

## Product datasheet for **TA345359**

### **DATF1 (DIDO1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-DIDO1 antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal of human DIDO1. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: KKAVVVPARSEALGKEAACESSTPSWASDHNYNAVKPEKTAAPSPSLLYK
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	61 kDa
Gene Name:	death inducer-obliterator 1
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_071388</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 11083 Human</a> <a href="#">Q9BTC0</a>



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**Background:**

In mice, the death inducer-obliterator-1 gene is upregulated by apoptotic signals and encodes a cytoplasmic protein that translocates to the nucleus upon apoptotic signal activation. When overexpressed, the mouse protein induced apoptosis in cell lines growing in vitro. DIDO1 gene is similar to the mouse gene and therefore is thought to be involved in apoptosis. Apoptosis, a major form of cell death, is an efficient mechanism for eliminating unwanted cells and is of central importance for development and homeostasis in metazoan animals. In mice, the death inducer-obliterator-1 gene is upregulated by apoptotic signals and encodes a cytoplasmic protein that translocates to the nucleus upon apoptotic signal activation. When overexpressed, the mouse protein induced apoptosis in cell lines growing in vitro. This gene is similar to the mouse gene and therefore is thought to be involved in apoptosis. Alternatively spliced transcripts have been found for this gene, encoding multiple isoforms. Apoptosis, a major form of cell death, is an efficient mechanism for eliminating unwanted cells and is of central importance for development and homeostasis in metazoan animals. In mice, the death inducer-obliterator-1 gene is upregulated by apoptotic signals and encodes a cytoplasmic protein that translocates to the nucleus upon apoptotic signal activation. When overexpressed, the mouse protein induced apoptosis in cell lines growing in vitro. This gene is similar to the mouse gene and therefore is thought to be involved in apoptosis. Alternatively spliced transcripts have been found for this gene, encoding multiple isoforms.

**Synonyms:**

BYE1; C20orf158; DATF-1; DATF1; DIDO2; DIDO3; DIO-1; DIO1; dj885L7.8

**Note:**

Immunogen Sequence Homology: Rat: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Rabbit: 100%; Dog: 93%; Horse: 93%; Bovine: 93%; Pig: 86%; Guinea pig: 86%; Zebrafish: 85%

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

**Product images:**

WB Suggested Anti-DIDO1 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; Positive Control: Transfected 293T