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DIPA Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9120c

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q15834
Other Accession	Q6PDY0
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB17815
Calculated MW	22091
Antigen Region	69-96

Additional Information

Gene ID	11007
Other Names	Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 85B, Hepatitis delta antigen-interacting protein A, Delta-interacting protein A, CCDC85B, DIPA
Target/Specificity	This DIPA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 69-96 amino acids from the Central region of human DIPA.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	DIPA Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CCDC85B
Synonyms	DIPA

Function	Functions as a transcriptional repressor (PubMed: 17014843). May inhibit the activity of CTNNB1 in a TP53-dependent manner and thus regulate cell growth (PubMed:17873903). May function in adipocyte differentiation, negatively regulating mitotic clonal expansion (By similarity). Plays a role in cell-cell adhesion and epithelium development through its interaction with proteins of the beta-catenin family (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cell junction, adherens junction
Tissue Location	Widely expressed including liver.

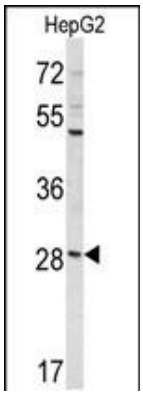
Background

DIPA functions as a transcriptional repressor. It may inhibit the activity of CTNNB1 in a TP53-dependent manner and thus regulate cell growth. It may function in adipocyte differentiation, negatively regulating mitotic clonal expansion.

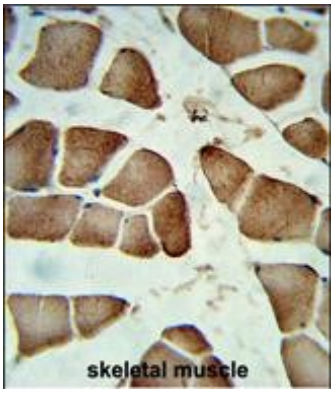
References

Bezy,O., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 280 (12), 11432-11438 (2005)
Du,X.,et.al., Exp. Mol. Pathol. 81 (3), 184-190 (2006)

Images

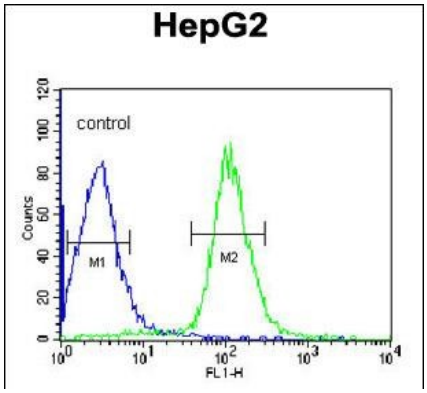


Western blot analysis of DIPA Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP9120c) in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). DIPA (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle reacted with DIPA Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

DIPA Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP9120c) flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



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