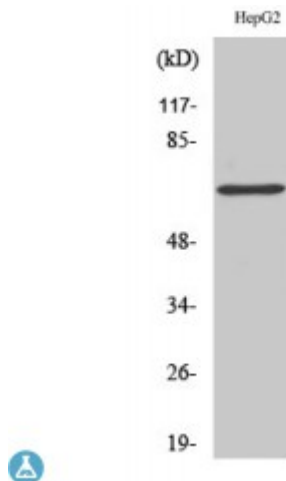


Anti-p68 RNA Helicase antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to p68 RNA Helicase.
Model	STJ94913
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human p68 RNA Helicase around the non-phosphorylation site of Y593.
Immunogen Region	540-620 aa
Gene ID	1655
Gene Symbol	DDX5
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	p68 RNA Helicase Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p68 RNA Helicase protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX5 DEAD box protein 5 RNA helicase p68
Molecular Weight	70 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2746OMIM:180630
Alternative Names	Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX5 DEAD box protein 5 RNA helicase p68
Function	Involved in the alternative regulation of pre-mRNA splicing; its RNA helicase activity is necessary for increasing tau exon 10 inclusion and occurs in a RBM4-dependent manner. Binds to the tau pre-mRNA in the stem-loop region downstream of exon 10. The rate of ATP hydrolysis is highly stimulated by single-stranded RNA. Involved in transcriptional regulation; the function is independent of the RNA helicase activity. Transcriptional coactivator for estrogen receptor ESR1 and androgen receptor AR. Increases ESR1 AF-1 domain-mediated transactivation and ESR1 AF-1 and AF-2 domains transcriptional synergistic activity. Synergizes with DDX17 and SRA1 RNA to activate MYOD1 transcriptional activity and involved in skeletal muscle differentiation. Transcriptional coactivator for p53/TP53 and involved in p53/TP53 transcriptional response to DNA damage and p53/TP53-dependent apoptosis. Transcriptional coactivator for RUNX2 and involved in regulation of osteoblast differentiation. Acts as transcriptional repressor in a promoter-specific manner; the function probably involves association with histone deacetylases, such as HDAC1. As component of a large PER complex is involved in the inhibition of 3' transcriptional termination of circadian target genes such as PER1 and NR1D1 and the control of the circadian rhythms.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus, nucleolus
Post-translational Modifications	Arg-502 is dimethylated, probably to asymmetric dimethylarginine.; Sumoylated; sumoylation, promoted by PIAS1, promotes interaction with HDAC1 and transcriptional repression activity. Sumoylation also significantly increases stability, and reduces polyubiquitination. Polyubiquitinated, leading to proteasomal degradation.