

DDX11 rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES16980

For research use only

Overview

Product Name DDX11 rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit
Applications WB

Species Cross-Reactivity Human; Mouse Recommended dilutions WB 1:500-2000

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human DDX11 AA

range: 50-100

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of DDX11

at Human/Mouse

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name DDX11

Gene Name DDX11 CHL1 CHLR1 KRG2

Cellular localization Nucleus . Nucleus, nucleolus . Cytoplasm,

cytoskeleton, spindle pole . Midbody . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . During the early stages of mitosis, localizes to condensed chromatin and is released

from the chromatin w

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal
Concentration 1 mg/ml
Observed band 105kD
Human Gene ID 1663
Human Swiss-Prot Number Q96FC9

Alternative Names Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX11 (EC

3.6.4.13) (CHL1-related protein 1) (hCHLR1) (DEAD/H box protein 11) (Keratinocyte growth

factor-regulated gene 2 protein) (KRG-2)

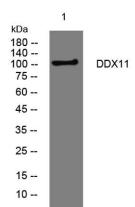
Background DEAD box proteins, characterized by the conserved



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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 an enzyme that possesses both ATPase and DNA helicase activities. This gene is a homolog of the yeast CHL1 gene, and may function to maintain chromosome transmission fidelity and genome stability. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],



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Western blot analysis of lysates from HpeG2 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night

