



Anti-CUGBP1 (CUG-BP- and ETR-3-like factor 1) Polyclonal Antibody

Category: Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: AB2A182

Antigen Synonym: BRUNOL2, CELF1, CUGBP, NAB50(CELF-1; Bruno-like protein 2; RNA-binding protein BRUNOL-2; CUG triplet repeat RNA-binding protein 1; Deadenylation factor CUG-BP; 50 kDa nuclear polyadenylated RNA-binding protein; Embryo deadenylation element-binding protein homolog; CUG-BP1; EDEN-BP homolog)

Species Reactivity: Human, Mouse, rat

Immunogen/Specificity:

Polyclonal antibody produced in rabbits immunizing with a synthetic peptide corresponding to N-terminal residues of human CUGBP1 (CUG-BP- and ETR-3-like factor 1)

Description: CUGBP1 (CUG-BP- and ETR-3-like factor 1) is implicated in the regulation of several post-transcriptional events. CUGBP1 is involved in pre-mRNA alternative splicing, mRNA translation and stability. CUGBP1 mediates exon inclusion and/or exclusion in pre-mRNA that are subject to tissue-specific and developmentally regulated alternative splicing. CUGBP1 specifically activates exon 5 inclusion of cardiac isoforms of TNNT2 during heart remodeling at the juvenile to adult transition. CUGBP1 acts as both an activator and repressor of a pair of coregulated exons: promotes inclusion of the smooth muscle (SM) exon but exclusion of the non-muscle (NM) exon in actinin pre-mRNAs. CUGBP1 activates SM exon 5 inclusion by antagonizing the repressive effect of PTB. CUGBP1 promotes exclusion of exon 11 of the INSR pre-mRNA. CUGBP1 increases translation and controls the choice of translation initiation codon of CEBPB mRNA. CUGBP1 increases mRNA translation of CEBPB in aging liver. CUGBP1 increases translation of CDKN1A mRNA by antagonizing the repressive effect of CALR3. CUGBP1 mediates rapid cytoplasmic mRNA deadenylation. CUGBP1 recruits the deadenylase PARN to the poly(A) tail of EDEN-containing mRNAs to promote their deadenylation. Required for completion of spermatogenesis (By similarity). CUGBP1 binds to (CUG)_n triplet repeats in the 3'-UTR of transcripts such as DMPK and to Bruno response elements (BREs).

Reference:

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