

Anti-RDM1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to RDM1.
Model	STJ95399
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human RDM1
Immunogen Region	90-170 aa, Internal
Gene ID	201299
Gene Symbol	RDM1
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	RDM1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RDM1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in testis.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	RAD52 motif-containing protein 1 RAD52 homolog B
Molecular Weight	31.97 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:199500MIM:612896
Alternative Names	RAD52 motif-containing protein 1 RAD52 homolog B
Function	May confer resistance to the antitumor agent cisplatin. Binds to DNA and RNA.
Sequence and Domain Family	C-terminal half (amino acids 134-284) contains cytoplasmic retention domains as well as determinants involved in its stress-induced nucleolar accumulation.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Cytoplasm Nucleus, nucleolus. Isoform 3 and isoform 10 are predominantly nuclear and nucleolar. After treatment with proteasomal inhibitors and mild heat-shock stress, isoform 1, isoform 3, isoform 5, isoform 7, isoform 8 and isoform 10 are relocalized to the nucleolus as dot-like or irregular subnuclear structures. Isoform 1 colocalized with nuclear promyelocytic leukemia (PML) and Cajal bodies (CB). this association with nuclear bodies is enhanced in response to proteotoxic stress. Isoform 3, but not isoform 1 and isoform 5, is relocalized in nucleolar caps during transcriptional arrest.. Isoform 1: Cytoplasm. Nucleus, PML body. Nucleus, Cajal body. Isoform 1 is predominantly cytoplasmic. Isoform 1 colocalized with nuclear promyelocytic leukemia (PML) and Cajal bodies (CB). this association with nuclear bodies is enhanced in response to proteotoxic stress.