Elabscience®

DDI2 Polyclonal Antibody

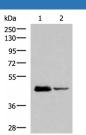
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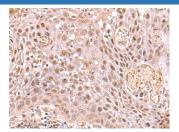
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

| Description | |
|--------------|--|
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse |
| Immunogen | Fusion protein of human DDI2 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Antigen affinity purification |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |
| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
| WB | 1:500-1:2000 |

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|-----|--------------|
| IHC | 1:50-1:300 |

Data





Western blot analysis of HL60 and Jurkat cell lysates using DDI2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:800

Observed-MW:Refer to figures

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using DDI2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:75(×200)

Calculated-MW:45 kDa Preparation & Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

DDI1 and DDI2 are ubiquitin receptor homologs of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae ddi1 protein, which is involved in regulation of the cell cycle and the late secretory pathway. DDI2 is a 399 amino acid protein that contains one ubiquitinlike domain and exists as three isoforms as a result of alternative splicing. The gene encoding DDI2 maps to human chromosome 1, the largest human chromosome which spans about 260 million base pairs and makes up 8% of the human genome. Other notable genes located on chromosome 1 include LMNA, which is associated with the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria, and the MUTYH gene, which is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome.