

# DDI2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-18646

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

## Description

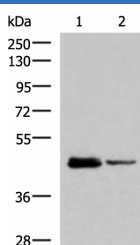
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Fusion protein of human DDI2
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

## Applications

## Recommended Dilution

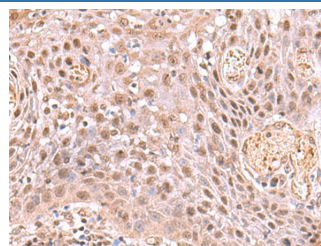
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:300

## Data



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

**Observed-MV: Refer to figures**  
**Calculated-MV: 45 kDa**



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

## Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	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 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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