

DDX5 Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP91532

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, FC, ICC, IP, IHF
Primary Accession	P17844
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	Ddx5; G17P1; HELR; HLR1; HUMP68; p68 RNA helicase; RNA helicase p68;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	69148

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:1000~1:5000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 IP 1:50 FC 1:50
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human DDX5
Description	RNA-dependent ATPase activity. The rate of ATP hydrolysis is highly stimulated by single-stranded RNA. May be involved in pre-mRNA splicing.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

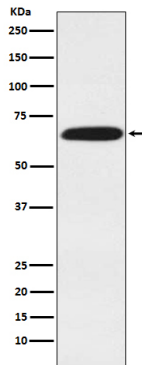
Name	DDX5
Synonyms	G17P1, HELR, HLR1
Function	Involved in the alternative regulation of pre-mRNA splicing; its RNA helicase activity is necessary for increasing tau exon 10 inclusion and occurs in a RBM4-dependent manner. Binds to the tau pre- mRNA in the stem-loop region downstream of exon 10. The rate of ATP hydrolysis is highly stimulated by single-stranded RNA. Involved in transcriptional regulation; the function is independent of the RNA helicase activity. Transcriptional coactivator for androgen receptor AR but probably not ESR1. Synergizes with DDX17 and SRA1 RNA to activate MYOD1 transcriptional activity and involved in skeletal muscle differentiation. Transcriptional coactivator for p53/TP53 and involved in p53/TP53 transcriptional response to DNA damage and p53/TP53-dependent apoptosis. Transcriptional coactivator for RUNX2 and involved in regulation of osteoblast differentiation. Acts as a transcriptional repressor in a promoter-specific manner; the function probably involves association with histone deacetylases, such as HDAC1. As component of a large PER complex is involved in the inhibition of 3' transcriptional termination of circadian target

genes such as PER1 and NR1D1 and the control of the circadian rhythms.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm. Note=During the G0 phase, predominantly located in the nucleus. Cytoplasmic levels increase during the G1/S phase. During the M phase, located at the vicinity of the condensed chromosomes. At G1, localizes in the cytoplasm

Images



Western blot analysis of DDX5 expression in HeLa cell lysate.

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