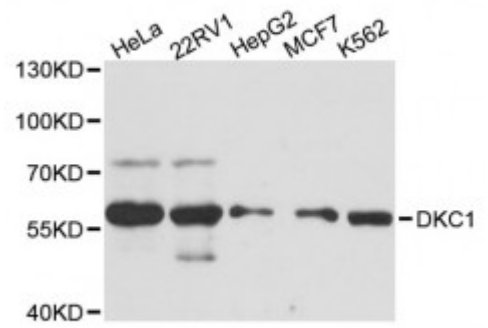
Anti-DKC1 Antibody



Description	This gene functions in two distinct complexes. It plays an active role in telomerase stabilization and maintenance, as well as recognition of snoRNAs containing H/ACA sequences which provides stability during biogenesis and assembly into H/ACA small nucleolar RNA ribonucleoproteins (snoRNPs). This gene is highly conserved and widely expressed, and may play additional roles in nucleo-cytoplasmic shuttling, DNA damage response, and cell adhesion. Mutations have been associated with X-linked dyskeratosis congenita. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Model	STJ114780
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-180 of human DKC1 (NP_001354.1).
Gene ID	1736
Gene Symbol	DKC1
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	H/ACA ribonucleoprotein complex subunit 4

Molecular Weight	57.674 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2890OMIM:300126Reactome:R-HSA-171319
Alternative Names	H/ACA ribonucleoprotein complex subunit 4
Function	Required for ribosome biogenesis and telomere maintenance, Probable catalytic subunit of H/ACA small nucleolar ribonucleoprotein (H/ACA snoRNP) complex, which catalyzes pseudouridylation of rRNA, This involves the isomerization of uridine such that the ribose is subsequently attached to C5, instead of the normal N1, Each rRNA can contain up to 100 pseudouridine ('psi') residues, which may serve to stabilize the conformation of rRNAs, Also required for correct processing or intranuclear trafficking of TERC, the RNA component of the telomerase reverse transcriptase (TERT) holoenzyme
Cellular Localization	Nucleus, nucleolus, Nucleus, Cajal body, Cytoplasm