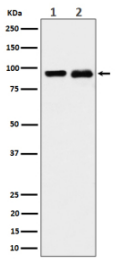
CSDE1 Antibody / Cold shock domain containing E1 [clone 30C76] (FY12142)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12142	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	2-3 weeks
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Liquid
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	30C76
Purity	Affinity-chromatography
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
UniProt	O75534
Applications	Western blot: 1:500-1:2000 Immunoprecipitation: 1:50
Limitations	This CSDE1 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of CSDE1 expression in (1) K562 cell lysate; (2) PC-12 cell lysate using CSDE1 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~89 kDa.

Description

CSDE1 antibody detects cold shock domain containing E1, an RNA-binding protein also known as UNR (upstream of N-

ras). CSDE1 contains multiple cold shock domains that allow it to interact with RNA and regulate processes such as translation, RNA stability, and internal ribosome entry site (IRES)-mediated initiation. Its wide influence on gene expression positions CSDE1 as a key regulator of cellular adaptation and developmental programs.

Research using CSDE1 antibody has linked the protein to diverse biological processes. In embryogenesis, CSDE1 regulates translation of transcripts required for cell differentiation. In cancer, aberrant CSDE1 activity promotes tumor progression by stabilizing oncogenic mRNAs and enhancing their translation. Studies have shown that high CSDE1 expression is associated with melanoma, prostate cancer, and neuroblastoma, highlighting its role in malignancy. Conversely, CSDE1 also regulates apoptosis-related transcripts, underscoring its complex function in cell fate control.

CSDE1 has additional roles in viral biology, where it regulates the translation of viral RNAs that depend on IRES elements. Viruses such as poliovirus and hepatitis C exploit CSDE1 to enhance replication. Its dual function in host and viral RNA regulation makes it a subject of interest in infection research. In neurons, CSDE1 has been implicated in local translation within axons and dendrites, influencing synaptic plasticity and neuronal survival.

Antibodies against CSDE1 are validated for western blot, immunoprecipitation, immunofluorescence, and immunohistochemistry. These reagents allow detection of CSDE1 expression patterns, RNA-binding activities, and protein interactions. Clone-based antibodies provide high specificity for reproducible results across systems.

NSJ Bioreagents supplies this CSDE1 antibody for research into RNA regulation, cancer biology, and virology.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CSDE1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human CSDE1 was used as the immunogen for the CSDE1 antibody.

Storage

Store the CSDE1 antibody at -20oC.

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