

DAZL rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00001618-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human DAZL peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human DAZL is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human DAZL peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — DAZL

Entrez GeneID	1618
GeneBank Accession#	DAZL
Gene Name	DAZL
Gene Alias	DAZH, DAZL1, DAZLA, MGC26406, SPGYLA
Gene Description	deleted in azoospermia-like
Omim ID	601486
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The DAZ (Deleted in AZoospermia) gene family encodes potential RNA binding proteins that are expressed in prenatal and postnatal germ cells of males and females. The protein encoded by this gene is localized to the nucleus and cytoplasm of fetal germ cells and to the cytoplasm of developing oocytes. In the testis, this protein is localized to the nucleus of spermatogonia but relocates to the cytoplasm during meiosis where it persists in spermatids and spermatozoa. Transposition and amplification of this autosomal gene during primate evolution gave rise to the DAZ gene cluster on the Y chromosome. Mutations in this gene have been linked to severe spermatogenic failure and infertility in males. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	deleted in azoospermia-like autosomal germline specific RNA binding protein spermatogenesis gene on the Y-like autosomal

Disease

- [Azoospermia](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Infertility](#)
- [Oligospermia](#)