

PRDM14 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO2229a

Product Information

Application WB, FC, E **Primary Accession** Q9GZV8 Reactivity Human Host Mouse Clonality Monoclonal **Clone Names** 6H9F1 Isotype IgG1 64062 **Calculated MW**

Description This gene encodes a member of the PRDI-BF1 and RIZ homology domain

containing (PRDM) family of transcriptional regulators. The encoded protein may possess histone methyltransferase activity and plays a critical role in cell pluripotency by suppressing the expression of differentiation marker genes.

Expression of this gene may play a role in breast cancer.

Immunogen Purified recombinant fragment of human PRDM14 (AA: 4-203) expressed in E.

Coli.

Formulation Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID 63978

Other Names PR domain zinc finger protein 14, 2.1.1.-, PR domain-containing protein 14,

PRDM14

Dilution WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions PRDM14 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name PRDM14

Function Transcription factor that has both positive and negative roles on

transcription. Required for the maintenance of embryonic stem cell identity

and the reacquisition of pluripotency in somatic cells. May play an essential role in germ cell development at 2 levels: the reacquisition of potential pluripotency, including SOX2 up-regulation, and successful epigenetic reprogramming, characterized by EHMT1 repression. Its association with CBFA2T2 is required for the functions in pluripotency and germ cell formation (By similarity). Directly up- regulates the expression of pluripotency gene POU5F1 through its proximal enhancer. Binds to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-GGTC[TC]CTAA- 3'.

Cellular Location Nucleus.

Tissue Location Expressed in embryonic stem cells. Tends to be overexpressed in breast

cancer (at protein level)

References

1.Carcinogenesis. 2014 Nov;35(11):2611-8.2.Med Oncol. 2013;30(3):605.

Images

