



DHX9 Mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-mAb-18472
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	DHX9 DDX9 LKP NDH2
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human DHX9. AA range 100-150
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of DHX9 at Human, Mouse
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ATP dependent RNA helicase A;ATP-dependent RNA helicase A;DDX 9;DDX9;DEAD/H (Asp Glu Ala Asp/His) box polypeptide 9;DEAD/H box 9;DEAD/H box polypeptide 9;DEAH (Asp Glu Ala His) box polypeptide 9;DEAH box polypeptide 9;DEAH box protein 9;DHX 9;dhx9;DHX9_HUMAN;Leukophysin;LKP;NDH 2;NDH II;NDH2;NDHII;Nuclear DNA helicase II;RHA;DHX9 DDX9 LKP NDH2;ATP-dependent RNA helicase A (RHA) (DEAH box protein 9) (Leukophysin) (LKP) (Nuclear DNA helicase II) (NDH II)
Observed Band	140kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	14 kDa; 141kD(Calculated).
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Nucleus, nucleolus . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Nucleoplasmic shuttling protein (PubMed:10198287, PubMed:16375861, PubMed:10207077, PubMed:9162007). Its nuclear import involves the nucleocytoplasmic transport receptor Importin alpha/Importin beta receptor pathway in a Ran-dependent manner (PubMed:16375861). In interphase, localizes in nuclear stress granules and at perichromatin fibrils and in cytoplasmic ribonucleoprotein granules (PubMed:10198287). Colocalizes with WRN and H2AX at centrosomes in a microtubule-dependent manner following DNA damaging agent treatment (PubMed:17498979). Excluded from the mitotic nucleus as early as prophase and re-entered the nucleus at telophase (PubMed:10198287). Recruited in



diffuse and discrete intranuclear foci (GLFG-body) in a NUP98-dependent manner (PubMed:28221134). Colocalizes with SP7 in the nucleus (PubMed:17303075). Colocalizes with ACTB at nuclear actin filaments inside the nucleus or at the nuclear pore (PubMed:11687588). Colocalizes with HNRNPC at nuclear ribonucleoprotein complex proteins in the nucleus (PubMed:11687588). Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs (PubMed:17289661).

Tissue Specificity

Function

Multifunctional ATP-dependent nucleic acid helicase that unwinds DNA and RNA in a 3' to 5' direction and that plays important roles in many processes, such as DNA replication, transcriptional activation, post-transcriptional RNA regulation, mRNA translation and RNA-mediated gene silencing. Requires a 3'-single-stranded tail as entry site for acid nuclei unwinding activities as well as the binding and hydrolyzing of any of the four ribo- or deoxyribo-nucleotide triphosphates (NTPs). Unwinds numerous nucleic acid substrates such as double-stranded (ds) DNA and RNA, DNA:RNA hybrids, DNA and RNA forks composed of either partially complementary DNA duplexes or DNA:RNA hybrids, respectively, and also DNA and RNA displacement loops (D- and R-loops), triplex-helical DNA (H-DNA) structure and DNA and RNA-based G-quadruplexes. Binds dsDNA, single-stranded DNA (ssDNA), dsRNA, ssRNA and poly(A)-containing RNA. Binds also to circular dsDNA or dsRNA of either linear and/or circular forms and stimulates the relaxation of supercoiled DNAs catalyzed by topoisomerase TOP2A. Plays a role in DNA replication at origins of replication and cell cycle progression. Plays a role as a transcriptional coactivator acting as a bridging factor between polymerase II holoenzyme and transcription factors or cofactors, such as BRCA1, CREBBP, RELA and SMN1. Binds to the CDKN2A promoter. Plays several roles in post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression. In cooperation with NUP98, promotes pre-mRNA alternative splicing activities of a subset of genes. As component of a large PER complex, is involved in the negative regulation of 3' transcriptional termination of circadian target genes such as PER1 and NR1D1 and the control of the circadian rhythms (By similarity). Acts also as a nuclear resolvase that is able to bind and neutralize harmful massive secondary double-stranded RNA structures formed by inverted-repeat Alu retrotransposon elements that are inserted and transcribed as parts of genes during the process of gene transposition. Involved in the positive regulation of nuclear export of constitutive transport element (CTE)-containing unspliced mRNA. Component of the coding region determinant (CRD)-mediated complex that promotes cytoplasmic MYC mRNA stability. Plays a role in mRNA translation. Positively regulates translation of selected mRNAs through its binding to post-transcriptional control element (PCE) in the 5'-untranslated region (UTR). Involved with LARP6 in the translation stimulation of type I collagen mRNAs for CO1A1 and CO1A2 through binding of a specific stem-loop structure in their 5'-UTRs. Stimulates LIN28A-dependent mRNA translation probably by facilitating ribonucleoprotein remodeling during the process of translation. Plays also a role as a small interfering (siRNA)-loading factor involved in the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) loading complex (RLC) assembly, and hence functions in the RISC-mediated gene silencing process. Binds preferentially to short double-stranded RNA, such as those produced during rotavirus intestinal infection. This interaction may mediate NLRP9 inflammasome activation and trigger inflammatory response, including IL18 release and pyroptosis. Finally, mediates the attachment of heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins (hnRNPs) to actin filaments in the nucleus.; (Microbial infection) Plays a role in HIV-1 replication and virion infectivity. Enhances HIV-1 transcription by facilitating the binding of RNA polymerase II holoenzyme to the proviral DNA. Binds (via DRBM domain 2) to the HIV-1 TAR RNA and stimulates HIV-1 transcription of transactivation response element (TAR)-containing mRNAs. Involved also in HIV-1 mRNA splicing and transport. Positively regulates HIV-1 gag mRNA translation, through its binding to post-transcriptional control element (PCE) in the 5'-untranslated region (UTR). Binds (via DRBM domains) to a HIV-1 double-stranded RNA region of the primer



binding site (PBS)-segment of the 5'-UTR, and hence stimulates DHX9 incorporation into virions and virion infectivity . Plays also a role as a cytosolic viral MyD88-dependent DNA and RNA sensors in plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs), and hence induce antiviral innate immune responses . Binds (via the OB-fold region) to viral single-stranded DNA unmethylated C-phosphate-G (CpG) oligonucleotide .

Background

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.



Products Images
