

# DAZL rabbit monoclonal antibody

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

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human DAZL peptide using ARM Technology.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human DAZL is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Library Construction</b>	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen ( <a href="#">ARM Technology</a> ).
<b>Expression</b>	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Quality Control Testing</b>	Antibody reactive against human DAZL peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Deliverable</b>	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
<b>Note</b>	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) <sub>2</sub> , 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	<a href="#">1618</a>
GeneBank Accession#	<a href="#">DAZL</a>
Gene Name	DAZL
Gene Alias	DAZH, DAZL1, DAZLA, MGC26406, SPGYLA
Gene Description	deleted in azoospermia-like
Omim ID	<a href="#">601486</a>
Gene Ontology	<a href="#">Hyperlink</a>
Gene Summary	<p>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]</p>
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](#)