10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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ZCH11 Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP57152

Specification

ZCH11 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC**
Primary Accession	Q5TAX3
Reactivity	**Rat, Pig, Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**185 KDa**
Physical State	**Liquid**
Immunogen	**KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ZCH11**
Epitope Specificity	**1301-1400/1644**
Isotype	**IgG**

Purity
affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer	**0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.**
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	**Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Translocates into the cytoplasm following treatment of the cell with LPS.**
SIMILARITY	**Belongs to the DNA polymerase type-B-like family. Contains 3 CCHC-type zinc fingers. Contains 2 PAP-associated domains.**
Post-translational modifications	**Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.**
Important Note	**This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.**

Background Descriptions
ZCCHC11 is an RNA uridyltransferase (EC 2.7.7.52) that uses UTP to add uridines to the 3-prime end of substrate RNA molecules (Jones et al., 2009 [PubMed 19701194]).[supplied by OMIM, Jan 2011]

ZCH11 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 23318

Other Names
Terminal uridylyltransferase 4, TUTase 4, 2.7.7.52, Zinc finger CCHC domain-containing protein 11, TUT4 (HGNC:28981)

Dilution
IHC-P~~N/A<br \><span class

="dilution_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>ICC~~N/A

Storage
Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ℃.

ZCH11 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name TUT4 (HGNC:28981)

Function
Uridylyltransferase that mediates the terminal uridylation of mRNAs with short (less than 25 nucleotides) poly(A) tails, hence facilitating global mRNA decay (PubMed:25480299, PubMed:31036859). Essential for both oocyte maturation and fertility. Through 3' terminal uridylation of mRNA, sculpts, with TUT7, the maternal transcriptome by eliminating transcripts during oocyte growth (By similarity). Involved in microRNA (miRNA)-induced gene silencing through uridylation of deadenylated miRNA targets. Also functions as an integral regulator of microRNA biogenesis using 3 different uridylation mechanisms (PubMed:25979828). Acts as a suppressor of miRNA biogenesis by mediating the terminal uridylation of some miRNA precursors, including that of let-7 (pre-let-7), miR107, miR-143 and miR-200c. Uridylated miRNAs are not processed by Dicer and undergo degradation. Degradation of pre-let-7 contributes to the maintenance of embryonic stem (ES) cell pluripotency (By similarity). Also catalyzes the 3' uridylation of miR- 26A, a miRNA that targets IL6 transcript. This abrogates the silencing of IL6 transcript, hence promoting cytokine expression (PubMed:19703396). In the absence of LIN28A, TUT7 and TUT4 monouridylate group II pre-miRNAs, which includes most of pre-let7 members, that shapes an optimal 3' end overhang for efficient processing (PubMed:25979828). Adds oligo-U tails to truncated pre- miRNAS with a 5' overhang which may promote rapid degradation of non-functional pre-miRNA species (PubMed:25979828). May also suppress Toll- like receptor-induced NF-kappa-B activation via binding to T2BP (PubMed:16643855). Does not play a role in replication-dependent histone mRNA degradation (PubMed:18172165). Due to functional redundancy between TUT4 and TUT7, the identification of the specific role of each of these proteins is difficult (By similarity) (PubMed:16643855, PubMed:18172165, PubMed:19703396, PubMed:25480299, PubMed:25979828). TUT4 and TUT7 restrict retrotransposition of long interspersed element-1 (LINE-1) in cooperation with MOV10 counteracting the RNA chaperonne activity of L1RE1. TUT7 uridylates LINE-1 mRNAs in the cytoplasm which inhibits initiation of reverse transcription once in the nucleus, whereas uridylation by TUT4 destabilizes mRNAs in cytoplasmic ribonucleoprotein granules (PubMed:30122351).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, Cytoplasmic ribonucleoprotein granule. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic (PubMed:19703396, PubMed:25480299). Translocates into the cytoplasm following treatment of the cell with LPS (PubMed:16643855). Co-enriched in cytoplasmic foci with MOV10 (PubMed:30122351)

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ZCH11 Polyclonal Antibody - 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

ZCH11 Polyclonal Antibody - Images