

Product datasheet for **TA345786**

AUH Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

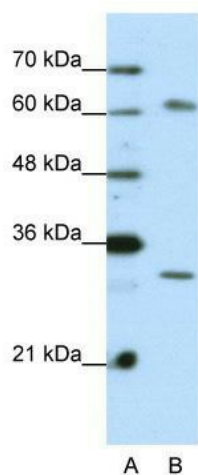
Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB, IHC
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-AUH antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal of human AUH. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: IGMSLAKELIFSARVLDGKEAKAVGLISHVLEQNQEGDAAYRKALDLARE
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	37 kDa
Gene Name:	AU RNA binding protein/enoyl-CoA hydratase
Database Link:	NP_001689 Entrez Gene 549 Human Q13825

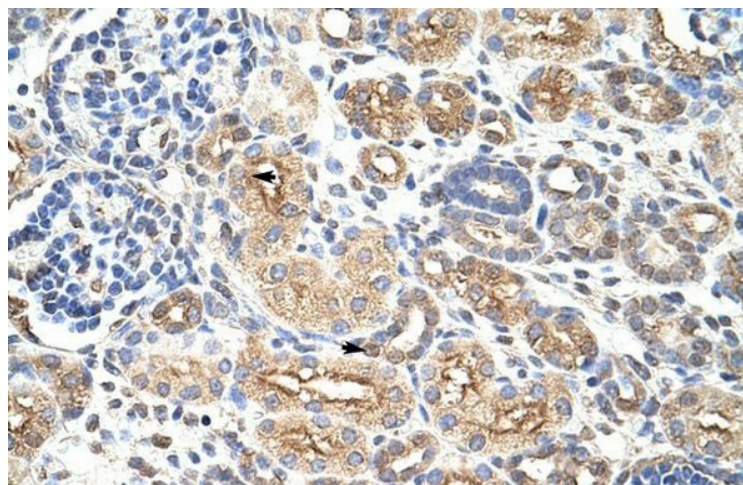


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Background:	<p>AU-specific RNA-binding enoyl-CoA hydratase (AUH) protein binds to the AU-rich element (ARE), a common element found in the 3' UTR of rapidly decaying mRNA such as c-fos, c-myc and granulocyte/ macrophage colony stimulating factor. ARE elements are involved in directing RNA to rapid degradation and deadenylation. AUH is also homologous to enol-CoA hydratase, an enzyme involved in fatty acid degradation, and has been shown to have intrinsic hydratase enzymatic activity. AUH is thus a bifunctional chimera between RNA binding and metabolic enzyme activity. A possible subcellular localization in the mitochondria has been demonstrated for the mouse homolog of this protein which shares 92% identity with the human protein. It has been suggested that AUH may have a novel role as a mitochondrial located AU-binding protein. Human AUH is expressed as a single mRNA species of 1.8 kb, and translated as a 40-kDa precursor protein which is subsequently processed to a 32-kDa mature form.</p> <p>AU-specific RNA-binding enoyl-CoA hydratase (AUH) protein binds to the AU-rich element (ARE), a common element found in the 3' UTR of rapidly decaying mRNA such as c-fos, c-myc and granulocyte/ macrophage colony stimulating factor. ARE elements are involved in directing RNA to rapid degradation and deadenylation. AUH is also homologous to enol-CoA hydratase, an enzyme involved in fatty acid degradation, and has been shown to have intrinsic hydratase enzymatic activity. AUH is thus a bifunctional chimera between RNA binding and metabolic enzyme activity. A possible subcellular localization in the mitochondria has been demonstrated for the mouse homolog of this protein which shares 92% identity with the human protein. It has been suggested that AUH may have a novel role as a mitochondrial located AU-binding protein. Human AUH is expressed as a single mRNA species of 1.8 kb, and translated as a 40-kDa precursor protein which is subsequently processed to a 32-kDa mature form.</p>
Synonyms:	3-methylglutaconyl-CoA hydratase; AU-binding protein; AU-specific RNA-binding enoyl-CoA hydratase; AU RNA-binding protein; AU RNA binding protein; Enoyl-CoA hydratase; enoyl-Coenzyme A hydratase; OTTHUMP00000021631
Note:	Immunogen Sequence Homology: Dog: 100%; Rat: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Bovine: 100%; Rabbit: 100%; Pig: 93%; Guinea pig: 93%; Yeast: 75%
Protein Pathways:	Metabolic pathways, Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation

Product images:


WB Suggested Anti-AUH Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1: 312500; Positive Control: HepG2 cell lysate; AUH is supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in HepG2



Rabbit Anti-AUH Antibody; Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human Kidney; Cellular Data: Epithelial cells of renal tubule; Antibody Concentration: 4.0-8.0 ug/ml; Magnification: 400X