

(Mouse) Dpf2 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5514

Specification

(Mouse) Dpf2 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC,E
Primary Accession	O61103
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	M=44;H=44,24 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Antigen Source	HUMAN

(Mouse) Dpf2 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 19708

Antigen Region
99-133

Other Names

Zinc finger protein ubi-d4, Apoptosis response zinc finger protein, BRG1-associated factor 45D, BAF45D, D4, zinc and double PHD fingers family 2, Protein requiem, Dpf2, Baf45d, Req, Ubid4

Dilution

WB~~1:2000
IHC~~1:25

Target/Specificity

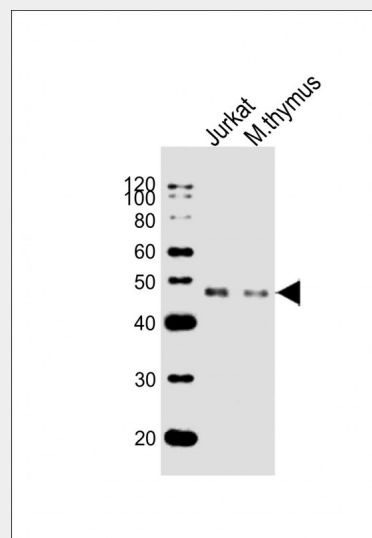
This mouse Dpf2 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 99-133 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Dpf2.

Storage

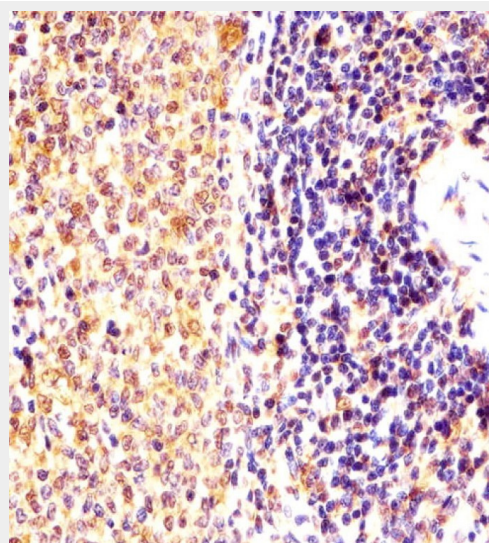
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

(Mouse) Dpf2 Antibody (N-term) is for



All lanes : Anti-Dpf2 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Jurkat whole cell lysates Lane 2: mouse thymus lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 44 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AW5514 staining (Mouse) Dpf2 in mouse spleen sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed,

research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

(Mouse) Dpf2 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name Dpf2

Synonyms Baf45d, Req, Ubid4

Function

Plays an active role in transcriptional regulation by binding modified histones H3 and H4. Is a negative regulator of myeloid differentiation of hematopoietic progenitor cells (By similarity). Might also have a role in the development and maturation of lymphoid cells (PubMed:7961935). Involved in the regulation of non-canonical NF-kappa-B pathway (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q92785}.

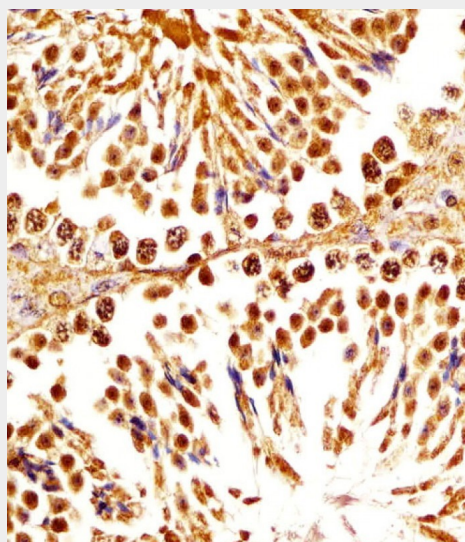
Cytoplasm

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q92785}

Tissue Location

In embryo, highest levels are seen in brain, eyes, thymus and olfactory epithelium in nose, whereas several other tissues, including the musculoskeletal system, show moderate expression. In adult, higher expression in testis, medium in thymus and spleen, lower in certain parts of the brain as the hippocampus. No expression in adult heart, lung, liver, duodenum and kidney

paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



AW5514 staining (Mouse) Dpf2 in mouse testis sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

(Mouse) Dpf2 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

(Mouse) Dpf2 Antibody (N-term) - Background

May be a transcription factor required for the apoptosis response following survival factor withdrawal from myeloid cells. Might also have a role in the development and maturation of lymphoid cells.

(Mouse) Dpf2 Antibody (N-term) - References

Mertsalov I.B., et al. Mamm. Genome 11:72-74(2000).
Carninci P., et al. Science 309:1559-1563(2005).

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Gabig T.G.,et al.Mamm. Genome
9:660-665(1998).
Lessard J.,et al.Neuron 55:201-215(2007).