

TDRD12-BD2 Antibody

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABV11712

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q587J7
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	132578

Additional Information

Gene ID	91646
Positive Control	Western Blot: Recombinant protein
Application & Usage	Western blot: 1-4 μ g/ml.
Other Names	ECAT8
Target/Specificity	TDRD12-BD2
Antibody Form	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Formulation	30 μ g (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS pH 7.2 containing 0.01 % BSA, 0.01 % thimerosal, and 50 % glycerol.
Handling	The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Reconstitution & Storage	-20 °C
Background Descriptions	
Precautions	TDRD12-BD2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TDRD12
Synonyms	ECAT8
Function	Probable ATP-binding RNA helicase required during spermatogenesis to repress transposable elements and preventing their mobilization, which is

essential for the germline integrity. Acts via the piRNA metabolic process, which mediates the repression of transposable elements during meiosis by forming complexes composed of piRNAs and Piwi proteins and governs the methylation and subsequent repression of transposons. Involved in the secondary piRNAs metabolic process. Acts via the PET complex, a multiprotein complex required during the secondary piRNAs metabolic process for the PIWIL2 slicing- triggered loading of PIWIL4 piRNAs.

Background

Tudor domains are small protein structural motifs of about ~50 amino acids related to the “royal family” of methyl readers, which also includes chromo, MBT, PWWP, and Agenet-like domains. Tudor domains occur either alone, in tandem, or with other domains and are found in many proteins that are involved in RNA metabolism, germ cell development, transposon silencing, DNA damage response, histone modification, and chromatin remodeling. The tudor domains recognize symmetric methylated arginine or methylated lysine residues. Tudor domain proteins act as an oncogene and play a very important role in HCC and colon cancer. TDRD is also involved in RISC complex and interacts with AEG-1 oncogene. The tudor domain can bind to methylated arginine protein and promote tumor angiogenesis in human hepatocellular carcinoma, etc.

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