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KD-Validated Anti-DDX5 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1197

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	P17844
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	23GB3550
Calculated MW	69148
Gene Name	DDX5
Aliases	DDX5; DEAD-Box Helicase 5; G17P1; HLR1; P68; DEAD/H (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp/His); Box Polypeptide 5 (RNA Helicase, 68kD); DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) Box; Polypeptide 5; Probable ATP-Dependent RNA Helicase DDX5; DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) Box Helicase 5; DEAD Box Protein 5; RNA Helicase P68; ATP-Dependent RNA Helicase DDX5; EC 3.6.4.13; DEAD Box-5; EC 3.6.1; HUMP68; HELR
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human DDX5

Additional Information

Gene ID	1655
Other Names	Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX5, 3.6.4.13, DEAD box protein 5, RNA helicase p68, DDX5, G17P1, HELR, HLR1

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