

## Anti-ELAVL4 Polyclonal Antibody

## Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse (predicted: Rat, Chicken, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 42 kDa. Actual: 42 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

## Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (ELAVL4) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-05534) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.</p> <p>2. Sample: SY5Y (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg Primary: Anti-ELAVL4 (TMAB-05534) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 42 kD Observed band size: 42 kD</p>
Application:	WB, IHC-P, IHC-Fr, IF
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

## Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

## Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human ELAVL4
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	1996
Uniprot ID:	P26378.2

## Research Background

The Elav-like genes encode for a family of RNA-binding proteins. Elav, a Drosophila protein and the first described member, is expressed immediately after neuroblastic differentiation into neurons and is necessary for neuronal differentiation and maintenance. Several mammalian Elav-like proteins, designated HuC, HuD and Hel-N1, are also expressed in postmitotic neurons. An additional mammalian homolog, HuR, which is also designated HuA, is ubiquitously expressed and is also overexpressed in a wide variety of tumors. Characteristically, these homologs all contain three RNA recognition motifs (RRM) and they specifically bind to AU-rich elements (ARE) in the 3'-untranslated region of mRNAs transcripts. ARE sites target mRNA for rapid degradation and thereby regulate the expression levels of genes involved in cell growth and differentiation. When Elav-like proteins associate with these ARE sites this degradation is inhibited, leading to an increased stability of the corresponding transcript. Elav proteins

function within the nucleus, and they are shuttled between the nucleus and cytoplasm by a nuclear export signal, which is a regulatory feature of the Elav-like proteins as it limits their accessibility to ARE sites.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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