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ARID5A Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP17617c

Specification

ARID5A Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q03989
Other Accession	NP_997646.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**64074**
Antigen Region	**382-411**

ARID5A Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 10865

Other Names
AT-rich interactive domain-containing protein 5A, ARID domain-containing protein 5A, Modulator recognition factor 1, MRF-1, ARID5A, MRF1

Target/Specificity
This ARID5A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 382-411 amino acids from the Central region of human ARID5A.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
ARID5A Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ARID5A Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name ARID5A

Synonyms MRF1

Function Binds to AT-rich stretches in the modulator region upstream of the human cytomegalovirus major intermediate early gene enhancer. May act as repressor and down-regulate enhancer-dependent gene expressison (PubMed:8649988). May positively regulate chondrocyte-specific transcription such as of COL2A1 in collaboration with SOX9 and positively regulate histone H3 acetylation at chondrocyte-specific genes. May stimulate early-stage chondrocyte differentiation and inhibit later stage differention (By similarity). Can repress ESR1- mediated transcriptional activation; proposed to act as corepressor for selective nuclear hormone receptors (PubMed:15941852). As RNA-binding protein involved in the regulation of inflammatory response by stabilizing selective inflammation-related mRNAs, such as IL6, STAT3 and TBX21. Binds to stem loop structures located in the 3'UTRs of IL6, STAT3 and TBX21 mRNAs; at least for STAT3 prevents binding of ZC3H12A to the mRNA stem loop structure thus inhibiting its degradation activity. Contributes to elevated IL6 levels possibly implicated in autoimmunity processes. IL6-dependent stabilization of STAT3 mRNA may promote differentiation of naive CD4+ T-cells into T-helper Th17 cells. In CD4+ T-cells may also inhibit RORC-induced Th17 cell differentiation independently of IL6 signaling. Stabilization of TBX21 mRNA contributes to elevated interferon-gamma secretion in Th1 cells possibly implicated in the establishment of septic shock (By similarity). Stabilizes TNFRSF4/OX40 mRNA by binding to the conserved stem loop structure in its 3'UTR; thereby competing with the mRNA-destabilizing functions of RC3H1 and endoribonuclease ZC3H12A (By similarity).

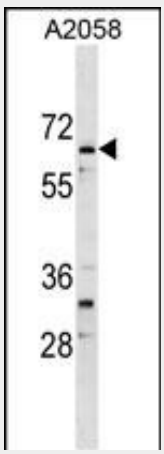
Cellular Location
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00355, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8649988}

ARID5A Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ARID5A Antibody (Center) - Images



ARID5A Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP17617c) western blot analysis in A2058 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the ARID5A antibody detected the ARID5A protein (arrow).

ARID5A Antibody (Center) - Background

Members of the ARID protein family, including ARID5A, have diverse functions but all appear to play important roles in development, tissue-specific gene expression, and regulation of cell growth (Patsialou et al., 2005 [PubMed 15640446]).[supplied by OMIM].

ARID5A Antibody (Center) - References

Lim, J., et al. Cell 125(4):801-814(2006)
Patsialou, A., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 33(1):66-80(2005)
Clark, H.F., et al. Genome Res. 13(10):2265-2270(2003)
Huang, T.H., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 24(9):1695-1701(1996)