DMRT3 Antibody

Catalog No: #36419

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

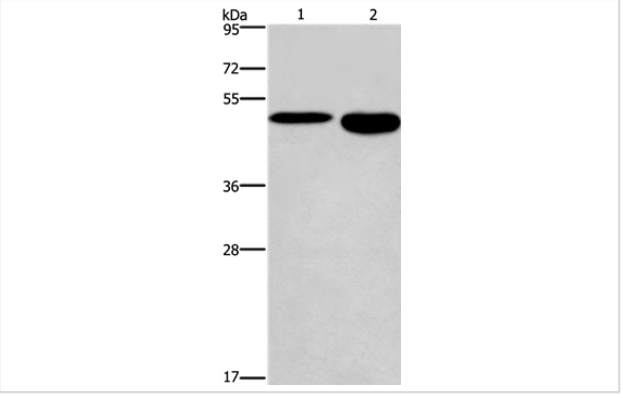
Product Name	DMRT3 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification.
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total DMRT3 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein corresponding to residues near the C terminal of human doublesex and mab-3 related transcription factor 3
Target Name	DMRT3
Other Names	DMRTA3
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q9NQL9NCBI Gene ID: 58524Gene Accssion: BC113584
Uniprot	Q9NQL9
GeneID	58524;
SDS-PAGE MW	51kd
Concentration	1.1mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

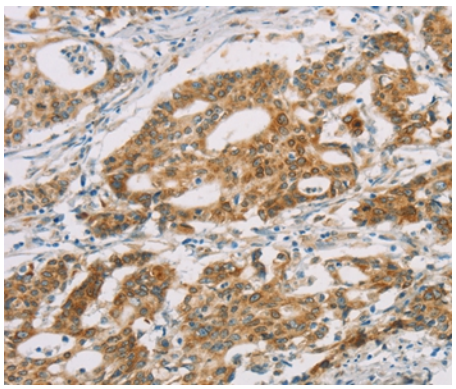
Western blotting: 1:500-1:2000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:25-1:100

Images



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE
Lysates (from left to right): Mouse stomach and brain tissue
Amount of lysate: 40ug per lane
Primary antibody: 1/550 dilution
Secondary antibody dilution: 1/8000
Exposure time: 40 seconds



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using #36419 at dilution 1/25.

Background

The DMRT (doublesex and mab-3 related transcription factor) genes encode a large family of transcription factors that are related to the Drosophila doublesex proteins. Expressed primarily in the gonads, DMRT proteins contain cysteine-rich DNA-binding motifs and are thought to play an important role in sexual development. DMRT3 (doublesex and mab-3 related transcription factor 3), also known as DMRTA3, is a 472 amino acid protein that contains one DM DNA-binding domain and belongs to the DMRT family. Localized to the nucleus, DMRT3 is expressed specifically in testis and is thought to regulate transcriptional events during early sexual development. The gene encoding DMRT3 maps to human chromosome 9, which houses over 900 genes and comprises nearly 4% of the human genome. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, which is characterized by harmful vascular defects, and Familial dysautonomia, are both associated with chromosome 9. Notably, chromosome 9 encompasses the largest interferon family gene cluster.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only