

## Product datasheet for **TA343887**

### DAZAP1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB, IHC
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-DAZAP1 antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal of human DAZAP1. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: GFGQGFSDPSQQPPSYGGPSVPGSGGPPAGGSGFGRGQNHNVQGFHPYRR
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Purification:	Protein A purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	45 kDa
Gene Name:	DAZ associated protein 1
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_061832</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 26528 Human</a> <a href="#">Q96EP5</a>



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**Background:**

In mammals, the Y chromosome directs the development of the testes and plays an important role in spermatogenesis. A high percentage of infertile men have deletions that map to regions of the Y chromosome. The DAZ (deleted in azoospermia) gene cluster maps to the AZFc region of the Y chromosome and is deleted in many azoospermic and severely oligospermic men. It is thought that the DAZ gene cluster arose from the transposition, amplification, and pruning of the ancestral autosomal gene DAZL also involved in germ cell development and gametogenesis. DAZAP1 is a RNA-binding protein with two RNP motifs that was originally identified by its interaction with the infertility factors DAZ and DAZL. In mammals, the Y chromosome directs the development of the testes and plays an important role in spermatogenesis. A high percentage of infertile men have deletions that map to regions of the Y chromosome. The DAZ (deleted in azoospermia) gene cluster maps to the AZFc region of the Y chromosome and is deleted in many azoospermic and severely oligospermic men. It is thought that the DAZ gene cluster arose from the transposition, amplification, and pruning of the ancestral autosomal gene DAZL also involved in germ cell development and gametogenesis. This gene encodes a RNA-binding protein with two RNP motifs that was originally identified by its interaction with the infertility factors DAZ and DAZL. Two isoforms are encoded by transcript variants of this gene. In mammals, the Y chromosome directs the development of the testes and plays an important role in spermatogenesis. A high percentage of infertile men have deletions that map to regions of the Y chromosome. The DAZ (deleted in azoospermia) gene cluster maps to the AZFc region of the Y chromosome and is deleted in many azoospermic and severely oligospermic men. It is thought that the DAZ gene cluster arose from the transposition, amplification, and pruning of the ancestral autosomal gene DAZL also involved in germ cell development and gametogenesis. This gene encodes a RNA-binding protein with two RNP motifs that was originally identified by its interaction with the infertility factors DAZ and DAZL. Two isoforms are encoded by transcript variants of this gene.

**Synonyms:**

MGC19907

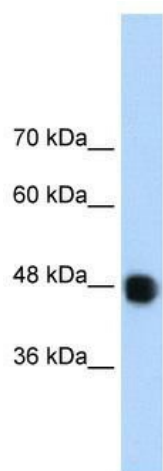
**Note:**

Immunogen Sequence Homology: Dog: 100%; Pig: 100%; Rat: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Bovine: 100%; Zebrafish: 100%; Guinea pig: 100%

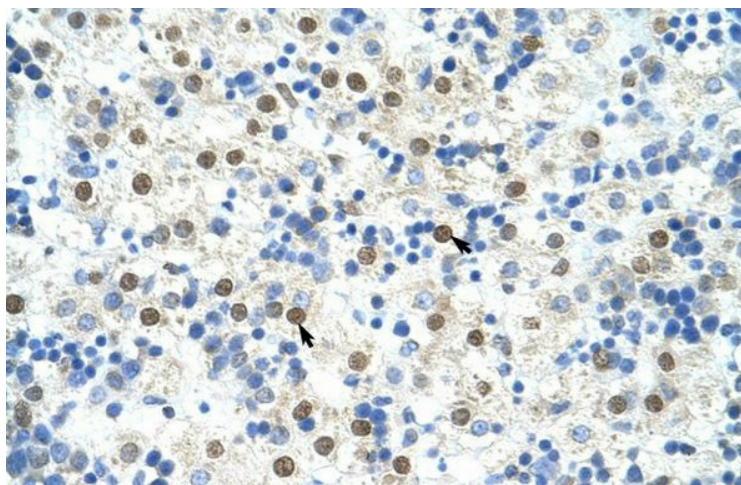
**Protein Families:**

Stem cell - Pluripotency

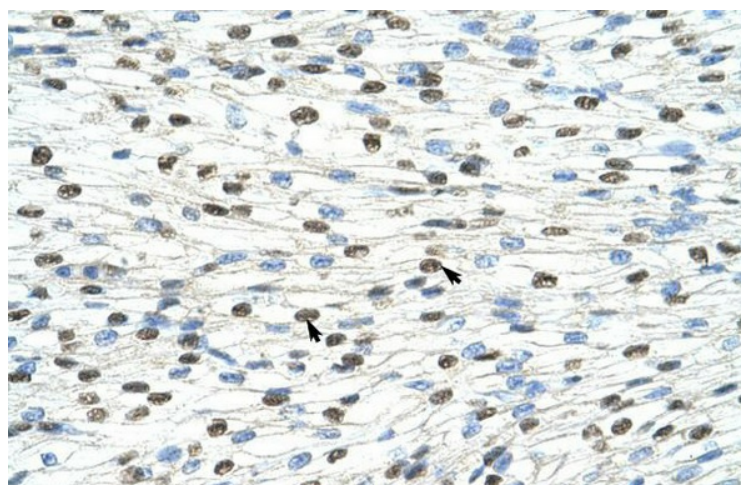
## Product images:



WB Suggested Anti-DAZAP1 Antibody Titration: 1.25 ug/ml; Positive Control: Daudi cell lysate; DAZAP1 is supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in Daudi



Rabbit Anti-DAZAP1 Antibody; Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human Liver; Cellular Data: Hepatocytes; Antibody Concentration: 4.0-8.0 ug/ml; Magnification: 400X



Rabbit Anti-DAZAP1 Antibody; Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human Heart; Cellular Data: Myocardial cells; Antibody Concentration: 4.0-8.0 ug/ml; Magnification: 400X