

# DDI1 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP55464

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q8WTU0</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Pig, Dog
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	44124
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DDI1
<b>Epitope Specificity</b>	101-200/396
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Belongs to the DDI1 family. Contains 1 ubiquitin-like domain.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	DDI1 is a 396 amino acid protein that contains one ubiquitin-like domain. The gene encoding DDI1 maps to human chromosome 11, which makes up around 4% of human genomic DNA and is considered a gene and disease association dense chromosome. The chromosome 11 encoded Atm gene is important for regulation of cell cycle arrest and apoptosis following double strand DNA breaks. Atm mutation leads to the disorder known as ataxia-telangiectasia. The blood disorders Sickle cell anemia and $\beta$ thalassemia are caused by HBB gene mutations. Wilms' tumors, WAGR syndrome and Denys-Drash syndrome are associated with mutations of the WT1 gene.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	414301
<b>Other Names</b>	Protein DDI1 homolog 1, 3.4.23.-, DDI1
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
<b>Format</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## Protein Information

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**Name** DDI1

**Function** Probable aspartic protease (Probable). Seems to act as a proteasomal shuttle which links the proteasome and replication fork proteins like RTF2 (Probable). Required, with DDI2, for cellular survival following replication stress. Together or redudantly with DDI2, removes RTF2 from stalled forks to allow cell cycle progression after replication stress and maintains genome integrity (PubMed:[29290612](#)).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.