embryonic lethal, abnormal vision and Drosophila-like) family of proteins includes ELAVL1/HuR, ELAVL2/HuB, ELAVL3/HuC and ELAVL4/HuD (1). ELAVL1/HuR is ubiquitously expressed whereas expression of the other three members is neuronal-specific (1). ELAVL1/Hu proteins are highly conserved RNA-binding proteins (1). Besides three RNA recognition motifs, these proteins also contain nuclear localization signals that enable them to shuttle between nucleus and cytoplasm (2). Upon inhibition of transcription by actinomycin D, ELAVL1/HuR relocates from nucleus to cytoplasm where it binds the AU-rich elements within 3' UTRs to stabilize mRNAs (3, 4). ELAVL1/HuR is suggested to increase translation by binding to mRNAs (5,6). In addition, ELAVL1/HuR interacts with microRNAs (miRNAs) (7). Background References 1. Izquierdo, J.M. (2008) J Biol Chem 283, 19077-84.	Product Usage Information		• •	ermeabilized)		
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3. Peng, S.S. et al. (1998) <i>EMBO J</i> 17, 3461-70. 4. Brennan, C.M. and Steitz, J.A. (2001) <i>Cell Mol Life Sci</i> 58, 266-77. 5. Mazan-Mamczarz, K. et al. (2003) <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A</i> 100, 8354-9. 6. Lal, A. et al. (2005) <i>EMBO J</i> 24, 1852-62. 7. Lebedeva, S. et al. (2011) <i>Mol Cell</i> 43, 340-52.	Background References		 Fan, X.C. and Steitz, J.A. (1998) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 95, 15293-8. Peng, S.S. et al. (1998) EMBO J 17, 3461-70. Brennan, C.M. and Steitz, J.A. (2001) Cell Mol Life Sci 58, 266-77. Mazan-Mamczarz, K. et al. (2003) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 100, 8354-9. Lal, A. et al. (2005) EMBO J 24, 1852-62. 			

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Applications Key

FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey

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