

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 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 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

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.