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DTL Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP10973c

Specification

DTL Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB, FC,E**
Primary Accession	Q9NZJ0
Other Accession	Q3TLR7, NP_057532.2
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Calculated MW	**79468**
Antigen Region	**229-256**

DTL Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 51514

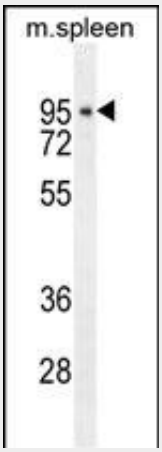
Other Names
Denticleless protein homolog, DDB1- and CUL4-associated factor 2, Lethal(2) denticleless protein homolog, Retinoic acid-regulated nuclear matrix-associated protein, DTL, CDT2, CDW1, DCAF2, L2DTL, RAMP

Target/Specificity
This DTL antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 229-256 amino acids from the Central region of human DTL.

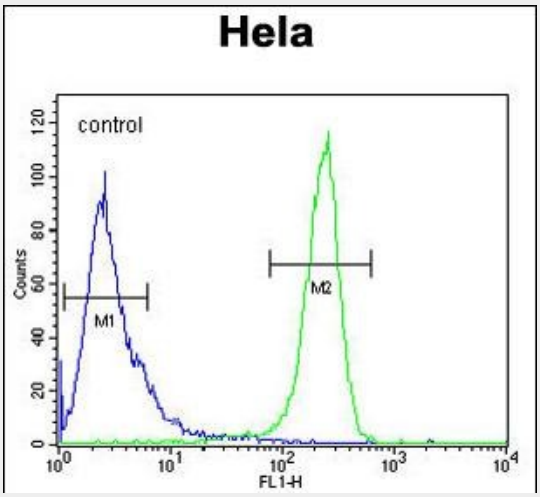
Dilution
WB~~1:1000
FC~~1:10~50

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



DTL Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP10973c) western blot analysis in mouse spleen tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the DTL antibody detected the DTL protein (arrow).



DTL Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP10973c) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

DTL Antibody (Center) - Background

Precautions
DTL Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DTL Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name DTL

Synonyms CDT2, CDW1, DCAF2, L2DTL, RAMP

Function
Substrate-specific adapter of a DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex required for cell cycle control, DNA damage response and translesion DNA synthesis. The DCX(DTL) complex, also named CRL4(CDT2) complex, mediates the polyubiquitination and subsequent degradation of CDT1, CDKN1A/p21(CIP1), FBH1, KMT5A and SDE2 (PubMed:16861906, PubMed:16949367, PubMed:16964240, PubMed:17085480, PubMed:18703516, PubMed:18794347, PubMed:18794348, PubMed:19332548, PubMed:20129063, PubMed:23478441, PubMed:23478445, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci

Substrate-specific adapter of a DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex required for cell cycle control, DNA damage response and translesion DNA synthesis. The DCX(DTL) complex, also named CRL4(CDT2) complex, mediates the polyubiquitination and subsequent degradation of CDT1 and CDKN1A/p21(CIP1). CDT1 degradation in response to DNA damage is necessary to ensure proper cell cycle regulation of DNA replication. CDKN1A/p21(CIP1) degradation during S phase or following UV irradiation is essential to control replication licensing. Most substrates require their interaction with PCNA for their polyubiquitination: substrates interact with PCNA via their PIP-box, and those containing the 'K+4' motif in the PIP box, recruit the DCX(DTL) complex, leading to their degradation. In undamaged proliferating cells, the DCX(DTL) complex also promotes the 'Lys-164' monoubiquitination of PCNA, thereby being involved in PCNA-dependent translesion DNA synthesis.

DTL Antibody (Center) - References

Centore, R.C., et al. Mol. Cell 40(1):22-33(2010)
Abbas, T., et al. Mol. Cell 40(1):9-21(2010)
Song, B., et al. Mol. Cancer 9, 96 (2010) :
Li, J., et al. Br. J. Cancer 101(4):691-698(2009)
Abbas, T., et al. Genes Dev. 22(18):2496-2506(2008)

tations/23677613"
target="_blank">23677613,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/27906959"
target="_blank">27906959). CDT1
degradation in response to DNA damage is
necessary to ensure proper cell cycle
regulation of DNA replication (PubMed:<a h
ref="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16861
906" target="_blank">16861906,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/16949367"
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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/17085480"
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CDKN1A/p21(CIP1) degradation during S
phase or following UV irradiation is essential
to control replication licensing (PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1879
4348" target="_blank">18794348,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/19332548"
target="_blank">19332548). KMT5A
degradation is also important for a proper
regulation of mechanisms such as TGF-beta
signaling, cell cycle progression, DNA repair
and cell migration (PubMed:<a href="http://
www.uniprot.org/citations/23478445"
target="_blank">23478445). Most
substrates require their interaction with
PCNA for their polyubiquitination:
substrates interact with PCNA via their
PIP-box, and those containing the 'K+4'
motif in the PIP box, recruit the DCX(DTL)
complex, leading to their degradation. In
undamaged proliferating cells, the
DCX(DTL) complex also promotes the
'Lys-164' monoubiquitination of PCNA,
thereby being involved in PCNA- dependent
translesion DNA synthesis (PubMed:<a href
="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2012906
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tations/23478445"
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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/23677613"
target="_blank">23677613). The
DDB1-CUL4A-DTL E3 ligase complex
regulates the circadian clock function by
mediating the ubiquitination and
degradation of CRY1 (PubMed:<a href="htt
p://www.uniprot.org/citations/26431207"

target="_blank">26431207).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Nucleus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Nucleoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Chromosome Note=Nuclear matrix-associated protein. Translocates from the interphase nucleus to the metaphase cytoplasm during mitosis

Tissue Location
Expressed in placenta and testis, very low expression seen in skeletal muscle. Detected in all hematopoietic tissues examined, with highest expression in thymus and bone marrow. A low level detected in the spleen and lymph node, and barely detectable level in the peripheral leukocytes. RA treatment down-regulated the expression in NT2 cell.

DTL Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture