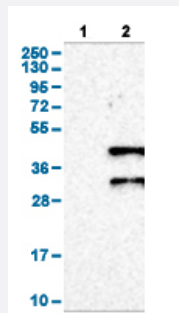


DAZL polyclonal antibody

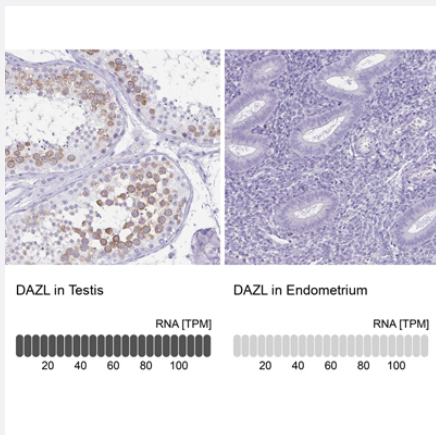
Catalog # PAB31677 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of (1) Negative control (vector only transfected HEK293T lysate), and (2) Over-expression lysate (Co-expressed with a C-terminal myc-DDK tag (~3.1 kDa) in mammalian HEK293T cells).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human testis and endometrium tissues. Corresponding DAZL RNA-seq data are presented for the same tissues.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human DAZL.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 169-231 of human DAZL.
Sequence	PTYPNSPVQVITGYQLPVYNYQMPPQWPVGEQRSYVPPAYSAVNHYHCNEVDPGAEEVVPNECS
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human

Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:50-1:200) Western Blot (0.4 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C for short term storage. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

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Gene Info — DAZL

Entrez GeneID	1618
Protein Accession#	Q92904
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](#)