

CUGBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14036a**Specification**

CUGBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q92879](#)**CUGBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10658**Other Names**

CUGBP Elav-like family member 1, CELF-1, 50 kDa nuclear polyadenylated RNA-binding protein, Bruno-like protein 2, CUG triplet repeat RNA-binding protein 1, CUG-BP1, CUG-BP- and ETR-3-like factor 1, Deadenylation factor CUG-BP, Embryo deadenylation element-binding protein homolog, EDEN-BP homolog, RNA-binding protein BRUNOL-2, CELF1, BRUNOL2, CUGBP, CUGBP1, NAB50

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP14036a was selected from the N-term region of CUGBP1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CUGBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** CELF1**Synonyms** BRUNOL2, CUGBP, CUGBP1, NAB50**Function**

RNA-binding protein implicated in the regulation of several post-transcriptional events. Involved in pre-mRNA alternative splicing, mRNA translation and stability. Mediates exon inclusion and/or exclusion in pre-mRNA that are subject to tissue-specific and developmentally regulated alternative splicing. Specifically activates exon 5 inclusion of cardiac isoforms of TNNT2 during heart remodeling at the juvenile to adult transition. Acts both as an activator and as a 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. Activates SM exon 5 inclusion by antagonizing the repressive effect of PTB. Promotes exclusion of exon 11 of the INSR pre-mRNA. Inhibits,

together with HNRNPH1, insulin receptor (IR) pre-mRNA exon 11 inclusion in myoblast. Increases translation and controls the choice of translation initiation codon of CEBPB mRNA. Increases mRNA translation of CEBPB in aging liver (By similarity). Increases translation of CDKN1A mRNA by antagonizing the repressive effect of CALR3. Mediates rapid cytoplasmic mRNA deadenylation. Recruits the deadenylase PARN to the poly(A) tail of EDEN-containing mRNAs to promote their deadenylation. Required for completion of spermatogenesis (By similarity). Binds to (CUG)_n triplet repeats in the 3'-UTR of transcripts such as DMPK and to Bruno response elements (BREs). Binds to muscle-specific splicing enhancer (MSE) intronic sites flanking the alternative exon 5 of TNNT2 pre-mRNA. Binds to AU-rich sequences (AREs or EDEN-like) localized in the 3'-UTR of JUN and FOS mRNAs. Binds to the IR RNA. Binds to the 5'-region of CDKN1A and CEBPB mRNAs. Binds with the 5'-region of CEBPB mRNA in aging liver. May be a specific regulator of miRNA biogenesis. Binds to primary microRNA pri-MIR140 and, with CELF2, negatively regulates the processing to mature miRNA (PubMed:28431233).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=RNA-binding activity is detected in both nuclear and cytoplasmic compartments

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous.

CUGBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CUGBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

CUGBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Members of the CELF/BRUNOL protein family contain two N-terminal RNA recognition motif (RRM) domains, one C-terminal RRM domain, and a divergent segment of 160-230 aa between the second and third RRM domains. Members of this protein family regulate pre-mRNA alternative splicing and may also be involved in mRNA editing, and translation. This gene may play a role in myotonic dystrophy type 1 (DM1) via interactions with the dystrophin myotonic-protein kinase (DMPK) gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

CUGBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Rattenbacher, B., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 30(16):3970-3980(2010) Le Tonqueze, O., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 394(4):884-889(2010) Koshelev, M., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(6):1066-1075(2010) Tsuda, K., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 37(15):5151-5166(2009) Bubenik, J.L., et al. RNA Biol 6(1):73-83(2009)