

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 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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.

Immunohistochemistry 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

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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