

Product datasheet for **TP305328M**

DAZL (NM_001351) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

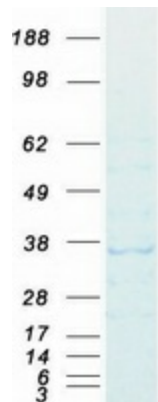
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human deleted in azoospermia-like (DAZL), 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC205328 representing NM_001351 Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s)
	<p>MSTANPETPNSTISREASTQSSSAATSQGYLPEGKIMPNTVFGGIDVRMDETEIRSFARYGSVKEVK IITDRTGVSKGYGFVSFFNDVDVQKIVESQINFHGKKLKLGPARKQNLCAHYHVQPRPLVFNHPPPPQFQ NVTNPNNTETYMQPTTTMNPITQYVQAYPTYPNSPVQVITGYQLPVYNYQMPPQWPVGEQRSYVPPA YS AVNYHCNEVDPGAIEVVPNECSVHEATPPSGNGPQKKSVDRSIQTVSCLFNPENRLRNSVTDQDDYFKD K RVHHFRRSRAMLKSV</p> <p>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</p>
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	33 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001342</u>



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Locus ID:	1618
UniProt ID:	Q92904
RefSeq Size:	3056
Cytogenetics:	3p24.3
RefSeq ORF:	885
Synonyms:	DAZH; DAZL1; DAZLA; SPGYLA
Summary:	<p>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. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010]</p>

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified DAZL protein (Cat# [TP305328]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with DAZL cDNA clone (Cat# [RC205328]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).