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REQUIEM Antibody

Catalog # ASC11256

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q92785
Other Accession	AAB81203, 5454004
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	44155
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	REQUIEM antibody can be used for detection of REQUIEM by Western blot at 1 μg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 μg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 μg/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	5977
Other Names	Zinc finger protein ubi-d4, Apoptosis response zinc finger protein, BRG1-associated factor 45D, BAF45D, D4, zinc and double PHD fingers family 2, Protein requiem, DPF2, BAF45D, REQ, UBID4
Target/Specificity	DPF2; Requiem antibody is predicted to not cross-react with other DPF protein family members.
Reconstitution & Storage	REQUIEM antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	REQUIEM Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	DPF2
Synonyms	BAF45D, REQ, UBID4
Function	Plays an active role in transcriptional regulation by binding modified histones H3 and H4 (PubMed:27775714, PubMed:28533407). Is a negative regulator of myeloid differentiation of hematopoietic progenitor cells (PubMed:28533407). Might also have a role in the development and maturation of lymphoid cells (By similarity). Involved in the regulation of

non-canonical NF-kappa-B pathway (PubMed:20460684).

Cellular Location Nucleus. Cytoplasm

Tissue Location Ubiquitous.

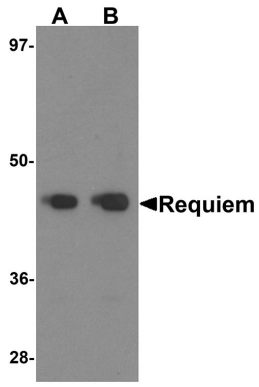
Background

REQUIEM Antibody: Requiem is a member of the d4 domain family, characterized by a zinc finger-like structural motif. This protein functions as a transcription factor which is necessary for the apoptotic response following deprivation of survival factors. It is expressed in numerous tissues in both cytosolic and nuclear regions and likely serves a regulatory role in rapid hematopoietic cell growth and turnover. Requiem has been found to act as an adaptor protein that links the NF-κB and SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling factor and is considered a candidate gene for multiple endocrine neoplasia type I, an inherited cancer syndrome involving multiple parathyroid, enteropancreatic, and pituitary tumors.

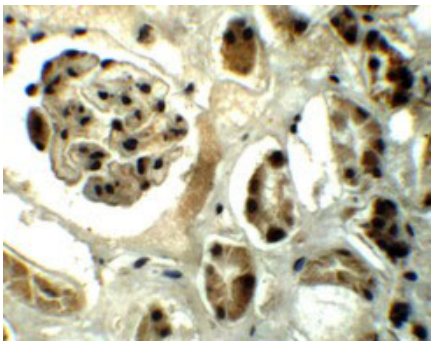
References

Gabig TG, Mantel PL, Rosli R, et al. Requiem: a novel zinc finger gene essential for apoptosis in myeloid cells. J. Biol. Chem.1994; 269:29515-9.
Gabig TG, Crean CD, Klenk A, et al. Expression and chromosomal localization of the Requiem gene. Mamm. Genome1998; 9:660-5.
Tando T, Ishizaka A, Watanable H, et al. Requiem protein links RelB/p52 and the Brm-type SWI/SNF complex in a noncanonical NF-kappaB pathway. J. Biol. Chem.2010; 285:21951-60.

Images

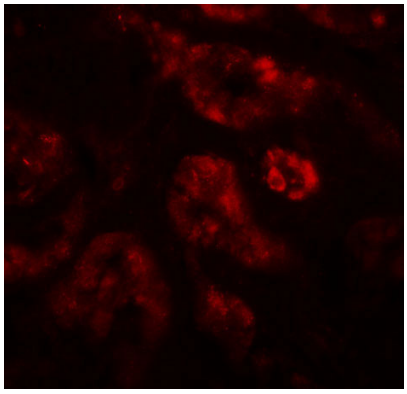


Western blot analysis of Requiem in mouse kidney tissue lysate with Requiem antibody at 1 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of REQUIEM in human kidney tissue with REQUIEM antibody at 5 µg/mL.

Immunofluorescence of REQUIEM in human kidney tissue with REQUIEM antibody at 20 µg/mL.



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