



Daxx Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17148
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	DAXX
Protein Name	Death domain-associated protein 6
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:100-1:200; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	DAXX ; BING2 ; DAP6 ; Death domain-associated protein 6 ; Daxx ; hDaxx ; ETS1-associated protein 1 ; EAP1 ; Fas death domain-associated protein
Observed Band	110kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	81kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Nucleus, PML body . Nucleus, nucleolus . Chromosome, centromere . Dispersed throughout the nucleoplasm, in PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies, and in nucleoli (Probable). Colocalizes with histone H3.3, ATRX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies (PubMed:12953102, PubMed:14990586, PubMed:23222847, PubMed:24200965). Colocalizes with a subset of interphase centromeres, but is absent from mitotic centromeres (PubMed:9645950). Detected in cytoplasmic punctate structures (PubMed:11842083). Translocates from the nucleus to the cytoplasm upon glucose deprivation or oxidative stress (PubMed:12968034). Colocalizes with RASSF1 in the nucleus (PubMed:18566590). Colocalizes with USP7 in nucleoplasm with accumulation in speckled structures (PubMed:16845383). . ; [Isoform beta]: Nucleus . Diffuse nuclear distribution pattern and no comparable dot-like accumulation of isoform 1. . ; [Isoform gamma]: Nucleus . Diffuse nuclear distribution pattern and no comparable dot-like accumulation of isoform 1. .
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.

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Function

Proposed to mediate activation of the JNK pathway and apoptosis via MAP3K5 in response to signaling from TNFRSF6 and TGFBR2. Interaction with HSPB1/HSP27 may prevent interaction with TNFRSF6 and MAP3K5 and block DAXX-mediated apoptosis. In contrast, in lymphoid cells JNK activation and TNFRSF6-mediated apoptosis may not involve DAXX. Seems to regulate transcription in PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies together with PML and may influence TNFRSF6-dependent apoptosis thereby. Down-regulates basal and activated transcription. Seems to act as a transcriptional co-repressor and inhibits PAX3 and ETS1 through direct protein-protein interaction. Modulates PAX5 activity. Its transcription repressor activity is modulated by recruiting it to subnuclear compartments like the nucleolus or PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies through interactions with MCSR1 and PML, respectively. Upon mitogenic stimulation by concanavalin A, PTM: Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR. Phosphorylated by HIPK1 upon glucose deprivation, PTM: Polyubiquitinated; which is promoted by CUL3 and SPOP and results in proteasomal degradation, PTM: Sumoylated, similarity: Belongs to the DAXX family, subcellular location: Dispersed throughout the nucleoplasm, in PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies, and in nucleoli. Colocalizes with a subset of interphase centromeres, but is absent from mitotic centromeres. Detected in cytoplasmic punctate structures. Translocates from the nucleus to the cytoplasm upon glucose deprivation or oxidative stress, subunit: Homomultimer. Binds to the TNFRSF6 death domain via its C-terminus and to PAX5. Binds to SLC2A4/GLUT4, MAP3K5, TGFBR2, phosphorylated dimeric HSPB1/HSP27, CENPC1, ETS1, sumoylated PML, UBE2I and MCSR1. Is part of a complex containing PAX5 and CREBBP. Interacts with HIPK2 and HIPK3 via its N-terminus. Interacts with HIPK1, which induces translocation from PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies to chromatin and enhances association with HDAC1 (By similarity). The non-phosphorylated form binds to PAX3, PAX7, DEK, HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC3, acetylated histone H4 and histones H2A, H2B, H3 and H4. Interacts with SPOP. Part of a complex consisting of DAXX, CUL3 and SPOP. Interacts with CBP; the interaction is dependent the sumoylation of CBP and suppresses CBP transcriptional activity via recruitment of HDAC2 (By similarity). Interacts with HCMV tegument phosphoprotein pp71, tissue specificity: Ubiquitous.

Background

This gene encodes a multifunctional protein that resides in multiple locations in the nucleus and in the cytoplasm. It interacts with a wide variety of proteins, such as apoptosis antigen Fas, centromere protein C, and transcription factor erythroblastosis virus E26 oncogene homolog 1. In the nucleus, the encoded protein functions as a potent transcription repressor that binds to sumoylated transcription factors. Its repression can be relieved by the sequestration of this protein into promyelocytic leukemia nuclear bodies or nucleoli. This protein also associates with centromeres in G2 phase. In the cytoplasm, the encoded protein may function to regulate apoptosis. The subcellular localization and function of this protein are modulated by post-translational modifications, including sumoylation, phosphorylation and polyubiquitination. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

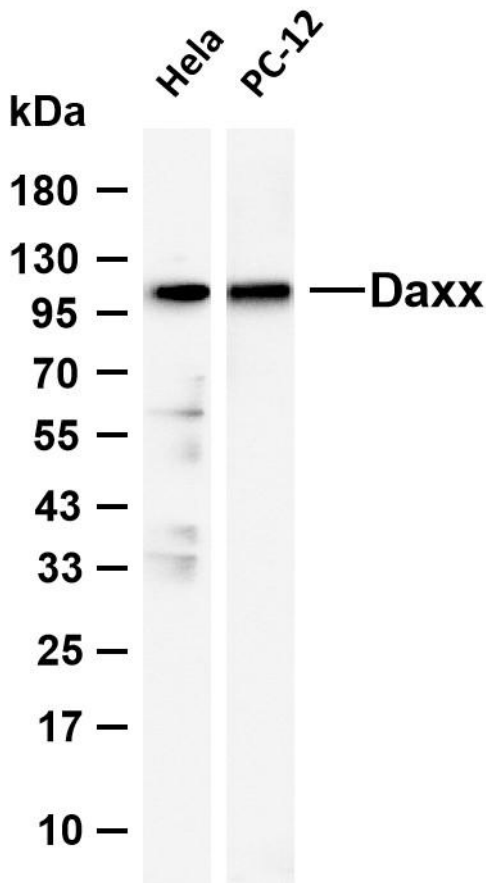
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.





Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Daxx antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: PC-12 Predicted band size: 81kDa Observed band size: 110kDa

