

Lin28-TAT, Human Recombinant**CSDD1, LIN28A, ZCCHC1, Protein lin-28 homolog A, Zinc finger CCHC domain-containing protein 1****Catalog # PBV11464r****Specification**

Lin28-TAT, Human Recombinant - Product info

Primary Accession [O9H9Z2](#)
Calculated MW **24.4 kDa** KDa

Lin28-TAT, Human Recombinant - Additional Info

Gene ID **79727**
Other Names
CSDD1, LIN28A, ZCCHC1, Protein lin-28 homolog A, Zinc finger CCHC domain-containing protein 1

Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC; ≥95%
Recombinant	Yes
Sequence	Full length human Lin28 with 13-residue C-terminal TAT peptide (GGYGRKKRRQRRR)

Target/Specificity

Lin28-TAT

Application Notes

Reconstitute in sterile deionized water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Do not vortex. Additional carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) is recommended for long term storage.

Format

Dry powder

Storage

-80°C; Lyophilized powder

Lin28-TAT, Human Recombinant - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Lin28-TAT, Human Recombinant - Images**Lin28-TAT, Human Recombinant - Background**

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 miRNA precursors (pre-miRNAs), recognizing an 5'-GGAG-3' motif found in pre-miRNA terminal loop, and recruits ZCCHC11/TUT4 uridylyltransferase. This results in the terminal uridylation of target pre-miRNAs. Uridylated pre-miRNAs fail to be processed by Dicer and undergo degradation. The repression of let-7 expression is required for normal development and contributes to maintain the pluripotent state by preventing let-7-mediated differentiation of embryonic stem cells.