

PUM2 Blocking Peptide (N-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7569b**Specification**

PUM2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q8TB72](#)**PUM2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 23369**Other Names**

Pumilio homolog 2, Pumilio-2, PUM2, KIAA0235, PUMH2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 148-162 of HUMAN PUM2

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.

PUM2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** PUM2**Synonyms** KIAA0235, PUMH2**Function**

Sequence-specific RNA-binding protein that acts as a post-transcriptional repressor by binding the 3'-UTR of mRNA targets. Binds to an RNA consensus sequence, the Pumilio Response Element (PRE), 5'-UGUANAUA-3', that is related to the Nanos Response Element (NRE) (PubMed: 21397187). Mediates post-transcriptional repression of transcripts via different mechanisms: acts via direct recruitment of the CCR4-POP2-NOT deadenylase leading to translational inhibition and mRNA degradation (PubMed: 22955276). Also mediates deadenylation-independent repression by promoting accessibility of miRNAs (PubMed: 18776931, PubMed: 22345517). Acts as a post-transcriptional repressor of E2F3 mRNAs by binding to its 3'-UTR and facilitating miRNA regulation (PubMed: 22345517). Plays a role in cytoplasmic sensing of viral infection

(PubMed:25340845). Represses a program of genes necessary to maintain genomic stability such as key mitotic, DNA repair and DNA replication factors. Its ability to repress those target mRNAs is regulated by the lncRNA NORAD (non-coding RNA activated by DNA damage) which, due to its high abundance and multitude of PUMILIO binding sites, is able to sequester a significant fraction of PUM1 and PUM2 in the cytoplasm (PubMed:26724866). May regulate DCUN1D3 mRNA levels (PubMed:25349211). May support proliferation and self-renewal of stem cells. Binds specifically to miRNA MIR199A precursor, with PUM1, regulates miRNA MIR199A expression at a postranscriptional level (PubMed:28431233).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic granule. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Note=The cytoplasmic granules are stress granules which are a dense aggregation in the cytosol composed of proteins and RNAs that appear when the cell is under stress. Colocalizes with NANOS3 in the stress granules Colocalizes with NANOS1 and SNAPIN in the perinuclear region of germ cells.

Tissue Location

Expressed in male germ cells of adult testis (at protein level). Highly expressed in testis and ovary. Predominantly expressed in stem cells and germ cells. Expressed at lower level in brain, heart, kidney, liver, muscle, placenta, intestine and stomach Expressed in cerebellum, corpus callosum, caudate nucleus, hippocampus, medulla oblongata and putamen. Expressed in all fetal tissues tested

PUM2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PUM2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images

PUM2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

PUM2 is a member of the PUF family, evolutionarily conserved RNA-binding proteins related to the Pumilio proteins of *Drosophila* and the fem-3 mRNA binding factor proteins of *C. elegans*. This protein contains a sequence-specific RNA binding domain comprised of eight repeats and N- and C-terminal flanking regions, and serves as a translational regulator of specific mRNAs by binding to their 3' untranslated regions. The evolutionarily conserved function of this protein in invertebrates and lower vertebrates suggests that the human protein may be involved in translational regulation of embryogenesis, and cell development and differentiation.

PUM2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Gupta,Y.K., Structure 16 (4), 549-557 (2008)
Spassov,D.S.,IUBMB Life 55 (7), 359-366 (2003)
Spassov,D.S.,Gene 299 (1-2), 195-204 (2002)