

# DTX1 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)  
Catalog # AP8923c

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q86Y01</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q61010</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Predicted</b>	Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clone Names</b>	RB23712
<b>Calculated MW</b>	67368
<b>Antigen Region</b>	382-410

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	1840
<b>Other Names</b>	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX1, 632-, Protein deltex-1, Deltex1, hDTX1, DTX1
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This DTX1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 382-410 amino acids from the Central region of human DTX1.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	DTX1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	DTX1
<b>Function</b>	Functions as a ubiquitin ligase protein in vivo, mediating ubiquitination and promoting degradation of MEKK1, suggesting that it may regulate the Notch

pathway via some ubiquitin ligase activity (By similarity). Regulator of Notch signaling, a signaling pathway involved in cell-cell communications that regulates a broad spectrum of cell- fate determinations. Mainly acts as a positive regulator of Notch, but it also acts as a negative regulator, depending on the developmental and cell context. Mediates the antineural activity of Notch, possibly by inhibiting the transcriptional activation mediated by MATCH1. Involved in neurogenesis, lymphogenesis and myogenesis, and may also be involved in MZB (Marginal zone B) cell differentiation. Promotes B-cell development at the expense of T-cell development, suggesting that it can antagonize NOTCH1.

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic. Associates with endocytic vesicles. Partially nuclear

#### Tissue Location

Widely expressed. Strongly expressed in blood vessel. Also expressed in embryonic nervous system, pancreas, lung, adrenal gland, digestive tube and muscles. Expressed in MZB cells and developing B- and T-cells.

### Background

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DTX1 was identified as encoding a positive regulator of the Notch-signaling pathway in Drosophila. The human gene encodes a protein of unknown function; however, it may play a role in basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor activity.

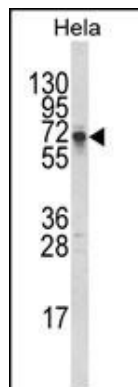
### References

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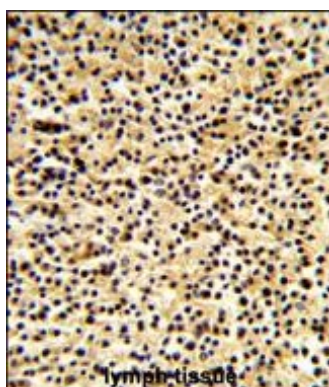
Wu,C.,et.al., Proteomics 7 (11), 1775-1785 (2007)

### Images

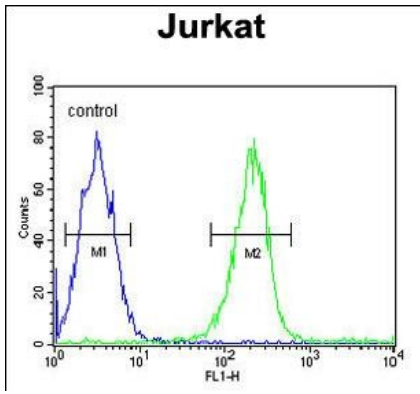
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Western blot analysis of DTX1 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8923c) in HeLa cell line lysates (35ug/lane). DTX1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lymph tissue reacted with DTX1 Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



DTX1 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8923c) flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

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