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# C14orf126 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP10553b

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, E |
| **Primary Accession** | Q96FN9 |
| **Other Accession** | NP_542395.1 |
| **Reactivity** | Human, Mouse |
| **Predicted** | Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Clone Names** | RB28199 |
| **Calculated MW** | 18660 |
| **Antigen Region** | 136-164 |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 112487 |
| **Other Names** | Probable D-tyrosyl-tRNA(Tyr) deacylase 2, 31--, D-tyrosyl-tRNA deacylase 2, DTD2, C14orf126 |
| **Target/Specificity** | This C14orf126 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 136-164 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human C14orf126. |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **Format** | 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. |
| **Storage** | 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. |
| **Precautions** | C14orf126 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | DTD2 |
| **Synonyms** | C14orf126 |

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| **Function** | Deacylates mischarged D-aminoacyl-tRNAs (By similarity). Also deacylates mischarged glycyl-tRNA(Ala), protecting cells against glycine mischarging by AlaRS (By similarity). Probably acts by rejecting L-amino acids from its binding site rather than specific recognition of D-amino acids (By similarity). Catalyzes the hydrolysis of D-tyrosyl-tRNA(Tyr), has no activity on correctly charged L-tyrosyl- tRNA(Tyr) (By similarity). By recycling D-aminoacyl-tRNA to D-amino acids and free tRNA molecules, this enzyme counteracts the toxicity associated with the formation of D-aminoacyl-tRNA entities in vivo and helps enforce protein L-homochirality. In contrast to DTD1, deacylates L-Ala mischarged on tRNA(Thr)(G4.U69) by alanine-tRNA ligase AARS (PubMed:29410408). Can deacylate L-Ala due to a relaxed specificity for substrate chirality caused by the trans conformation of the Gly-Pro motif in the active site (PubMed:29410408). Also hydrolyzes correctly charged, achiral, glycyl-tRNA(Gly) in vitro, although in vivo EEF1A1/EF-Tu may protect cognate achiral glycyl-tRNA(Gly) from DTD2- mediated deacetylation (By similarity). |
| **Cellular Location** | Cytoplasm. |

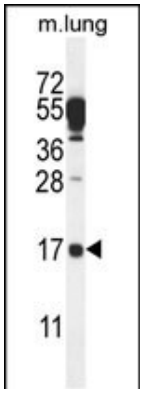
## Background

Hydrolyzes D-tyrosyl-tRNA(Tyr) into D-tyrosine and free tRNA(Tyr). Could be a defense mechanism against a harmful effect of D-tyrosine (Potential).

## References

Gerhard, D.S., et al. Genome Res. 14 (10B), 2121-2127 (2004) :

## Images




C14orf126 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP10553b) western blot analysis in mouse lung tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the C14orf126 antibody detected the C14orf126 protein (arrow).

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