

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-DAZL Antibody	
Gene Name	DAZL	
Source	Rabbit	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat	
Tested Application	WB, IHC, FCM, ELISA	
Contents	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN ₃ , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human DAZL recombinant protein (Position: E34-R281).	
Concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.	
Observed MW	33-38 kDa	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC): 1:50-400 Flow Cytometry (Fixed): 1:50-200 Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA): 1:100-1000 (Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer,pH6.0,or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.	

Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

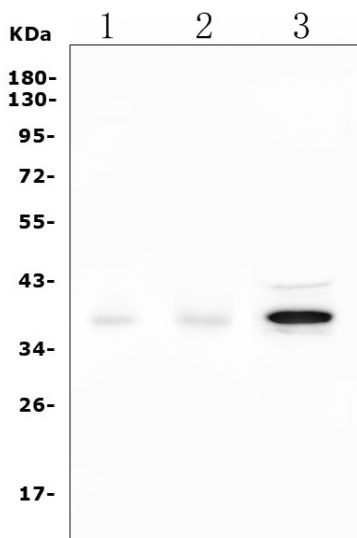
Background Information

Deleted in azoospermia-like is a protein that in humans is encoded by the DAZL gene. It is mapped to 3p24.3. The DAZ (Deleted in AZoospermia) gene family encodes potential RNA binding proteins that are expressed in prenatal and postnatal germ cells of males and females. The protein encoded by this gene is localized to the nucleus and cytoplasm of fetal germ cells and to the cytoplasm of developing oocytes. In the testis, this protein is localized to the nucleus of spermatogonia but relocates to the cytoplasm during meiosis where it persists in spermatids and spermatozoa. Transposition and amplification of this autosomal gene during primate evolution gave rise to the DAZ gene cluster on the Y chromosome. Mutations in this gene have been linked to severe spermatogenic failure and infertility in males. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Reference

Anti-DAZL Antibody被引用在1文献中。

Selected Validation Data



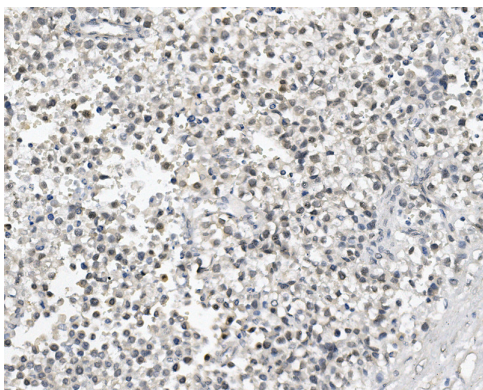
Western blot analysis of DAZL using anti-DAZL antibody (A02069-2). The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human placenta tissue lysates,

Lane 2: rat testicular tissue lysates,

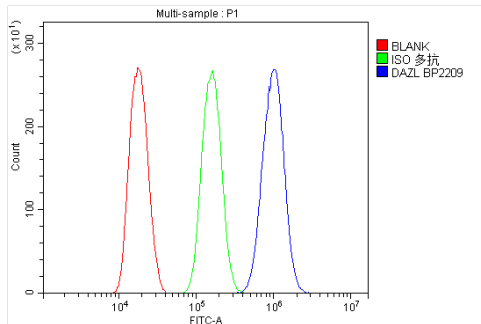
Lane 3: mouse testicular tissue lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a membrane. Then the membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-DAZL antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (A02069-2) at a dilution of 1:1000 and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody (Catalog # BA1054). The signal is developed using ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate (Catalog # AR1197). A specific band was detected for DAZL at approximately 33-38 kDa. The expected band size for DAZL is at 33 kDa.



IHC analysis of DAZL using anti-DAZL antibody (A02069-2).

DAZL was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human testis cancer tissue. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody. The tissue section was incubated with rabbit anti-DAZL Antibody (A02069-2) at a dilution of 1:200 and developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1022) with DAB (Catalog # AR1027) as the chromogen.



Flow Cytometry analysis of Hepa1-6 cells using anti-DAZL antibody (A02069-2).

Overlay histogram showing Hepa1-6 cells stained with A02069-2 (Blue line). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with permeabilization buffer. The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with rabbit anti-DAZL Antibody (A02069-2) at 1:100 dilution for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (BA1127) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG at 1:100 dilution used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Red line) was used as a blank control.