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## Recombinant Human ELAVL4/HuD/Hu-antigen D Protein, N-His

Catalog Number:	bs-105761P
Species:	Human
AA Seq:	2-380/385
Predicted MW:	42.4 kDa
Tags:	N-His
Purity:	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Purification:	AC
Form:	Lyophilized
Storage:	Lyophilized from a solution in PBS pH 7.4, 0.02% NLS, 1mM EDTA, 4% Trehalose, 1%
	Mannitol.
	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 2 to $8^\circ$ C for
	frequent use. Store at -20 to -80°C for twelve months from the date of receipt.
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.