



Rabbit Anti-EDC4 antibody

SL10953R

Product Name:	EDC4
Chinese Name:	自身抗原EDC4抗体
Alias:	autoantigen; Autoantigen Ge 1; Autoantigen Ge-1; Autoantigen Ge1; Autoantigen RCD 8; Autoantigen RCD-8; Autoantigen RCD8; edc4; EDC4_HUMAN; Enhancer of mRNA decapping 4; Enhancer of mRNA-decapping protein 4; Ge 1; Hedls; Human enhancer of decapping large subunit; RCD 8.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	151kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EDC4:1-100/1401
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The major eukaryotic mRNA decay pathway occurs through deadenylation, decapping, and 5' to 3' degradation of the mRNA. Decapping is a critical control point in this decay pathway. Edc4 (enhancer of mRNA decapping 4), also known as human enhancer of decapping large subunit (HEDLS), RCD-8 or Ge-1, is a 1,401 amino acid protein

belonging to the WD repeat EDC4 family that is involved in mRNA decapping during mRNA degradation. As part of the mRNA degradation process, Edc4 becomes part of a complex that also contains hDcp1a, hDcp2a, RCK and Edc3. Localizing to P-body and cytoplasm, Edc4 contains a nuclear localization sequence (NLS) which enables it to selectively enter the nucleus as well. Edc4 becomes phosphorylated upon DNA damage and exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms that are encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 16q22.1.

Function:

In the process of mRNA degradation, seems to play a role in mRNA decapping. Component of a complex containing DCP2 and DCP1A which functions in decapping of ARE-containing mRNAs. Promotes complex formation between DCP1A and DCP2. Enhances the catalytic activity of DCP2 (in vitro).

Subunit:

Part of a decapping complex consisting of DCP1A, DCP2, EDC3, EDC4 and probably DDX6. Part of a complex consisting of DCP1A, EDC3, EDC4 and DDX6. Part of a complex consisting of DCP1B, EDC3, EDC4 and DDX6. Interacts with DCP2.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm; P-body. Nucleus.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

Similarity:

Belongs to the WD repeat EDC4 family.
Contains 4 WD repeats.

SWISS:

Q6P2E9

Gene ID:

23644

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 23644](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 234699](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 701393](#)Rhesus monkey

[Omim: 606030](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q6P2E9](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q3UJB9](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 75682](#)Human

[Unigene: 28979](#)Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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