

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-DAZL Antibody (Clone#ACBF-4)
Gene Name	DAZL
Source	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
Species Reactivity	human
Tested Application	WB
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human DAZL RNA-binding protein, which is essential for gametogenesis. Plays a central role during spermatogenesis. May act by binding to the 3'-UTR of mRNA and thereby regulating the translation of key transcripts.
Concentration	500 ug/ml
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Observed MW	33-38 kDa
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB):1:500-2000

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.

Selected Validation Data

Western blot analysis of DAZL expression in human testis lysate.

