

ARID5A Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP17617c

Specification

ARID5A Antibody (Center) - Product Information

WB,E **Application Primary Accession** 003989 NP 997646.1 Other Accession 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

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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 DNA-binding protein that may regulate transcription and act as a repressor by binding to AT-rich stretches in the promoter region of target genes (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 an RNA- binding protein, involved in the regulation of inflammatory response by stabilizing selective inflammation-related mRNAs, such as STAT3 and TBX21 (By similarity). Also stabilizes IL6 mRNA (PubMed: 32209697). 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

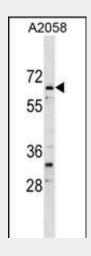
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00355, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8649988}

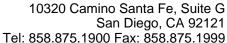
ARID5A Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- 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)