

## Product datasheet for **TA345773**

### DAZL 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-DAZL antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal of human DAZL. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: EVDPGAIEVVPNECSVHEATPPSGNGPQKKSVDRSIQTVWSCLFNPENRLR
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:	33 kDa
Gene Name:	deleted in azoospermia like
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_001342</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 1618 Human</a> <a href="#">Q92904</a>



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**Background:**

DAZ (Deleted in AZoospermia) is the potential RNA binding proteins that are expressed in prenatal and postnatal germ cells of males and females. DAZL is localized to the nucleus and cytoplasm of fetal germ cells and to the cytoplasm of developing oocytes. In the testis, this protein is localized to the nucleus of spermatogonia but relocates to the cytoplasm during meiosis where it persists in spermatids and spermatozoa. Transposition and amplification of the autosomal gene encoding DAZL during primate evolution gave rise to the DAZ gene cluster on the Y chromosome. Mutations in the Dazl gene have been linked to severe spermatogenic failure and infertility in males. The DAZ (Deleted in AZoospermia) gene family encodes potential RNA binding proteins that are expressed in prenatal and postnatal germ cells of males and females. The protein encoded by this gene is localized to the nucleus and cytoplasm of fetal germ cells and to the cytoplasm of developing oocytes. In the testis, this protein is localized to the nucleus of spermatogonia but relocates to the cytoplasm during meiosis where it persists in spermatids and spermatozoa. Transposition and amplification of this autosomal gene during primate evolution gave rise to the DAZ gene cluster on the Y chromosome. Mutations in this gene have been linked to severe spermatogenic failure and infertility in males. Publication Note: This RefSeq record includes a subset of the publications that are available for this gene. Please see the Entrez Gene record to access additional publications.

**Synonyms:**

DAZH; DAZL1; DAZLA; SPGYLA

**Note:**

Immunogen Sequence Homology: Human: 100%; Dog: 93%; Goat: 93%; Mouse: 93%; Sheep: 93%; Bovine: 93%; Horse: 92%; Pig: 86%; Rat: 86%; Guinea pig: 86%

**Product images:**

WB Suggested Anti-DAZL Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1: 12500; Positive Control: 721\_B cell lysate