

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TDRKH in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human TDRD1 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 686213
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TDRKH His206-Leu561 Accession # Q9Y2W6
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
<p>*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.</p>	

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.

Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
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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

TDRKH (Tudor domain and KH domain containing protein; also TDRD2) is a 70 kDa member of the Tudor family of proteins. It is expressed in developing spermatogonia and meiotic primary spermatocytes, but not embryonic stem cells. TDRKH forms part of an RNA-silencing complex that safeguards the germ cell genome. Through its 60 amino acid (aa) Tudor domain, it binds methylated PIWI (P-element-induced wimpy testis) protein and serves to position PIWI for noncoding RNA binding. Human TDRKH is 606 aa in length. It contains two RNA recognition KH domains (aa 52-115 and 124-190), and one methyl-binding Tudor domain (aa 353-412). There are four potential splice forms. Three possess a shared deletion of aa 562-606, with two of these also showing a unique deletion of aa 108-152 and 76-79, respectively; a fourth shows a two aa substitution for aa 559-606. Over aa 206-561, human TDRKH shares 87% aa identity with mouse TDRKH.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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