



DAZL Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17183
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	DAZL DAZH DAZL1 DAZLA SPGYLA
Protein Name	DAZL
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200; 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	
Observed Band	38kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	33kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Predominantly cytoplasmic. Nuclear in spermatogonia until near the end of the meiotic prophase and cytoplasmic localization from then onward. .
Tissue Specificity	Testis specific.
Function	Disease:Defects in DAZL may be a cause of infertility due to severe oligozoospermia (AZ) and non obstructive azoospermia.,Domain:The DAZ-like domain mediates the interaction with DAZAP1 and DAZAP2.,Function:RNA-binding protein, which is essential for gametogenesis. Plays a central role during spermatogenesis. May act by binding to the 3'-UTR of mRNA and thereby regulating the translation of key transcripts.,similarity:Belongs to the RRM DAZ family.,similarity:Contains 1 DAZ-like domain.,similarity:Contains 1 RRM (RNA recognition motif) domain.,subcellular location:Predominantly cytoplasmic (By similarity). Nuclear in spermatogonia until near the end of the meiotic prophase and cytoplasmic localization from then onward.,subunit:Homodimer and heterodimer (By similarity). Forms a heterodimer with DAZ. Interacts with BOLL, DAZAP1 and DAZAP2. Interacts with





PUM2.,tissue specificity:Testis specific.,

Background

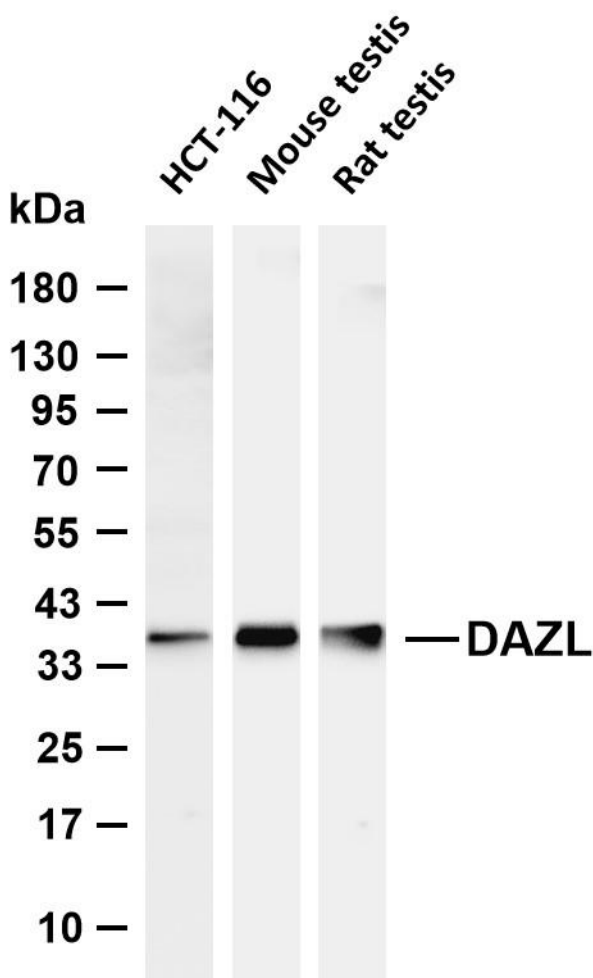
The DAZ (Deleted in AZoospermia) gene family encodes potential RNA binding proteins that are expressed in prenatal and postnatal germ cells of males and females. The protein encoded by this gene is localized to the nucleus and cytoplasm of fetal germ cells and to the cytoplasm of developing oocytes. In the testis, this protein is localized to the nucleus of spermatogonia but relocates to the cytoplasm during meiosis where it persists in spermatids and spermatozoa. Transposition and amplification of this autosomal gene during primate evolution gave rise to the DAZ gene cluster on the Y chromosome. Mutations in this gene have been linked to severe spermatogenic failure and infertility in males. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

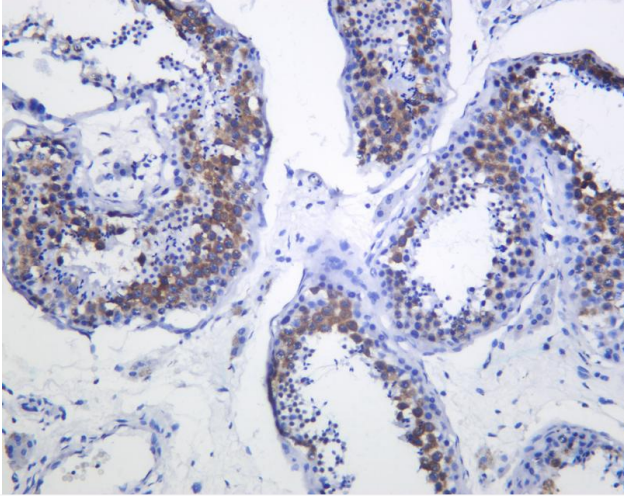
Usage suggestions

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

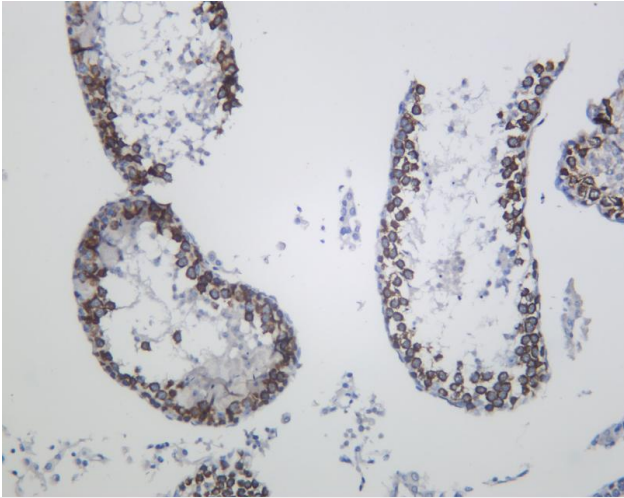


Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-DAZL antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HCT-116 Lane 2: Mouse testis Lane 3: Rat testis Predicted band size: 33kDa Observed band size: 38kDa





Human testis was stained with anti-DAZL Rabbit antibody



Mouse testis was stained with anti-DAZL Rabbit antibody

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