

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human DIDO1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human DIDO1 Met1-Ser117 Accession # Q9BTC0
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

DIDO1 (Death-inducer obliterator 1; also DIO-1, C20orf158 and DATF-1) is a 245 kDa (predicted) intracellular protein that belongs the DIO family of proteins. It is ubiquitous in expression, and apparently serves multiple functions, depending on its splice variant. The standard form is a nuclear protein that maintains the integrity of mitotic checkpoint protein BubR1. An absence of DIDO1 results in centrosome amplification and unequal chromatin segregation. The best known short form (an 83 kDa isoform in mouse), by contrast, induces apoptosis by promoting transcription of caspase 9. Human standard form DIDO1 is 2240 amino acid (aa) in length. It contains two NLSs (aa 165-193), one PHD-type Zn finger region (aa 270-320), a TFIIIS domain (aa 670-790), an SPOC protein-interaction domain (aa 1057-1163), two Pro-rich segments (aa 1257-1286 and 1725-2034) and a C-terminal Arg-rich region (aa 2108-2214). There are least 23 utilized phosphorylation sites. Multiple splice forms exist. Variants are generated by short aa substitutions for aa 531-2240, 566-2240 and 1182-2240, possibly coupled to a 36 aa insertion after Pro387. Over aa 1-117, human DIDO1 shares 80% aa identity with mouse DIDO1.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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