CPTC-LIN28A-1 (CAB080223)

Uniprot ID: Q9H9Z2

Protein name: LN28A_HUMAN

Full name: Protein lin-28 homolog A **Tissue specificity**: Expressed in embryonic stem cells, placenta and testis. Tends to be up-regulated in HER2-overexpressing breast tumors. **Function**: RNA-binding protein that inhibits processing of pre-let-7 miRNAs and regulates translation of mRNAs that control developmental timing, pluripotency and metabolism (PubMed:21247876). Seems to recognize a common structural G-quartet (G4) feature in its miRNA and mRNA targets (Probable). Translational enhancer' that drives specific mRNAs to polysomes and increases the efficiency of protein synthesis. Its association with the translational machinery and target mRNAs results in an increased number of initiation events per molecule of mRNA and, indirectly, in mRNA stabilization. Binds IGF2 mRNA, MYOD1 mRNA, ARBP/36B4 ribosomal protein mRNA and its own mRNA. Essential for skeletal muscle differentiation program through the translational up-regulation of IGF2 expression. Suppressor of microRNA (miRNA) biogenesis, including that of let-7, miR107, miR-143 and miR-200c. Specifically binds the miRNA precursors (pre-miRNAs), recognizing an 5'-GGAG-3' motif found in pre-miRNA terminal loop, and recruits TUT4 and TUT7 uridylyltransferases (PubMed:18951094, PubMed:19703396, PubMed:22118463, PubMed:22898984). This results in the terminal uridylation of target pre-miRNAs (PubMed:18951094, PubMed:19703396, PubMed:22118463, PubMed:22898984). Localized to the pericendoplasmic reticulum area, binds to a large number of spliced mRNAs and relief of normal development and contributes to maint in the pluripotent state by preventing let-7-mediated differentiation of embryonic stem cells (PubMed:18951094, PubMed:19703396, PubMed:22118463, PubMed:22898984). Localized to the periendoplasmic reticulum area, binds to a large number of spliced mRNAs and inhibits the translation of mRNAs destined for the ER, reducing the synthesis of transmembrane proteins, ER or Golgi lumen proteins, and secretory proteins. Binds to and enhances the translation of mRNAs fo

Subcellular location:

Cytoplasm (*experimental evidence*)

Rough endoplasmic reticulum (by similarity) Cytoplasm > P-body (experimental evidence)

Cytoplasm > Stress granule (experimental evidence)

Nucleus > Nucleolus (by similarity)

NOTE: Predominantly cytoplasmic (PubMed:22118463). In the cytoplasm, localizes to peri-endoplasmic reticulum regions and detected in the microsomal fraction derived from rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER) following subcellular fractionation. May be bound to the cytosolic surface of RER on which ER-associated mRNAs are translated (By similarity). Shuttle from the nucleus to the cytoplasm requires RNA-binding (PubMed:17617744). Nucleolar localization is observed in 10-15% of the nuclei in differentiated myotubes (By similarity).

Protein existence: Experimental evidence at protein level

Comment:

Immunohistochemistry



IHC protocol:	HIER pH6, Dilution 1:800	
IHC test staining:	Positivity in fallopian tube and cytoplasm in gastrointestinal tract.	
Literature conformance:	Not consistent with gene/protein characterization data	
Literature significance:		
RNA similarity:	Very low consistency between antibody staining and RNA expression data	
RNA tissue specificity:	Tissue enriched (testis)	
RNA tissue distribution:	Detected in some	
IHC Sibling similarity:	Other antibody shows dissimilar IHC staining pattern	
IHC fail comment:	ANTIBODY FAILED: Not consistent with RNA	

Immunofluorescence



IF Overlay:	antibody (green), anti-tubulin (red) and DAPI (blue)
IF main location:	
IF additional location:	
IF approved for publication on HPA:	No
IF in THP-1:	Negative
IF in U-2 OS:	Negative

Western blot



WB Size markers (kDa):	250, 130, 100, 70, 55, 35, 25, 15, 10	
WB Lanes:	Marker (1), RT4 (2), U-251 MG (3), Plasma (4), Liver (5), Tonsil (6)	
WB Target weight (kDa):	23, 23	
WB Validation:	Uncertain (No bands detected.)	