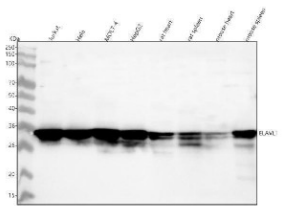
HuR Monoclonal Antibody ADHI-5 / ELAVL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [clone ADHI-5] (FY13698)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13698	Rabbit IgG in stabilizing components, phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol	100 ul

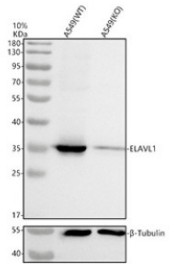
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Liquid
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	ADHI-5
Purity	Affinity purified
UniProt	Q15717
Applications	Western blot: 1:500
Limitations	This HuR Monoclonal Antibody ADHI-5 / ELAVL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody is available for research use only.



HuR Monoclonal Antibody ADHI-5 WB Analysis of Human Cell Lines and Rodent Tissues. Western blot analysis of human Jurkat (lane 1), HeLa (lane 2), MOLT-4 (lane 3), and HepG2 (lane 4) whole-cell lysates, rat heart (lane 5), rat spleen (lane 6), mouse heart (lane 7), and mouse spleen (lane 8) tissue lysates using ELAVL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody clone ADHI-5 at a 1:500 dilution. An immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 36 kDa across the human and rodent samples, consistent with the calculated molecular weight of ELAVL1 (36.1 kDa). Additional lower molecular weight bands are visible in some lanes but have not been identified. Each lane contains 30 ug of total protein separated by 5-20% SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.



HuR Monoclonal Antibody ADHI-5 WB Analysis of A549 WT and ELAVL1 KO Cell Lysates. Western blot analysis of human A549 wild-type (lane 1) and ELAVL1 knockout (lane 2) whole-cell lysates using ELAVL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody clone ADHI-5 at a 1:500 dilution. An immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 36 kDa in wild-type cells and is absent from the ELAVL1 knockout sample, supporting antibody specificity for HuR/ELAVL1. The observed molecular weight is consistent with the calculated ELAVL1 molecular weight of approximately 36.1 kDa. Each lane contains 30 ug of total protein separated by 10% SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions. Beta-tubulin is shown as a loading control.

Description

HuR Monoclonal Antibody ADHI-5 / ELAVL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody targets ELAVL1, also known as human antigen R or HuR, a member of the ELAV-like family of RNA-binding proteins. ELAVL1 is an important regulator of post-transcriptional gene expression, influencing the stability, translation, and intracellular trafficking of messenger RNAs. The protein contains three RNA recognition motifs that mediate interactions with selected RNA sequences, particularly adenylate-uridylate-rich elements found within untranslated regions. Through these interactions, ELAVL1 helps determine how long specific transcripts remain available for translation and how cells adjust protein production in response to physiological changes.

ELAVL1 frequently promotes the stability of transcripts encoding proteins involved in cell proliferation, inflammatory signaling, apoptosis, and stress adaptation. Its association with AU-rich elements can interfere with pathways that normally accelerate messenger RNA degradation, thereby extending transcript half-life. However, the consequences of ELAVL1 binding depend on the target RNA and its interactions with other regulatory proteins. ELAVL1 can also influence translation independently of transcript stability. These functions connect RNA metabolism with signaling networks that control cell cycle progression, differentiation, immune responses, and cellular survival.

Under basal conditions, ELAVL1 is predominantly localized in the nucleus, where it participates in RNA processing and regulation. The protein undergoes nucleocytoplasmic shuttling through mechanisms influenced by cellular signaling, phosphorylation, and interactions with nuclear transport factors. Stress conditions can promote cytoplasmic accumulation, altering the availability and translation of selected messenger RNAs. ELAVL1 activity is also regulated through interactions with microRNAs and other RNA-binding proteins, creating a complex network of post-transcriptional control. These mechanisms allow cells to respond rapidly to environmental changes without relying exclusively on new transcription.

Altered ELAVL1 expression and localization have been investigated in cancer, inflammatory disorders, and diseases associated with disrupted RNA regulation. Increased cytoplasmic HuR activity has been associated with stabilization of transcripts involved in tumor progression, angiogenesis, and resistance to cellular stress, although its effects vary with biological context. ELAVL1 also regulates inflammatory mediators and contributes to the coordination of immune signaling. Understanding its interactions with target transcripts is important for defining how RNA stability influences cellular behavior. HuR Monoclonal Antibody ADHI-5 provides a means of investigating ELAVL1 expression and the post-transcriptional mechanisms connecting RNA regulation with cellular homeostasis and disease.

Explore our ELAVL1 Antibody / ELAV Like RNA Binding Protein 1 Antibody page for additional validated antibodies, application data, and product options targeting the official ELAVL1 gene product.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the HuR Monoclonal Antibody ADHI-5 / ELAVL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human antigen R protein was used as the immunogen for the HuR Monoclonal Antibody ADHI-5.

Storage

The HuR Monoclonal Antibody ADHI-5 can be stored at -20oC.

Alternate Names

HuR antibody, ELAVL1 antibody, human antigen R antibody, Hu antigen R antibody, ELAV-like protein 1 antibody, ELAV-like RNA-binding protein 1 antibody, ELAV like RNA binding protein 1 antibody, embryonic lethal abnormal vision-like protein 1 antibody, RNA-binding protein HuR antibody, ELAVL1 RNA-binding protein antibody, ELAV family protein 1 antibody, HuR RNA stability protein antibody

Copyright © NSJ Bioreagents. All rights reserved.