SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TIS11D (A-3): sc-365908

BACKGROUND

TIS11D, also known as ZFP36LA (zinc finger protein 36, C3H type-like 2), BRF2 (butyrate response factor 2), ERF2 or RNF162C, is a 494 amino acid protein that localizes to the nucleus and contains two CSH1-type zinc fingers. Belonging to the TIS11 family of early response proteins, TIS11D is thought to function as a nuclear transcription factor that binds to 5'UUAUUUAUUU-3' core RNA sequences and may regulate growth factor-induced cellular responses. The gene encoding TIS11D maps to human chromosome 2, which houses over 1,400 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene, while the lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with defects in the ABCG5 and ABCG8 genes. Additionally, an extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alström syndrome, is caused by mutations in the ALMS1 gene, which maps to chromosome 2.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ZFP36L2 (human) mapping to 2p21; Zfp36l2 (mouse) mapping to 17 E4.

SOURCE

TIS11D (A-3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 241-269 within an internal region of TIS11D of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG_1 kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin. Also available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-365908 X, 200 µg/0.1 ml.

TIS11D (A-3) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-365908 AC), 500 µg/ 0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-365908 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-365908 PE), fluorescein (sc-365908 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-365908 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-365908 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-365908 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-365908 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-365908 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-365908 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-365908 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

Alexa Fluor® is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Oregon, USA

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

TIS11D (A-3) is recommended for detection of TIS11D of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

TIS11D (A-3) is also recommended for detection of TIS11D in additional species, including canine, bovine and porcine.

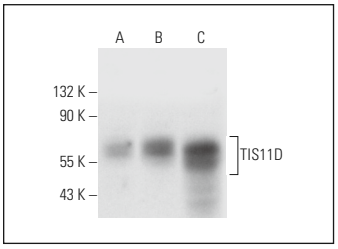
Suitable for use as control antibody for TIS11D siRNA (h): sc-76674, TIS11D siRNA (m): sc-76675, TIS11D shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-76674-SH, TIS11D shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-76675-SH, TIS11D shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76674-V and TIS11D shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76675-V.

TIS11D (A-3) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

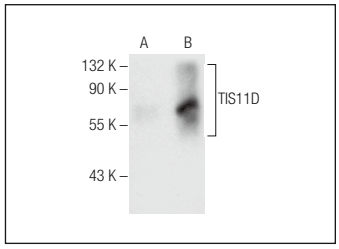
Molecular Weight of TIS11D: 51 kDa.

Positive Controls: TIS11D (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-174242, Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227 or A549 cell lysate: sc-2413.

DATA



TIS11D (A-3): sc-365908. Western blot analysis of TIS11D expression in A549 (**A**), Hep G2 (**B**) and HL-60 (**C**) whole cell lysates.



TIS11D (A-3): sc-365908. Western blot analysis of TIS11D expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and human TIS11D transfected: sc-174242 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Durand, S., et al. 2016. Hyperphosphorylation amplifies UPF1 activity to resolve stalls in nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. Nat. Commun. 7: 12434.
2. Lei, Y., et al. 2019. TIS111D can affect bladder cancer cells by regulating epithelial-mesenchymal transition. Life Sci. 235: 116832.
3. Lin, A., et al. 2021. CstF64-induced shortening of the BID 3'UTR promotes esophageal squamous cell carcinoma progression by disrupting ceRNA cross-talk with ZFP36L2. Cancer Res. 81: 5638-5651.
4. Tao, X., et al. 2023. Downregulation of Linc00173 increases BCL2 mRNA stability via the miR-1275/PROCA1/ZFP36L2 axis and induces acquired cisplatin resistance of lung adenocarcinoma. J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res. 42: 12.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.