

DAXX Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51155

Product Information

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IP, ICC, IHC-P |
| Primary Accession | Q9UER7 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Calculated MW | 110 KDa |

Additional Information

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|---------------------------|---|
| Other Names | Death domain-associated protein 6, Daxx, hDaxx, ETS1-associated protein 1, EAP1, Fas death domain-associated protein, DAXX, BING2, DAP6 |
| Target/Specificity | KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human DAXX. The exact sequence is proprietary. |
| Dilution | WB~~1:1000 IP~~N/A ICC~~N/A IHC-P~~N/A |
| Format | 0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50% |
| Storage | Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt |

Protein Information

Background

Transcription corepressor known to repress transcriptional potential of several sumoylated transcription factors. Acts as an adapter protein in a MDM2-DAXX-USP7 complex by regulating the RING-finger E3 ligase MDM2 ubiquitination activity. Under non-stress condition, in association with the deubiquitinating USP7, prevents MDM2 self-ubiquitination and enhances the intrinsic E3 ligase activity of MDM2 towards TP53, thereby promoting TP53 ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation. Upon DNA damage, its association with MDM2 and USP7 is disrupted, resulting in increased MDM2 autoubiquitination and consequently, MDM2 degradation, which leads to TP53 stabilization. Proposed to mediate activation of the JNK pathway and apoptosis via MAP3K5 in response to signaling from TNFRSF6 and TGFBR2. Interaction with HSPB1/HSP27 may prevent interaction with TNFRSF6 and MAP3K5 and block DAXX-mediated apoptosis. In contrast, in lymphoid cells JNC activation and TNFRSF6-mediated apoptosis may not involve DAXX. Seems to regulate transcription in PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies together with PML and may influence TNFRSF6-dependent apoptosis thereby. Down-regulates basal and activated transcription. Seems to act as a transcriptional corepressor and inhibits PAX3 and ETS1 through direct protein-protein interaction. Modulates PAX5 activity. Its transcription repressor activity is modulated by recruiting it to subnuclear compartments like the nucleolus or PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies through interactions with MCSR1 and

PML, respectively. Shows restriction activity towards human cytomegalovirus (HCMV).

References

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