

## Product datasheet for **TA368733**

### Deleted in azoospermia 4 (DAZ4) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	IHC: 100-200 Positive control: Human gastric cancer Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Fusion protein of human DAZ4
Formulation:	pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 40% Glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C.
Stability:	1 year
Gene Name:	deleted in azoospermia 4
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 57135 Human</a> <a href="#">Q86SG3</a>



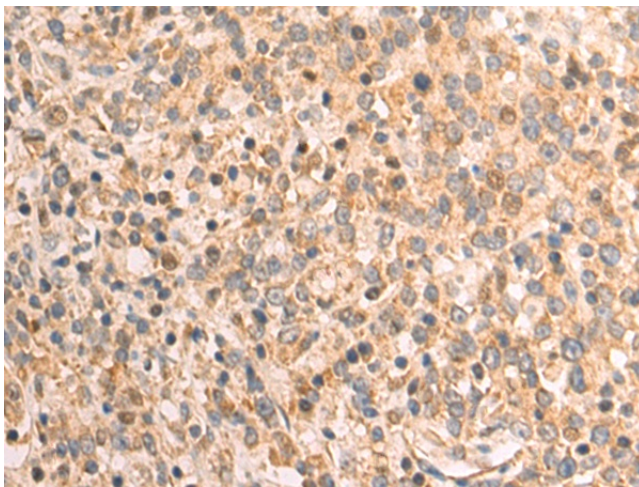
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**Background:**

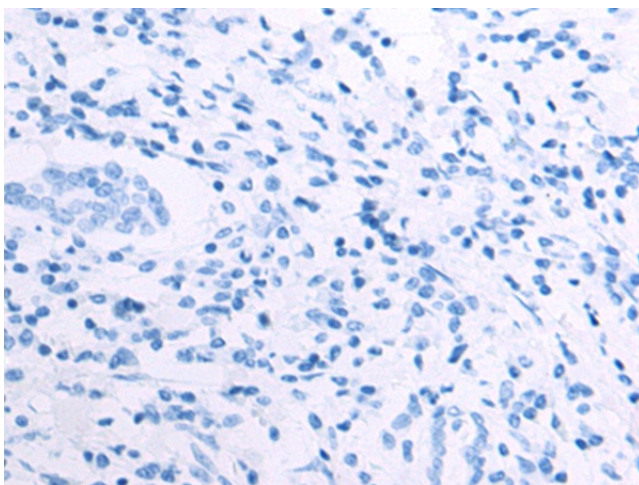
This gene is a member of the DAZ gene family and is a candidate for the human Y-chromosomal azoospermia factor (AZF). Its expression is restricted to premeiotic germ cells, particularly in spermatogonia. It encodes an RNA-binding protein that is important for spermatogenesis. Four copies of this gene are found on chromosome Y within palindromic duplications; one pair of genes is part of the P2 palindrome and the second pair is part of the P1 palindrome. Each gene contains a 2.4 kb repeat including a 72-bp exon, called the DAZ repeat; the number of DAZ repeats is variable and there are several variations in the sequence of the DAZ repeat. Each copy of the gene also contains a 10.8 kb region that may be amplified; this region includes five exons that encode an RNA recognition motif (RRM) domain. This gene contains two copies of the 10.8 kb repeat. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described.

**Synonyms:**

pDP1680; pDP1681

**Product images:**


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using TA368733 (DAZ4 Antibody) at dilution 1/115 (Original magnification: ×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using TA368733 (DAZ4 Antibody) at dilution 1/115, treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: ×200)