Best Tools for immunology Research

DAZ1 rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT7763
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB
Target :	DAZ1
Gene Name :	DAZ1 DAZ SPGY
Protein Name :	DAZ1
Human Gene Id :	1617
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9NQZ3
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human DAZ1 AA range: 547-597
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of DAZ1 at Human
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1?500-2000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	82kD
Background :	This gene is a member of the DAZ gene family and is a candidate for the human Y-chromosomal azoospermia factor (AZF). Its expression is restricted to premeiotic germ cells, particularly in spermatogonia. It encodes an RNA-binding

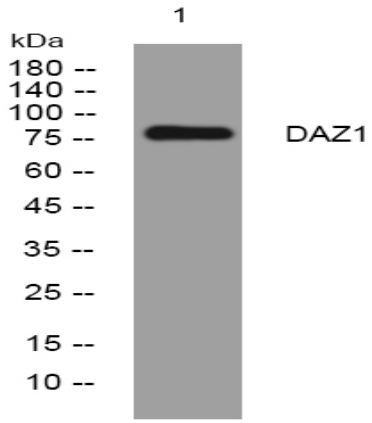
protein that is important for spermatogenesis. Four copies of this gene are found on chromosome Y within palindromic duplications; one pair of genes is part of the P2 palindrome and the second pair is part of the P1 palindrome. Each gene contains a 2.4 kb repeat including a 72-bp exon, called the DAZ repeat; the number of DAZ repeats is variable and there are several variations in the sequence of the DAZ repeat. Each copy of the gene also contains a 10.8 kb region that may be amplified; this region includes five exons that encode an RNA recognition motif (RRM) domain. This gene contains three copies of the 10.8 kb repeat. However, no transcripts containing three copies of the RRM domain have been described; thus the RefSeq for this gene contains only two RRM domains. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : caution:DAZ4 is the only DAZ gene whose expression has not been clearly demonstrated. PubMed:10936047 could not exclude the possibility that the transcript they isolated derives from DAZ1.,disease:AZFc deletions in the Yq11.23 region, including the DAZ genes, are a cause of azoospermia or oligospermia. They lead to male infertility due to impaired spermatogenesis and are found 2-10% of azoospermic or severe oligospermic males.,disease:AZFc deletions in the Yq11.23 region, including the DAZ genes, are a cause of azoospermia or oligospermia. They lead to male infertility due to impaired spermatogenesis and are found 2-10% of azoospermic or severe oligospermic males. Some AZFc deletions remove only the DAZ and DAZ2 genes and cause severe oligozoospermia.,domain:The DAZ-like repeats are essential and mediate the interaction with DAZAP1 and DAZAP2.,function:RNA-binding protein that plays an e

Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Predominantly cytoplasmic. Nuclear at some stages of spermatozoide development. Localizes both to the nuclei and cytoplasm of spermatozoide differentiation. Nuclear in fetal gonocytes and in spermatogonial nuclei. It then relocates to the cytoplasm during male meiosis.

Expression : Testis-specific. Expression restricted to premeiotic germ cells, particularly in spermatogonia (at protein level).

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night