

# TIA1 Rabbit pAb

TIA1 Rabbit pAb Catalog # AP58597

#### **Product Information**

**Application** IHC-P, IHC-F, IF

Primary Accession P31483
Reactivity Human, Rat

**Predicted** Mouse, Dog, Pig, Horse, Rabbit

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 42963
Physical State Liquid

**Immunogen** KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TIA1

Epitope Specificity 101-200/386

**Purity** affinity purified by Protein A

**Buffer** 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

**SUBCELLULAR LOCATION** Cytoplasmic granule. Nucleus. Note=Accumulates in cytoplasmic stress

granules (SG) following cellular damage.

**SIMILARITY** Contains 3 RRM (RNA recognition motif) domains.

**Important Note** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**Background Descriptions** Involved in alternative pre-RNA splicing and regulation of mRNA translation

by binding to AU-rich elements (AREs) located in mRNA 3' untranslated regions (3' UTRs). Possesses nucleolytic activity against cytotoxic lymphocyte

target cells. May be involved in apoptosis.

#### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7072

Other Names Cytotoxic granule associated RNA binding protein TIA1

{ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11802}, Nucleolysin TIA-1 isoform p40, RNA-binding protein TIA-1, T-cell-restricted intracellular antigen-1, TIA-1,

p40-TIA-1, TIA1

**Dilution** IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500

**Storage** Store at -20 °C 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 °C.

#### **Protein Information**

Name TIA1

**Function** 

RNA-binding protein involved in the regulation of alternative pre-RNA splicing and mRNA translation by binding to uridine-rich (U- rich) RNA sequences (PubMed:11106748, PubMed:12486009, PubMed:17488725, PubMed:8576255). Binds to U-rich sequences immediately downstream from a 5' splice sites in a uridine-rich small nuclear ribonucleoprotein (U snRNP)-dependent fashion, thereby modulating alternative pre-RNA splicing (PubMed: 11106748, PubMed: 8576255). Preferably binds to the U-rich IAS1 sequence in a U1 snRNP-dependent manner; this binding is optimal if a 5' splice site is adjacent to IAS1 (By similarity). Activates the use of heterologous 5' splice sites; the activation depends on the intron sequence downstream from the 5' splice site, with a preference for a downstream U-rich sequence (PubMed: 11106748). By interacting with SNRPC/U1-C, promotes recruitment and binding of spliceosomal U1 snRNP to 5' splice sites followed by U-rich sequences, thereby facilitating atypical 5' splice site recognition by U1 snRNP (PubMed:11106748, PubMed:12486009, PubMed:17488725), Activates splicing of alternative exons with weak 5' splice sites followed by a U-rich stretch on its own pre-mRNA and on TIAR mRNA (By similarity). Acts as a modulator of alternative splicing for the apoptotic FAS receptor, thereby promoting apoptosis (PubMed:11106748, PubMed:17488725, PubMed:1934064). Binds to the 5' splice site region of FAS intron 5 to promote accumulation of transcripts that include exon 6 at the expense of transcripts in which exon 6 is skipped, thereby leading to the transcription of a membrane-bound apoptotic FAS receptor, which promotes apoptosis (PubMed: 11106748, PubMed: 17488725, PubMed: 1934064). Binds to a conserved AU-rich cis element in COL2A1 intron 2 and modulates alternative splicing of COL2A1 exon 2 (PubMed: 17580305). Also binds to the equivalent AT-rich element in COL2A1 genomic DNA, and may thereby be involved in the regulation of transcription (PubMed: 17580305). Binds specifically to a polypyrimidine-rich controlling element (PCE) located between the weak 5' splice site and the intronic splicing silencer of CFTR mRNA to promote exon 9 inclusion, thereby antagonizing PTB1 and its role in exon skipping of CFTR exon 9 (PubMed:14966131). Involved in the repression of mRNA translation by binding to AU-rich elements (AREs) located in mRNA 3' untranslated regions (3' UTRs), including target ARE-bearing mRNAs encoding TNF and PTGS2 (By similarity). Also participates in the cellular response to environmental stress, by acting downstream of the stress-induced phosphorylation of EIF2S1/EIF2A to promote the recruitment of untranslated mRNAs to cytoplasmic stress granules (SGs), leading to stress-induced translational arrest (PubMed: 10613902). Formation and recruitment to SGs is regulated by Zn(2+) (By similarity). Possesses nucleolytic activity against cytotoxic lymphocyte target cells (PubMed: 1934064).

**Cellular Location** 

Nucleus. Cytoplasm Cytoplasm, Stress granule Note=Accumulates in cytoplasmic stress granules (SG) following cellular damage (PubMed:10613902, PubMed:15371533). Recruitment to SG is induced by Zn(2+) (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P52912, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10613902, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15371533}

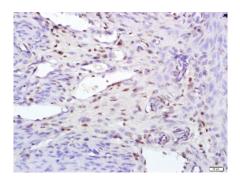
**Tissue Location** 

Expressed in heart, small intestine, kidney, liver, lung, skeletal muscle, testes, pancreas, and ovary (at protein level)

## **Background**

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### **Images**



Tissue/cell: rat uterus; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer ( 0.01M, pH 6.0 ), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-TIA1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(AP58597) 1:500, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.