DDX50 Antibody

Catalog No: #47041

Description



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Product Name	DDX50 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	WB, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total DDX50 protein.
Immunogen Type	protein
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein of human DDX50
Target Name	DDX50
Other Names	GU2; GUB; mcdrh; RH-II/GuB
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9BQ39NCBI Gene ID:79009Gene Accssion:BC000272
Uniprot	Q9BQ39
GeneID	79009;
Calculated MW	83 kDa
Concentration	0.8mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20C

Application Details

Western blotting:1:200-1000Immunofluorescence:1: 25-100

Images



The image is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using 47041(DDX50 Antibody) at dilution 1/30. (Original magnification: ?00)



The image is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using 47041(DDX50 Antibody) at dilution 1/30. (Original magnification: ?00)



Gel: 6%SDS-PAGE Lysate: 40 µg, Lane 1-2: K562 and 293T cell lysates Primary antibody:DDX50 Antibody at dilution 1/350 Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution Exposure time: 5 seconds

Background

DEAD box proteins, characterized by the conserved motif Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp (DEAD), are putative RNA helicases. They are implicated in a number of cellular processes involving alteration of RNA secondary structure such as translation initiation, nuclear and mitochondrial splicing, and ribosome and spliceosome assembly. Based on their distribution patterns, some members of this DEAD box protein family are believed to be involved in embryogenesis, spermatogenesis, and cellular growth and division. This gene encodes a DEAD box enzyme that may be involved in ribosomal RNA synthesis or processing. This gene and DDX21, also called RH-II/GuA, have similar genomic structures and are in tandem orientation on chromosome 10, suggesting that the two genes arose by gene duplication in evolution. This gene has pseudogenes on chromosomes 2, 3 and 4. Alternative splicing of this gene generates multiple transcript variants, but the full length nature of all the other variants but one has not been defined.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only