

DDI2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E-AB-18646



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

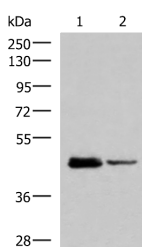
Description

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse |
| Immunogen | Fusion protein of human DDI2 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Antigen affinity purification |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Formulation | PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4 |

Applications Recommended Dilution

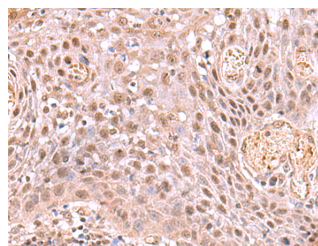
| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| WB | 1:500-1:2000 |
| IHC | 1:50-1:300 |
| ELISA | 1:5000-1:10000 |

Data



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

Observed MW: Refer to figures
Calculated Mw: 45 kDa



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

Preparation & Storage

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

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 ubiquitin-like 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.

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