p68 RNA Helicase (phospho Tyr593) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13643

Package Size: #13643-1 50ul #13643-2 100ul

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

Description

Product Name	p68 RNA Helicase (phospho Tyr593) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF/ICC,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	Phospho-p68 RNA Helicase (Y593) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p68 RNA Helicase protein only when phosphorylated at Y593.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human DDX5/DEAD-box Protein 5 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr593. AA range:565-614
Other Names	DDX5; G17P1; HELR; HLR1; Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX5; DEAD box protein 5; RNA helicase p68
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:P17844GeneID:1655
Uniprot	P17844
GeneID	1655
Calculated MW	69kd
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

Application Details

Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

DEAD-box helicase 5(DDX5) Homo sapiens 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 family are believed to be involved in embryogenesis, spermatogenesis, and cellular growth and division. This gene encodes a DEAD box protein, which is a RNA-dependent ATPase, and also a proliferation-associated nuclear antigen, specifically reacting with the simian virus 40 tumor antigen. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016],

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only