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Rabbit Anti-DAZ1 antibody

SL12285R

Product Name:	DAZ1
Chinese Name:	无精症缺失基因1抗体
Alias:	DAZ 1; DAZ; Deleted in azoospermia 1; Deleted in azoospermia; Deleted in azoospermia protein 1; SPGY; DAZ1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=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:	83kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Human DAZ1:65-170/744
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:	DAZ1 (deleted in azoospermia 1) is an RNA-binding protein that is essential in spermatogenesis. It may regulate translation of mRNAs by binding to the 3'-UTR. **Function:** RNA-binding protein that plays an essential role in spermatogenesis. May act by binding to the 3'-UTR of mRNAs and regulating their translation. Promotes germ-cell

progression to meiosis and formation of haploid germ cells.

Subunit:
Forms a heterodimer with BOLL and DAZL. Interacts with PUM2, DAZAP1, DAZAP2, DZIP1 and DZIP3.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasmic and Nuclear.Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic. Nuclear at some stages of spermatozoide development. Localizes both to the nuclei and cytoplasm of spermatozoide differentiation. Nuclear in fetal gonocytes and in spermatogonial nuclei. It then relocates to the cytoplasm during male meiosis.

Tissue Specificity:
Testis-specific. Expression restricted to premeiotic germ cells, particularly in spermatogonia (at protein level).

DISEASE:
Defects in DAZ1 may be a cause of spermatogenic failure Y-linked type 2 (SPGFY2) [MIM:415000]. It is a disorder resulting in the absence (azoospermia) or reduction (oligozoospermia) of sperm in the semen, leading to male infertility. Note=AZFc deletions in the Yq11.23 region including the DAZ genes are the most common known genetic cause of human male infertility.

Similarity:
Belongs to the RRM DAZ family.
Contains 9 DAZ-like domains.
Contains 3 RRM (RNA recognition motif) domains.

SWISS:
Q9NQZ3

Gene ID:
1617

Database links:
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q9NQZ3.2

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