

Neuro D Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54551

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q92782
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Dog, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	44128
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Neuro D4
Epitope Specificity	301-380/380
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	DPF1 is a 353 amino acid protein that contains two PHD-type zinc fingers and belongs to the requiem/DPF family. Localized to both the nucleus and the cytoplasm, DPF1 is thought to play an important role in the regulation of neuronal cell survival. Specifically, DPF1 may function as a neurospecific transcription factor that binds DNA and participates in cell cycle progression. Human and rat DPF1 share 93% sequence identity, suggesting a conserved role between species. Multiple isoforms of DPF1 exist due to alternative splicing events.

Additional Information

Gene ID	8193
Other Names	Zinc finger protein neuro-d4, BRG1-associated factor 45B, BAF45B, D4, zinc and double PHD fingers family 1, DPF1 (HGNC:20225), BAF45B, NEUD4
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

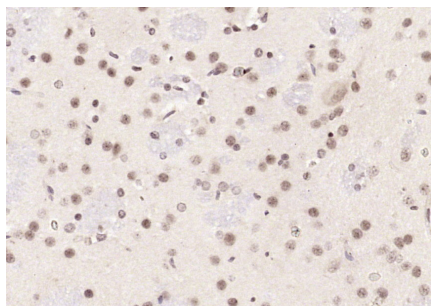
Protein Information

Name	DPF1 (HGNC:20225)
Synonyms	BAF45B, NEUD4
Function	May have an important role in developing neurons by participating in regulation of cell survival, possibly as a neurospecific transcription factor. Belongs to the neuron-specific chromatin remodeling complex (nBAF complex). During neural development a switch from a stem/progenitor to a postmitotic chromatin remodeling mechanism occurs as neurons exit the cell cycle and become committed to their adult state. The transition from proliferating neural stem/progenitor cells to postmitotic neurons requires a switch in subunit composition of the npBAF and nBAF complexes. As neural progenitors exit mitosis and differentiate into neurons, npBAF complexes which contain ACTL6A/BAF53A and PHF10/BAF45A, are exchanged for homologous alternative ACTL6B/BAF53B and DPF1/BAF45B or DPF3/BAF45C subunits in neuron-specific complexes (nBAF). The npBAF complex is essential for the self-renewal/proliferative capacity of the multipotent neural stem cells. The nBAF complex along with CREST plays a role regulating the activity of genes essential for dendrite growth (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

Background

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Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Neuro D) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP54551) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

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