DDI1 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C47034

Package Size: #C47034-AF350 100ul #C47034-AF405 100ul #C47034-AF488 100ul #C47034-AF555 100ul #C47034-AF594 100ul #C47034-AF647 100ul #C47034-AF680 100ul #C47034-AF750 100ul #C47034-Biotin 100ul

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Description

Product Name	DDI1 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total DDI1 protein.
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein of human DDI1
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q8WTU0NCBI Gene ID:414301NCBI Protein#:BC022017
Uniprot	Q8WTU0
GeneID	414301;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

DDI1 and DDI2 are ubiquitin receptor homologs of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae ddi1 protein, which is involved in regulation of the cell cycle and the late secretory pathway. DDI1 is a 396 amino acid protein that contains one ubiquitin-like domain. The gene encoding DDI1 maps to human chromosome 11, which makes up around 4% of human genomic DNA and is considered a gene and disease association dense chromosome. The chromosome 11 encoded Atm gene is important for regulation of cell cycle arrest and apoptosis following double strand DNA breaks. Atm mutation leads to the disorder known as ataxia-telangiectasia. The blood disorders Sickle cell anemia and β thalassemia are caused by HBB gene mutations. Wilms' tumors, WAGR syndrome and Denys-Drash syndrome are associated with mutations of the WT1 gene.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only