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DHX9 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5241

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IF, WB
Primary Accession	Q08211
Other Accession	Q28141
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	140958
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	Human

Additional Information

Gene ID	1660
Antigen Region	1-30
Other Names	ATP-dependent RNA helicase A;DDX9; LKP; NDH2; ATP-dependent RNA helicase A; ATP-dependent RNA helicase A; DEAH box protein 9; ATP-dependent RNA helicase A; Leukophysin; ATP-dependent RNA helicase A; Nuclear DNA helicase II
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 IF~~1:25 WB~~1:1000
Target/Specificity	This DHX9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human DHX9.
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	DHX9 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	DHX9 (HGNC:2750)

Function

Multifunctional ATP-dependent nucleic acid helicase that unwinds DNA and RNA in a 3' to 5' direction and that plays important roles in many processes, such as DNA replication, transcriptional activation, post-transcriptional RNA regulation, mRNA translation and RNA-mediated gene silencing (PubMed:11416126, PubMed:12711669, PubMed:15355351, PubMed:16680162, PubMed:17531811, PubMed:20669935, PubMed:21561811, PubMed:24049074, PubMed:24990949, PubMed:25062910, PubMed:28221134, PubMed:9111062, PubMed:37467750). Requires a 3'- single-stranded tail as entry site for acid nuclei unwinding activities as well as the binding and hydrolyzing of any of the four ribo- or deoxyribo-nucleotide triphosphates (NTPs) (PubMed:1537828). Unwinds numerous nucleic acid substrates such as double-stranded (ds) DNA and RNA, DNA:RNA hybrids, DNA and RNA forks composed of either partially complementary DNA duplexes or DNA:RNA hybrids, respectively, and also DNA and RNA displacement loops (D- and R-loops), triplex-helical DNA (H-DNA) structure and DNA and RNA-based G-quadruplexes (PubMed:20669935, PubMed:21561811, PubMed:24049074). Binds dsDNA, single-stranded DNA (ssDNA), dsRNA, ssRNA and poly(A)-containing RNA (PubMed:10198287, PubMed:9111062). Also binds to circular dsDNA or dsRNA of either linear and/or circular forms and stimulates the relaxation of supercoiled DNAs catalyzed by topoisomerase TOP2A (PubMed:12711669). Plays a role in DNA replication at origins of replication and cell cycle progression (PubMed:24990949). Plays a role as a transcriptional coactivator acting as a bridging factor between polymerase II holoenzyme and transcription factors or cofactors, such as BRCA1, CREBBP, RELA and SMN1 (PubMed:11038348, PubMed:11149922, PubMed:11416126, PubMed:15355351, PubMed:28221134, PubMed:9323138, PubMed:9662397). Binds to the CDKN2A promoter (PubMed:11038348). Plays several roles in post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression (PubMed:28221134, PubMed:28355180). In cooperation with NUP98, promotes pre-mRNA alternative splicing activities of a subset of genes (PubMed:11402034, PubMed:16680162, PubMed:28221134, PubMed:28355180). As component of a large PER complex, is involved in the negative regulation of 3' transcriptional termination of circadian target genes such as PER1 and NR1D1 and the control of the circadian rhythms (By similarity). Also acts as a nuclear resolvase that is able to bind and neutralize harmful massive secondary double-stranded RNA structures formed by inverted-repeat Alu retrotransposon elements that are inserted and transcribed as parts of genes during the process of gene transposition (PubMed:28355180). Involved in the positive regulation of nuclear export of constitutive transport element (CTE)-containing unspliced mRNA (PubMed:10924507, PubMed:11402034, PubMed:9162007). Component of the coding region determinant (CRD)-mediated complex that promotes cytoplasmic MYC mRNA stability (PubMed:19029303). Plays a role in mRNA translation (PubMed:28355180). Positively regulates translation of selected mRNAs through its binding to post-transcriptional control element (PCE) in the 5'-untranslated region (UTR) (PubMed:16680162). Involved with LARP6 in the translation stimulation of type I collagen mRNAs for CO1A1 and CO1A2 through binding of a specific stem-loop structure in their 5'-UTRs (PubMed:22190748). Stimulates LIN28A-dependent mRNA translation probably by facilitating ribonucleoprotein remodeling during the process of translation (PubMed:21247876). Plays also a role as a small interfering (siRNA)-loading factor involved in the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) loading complex (RLC) assembly, and hence functions in the RISC-mediated gene silencing process (PubMed:17531811). Binds preferentially to short double- stranded RNA, such as those produced during rotavirus intestinal infection (PubMed:28636595). This interaction may mediate NLRP9 inflammasome activation and trigger inflammatory response, including IL18 release and pyroptosis (PubMed:28636595). Finally, mediates the attachment of heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins (hnRNPs) to actin filaments in the nucleus (PubMed:11687588).

Cellular Location	Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=Nucleoplasmic shuttling protein (PubMed:10198287, PubMed:10207077, PubMed:16375861, PubMed:9162007) Its nuclear import involves the nucleocytoplasmic transport receptor Importin alpha/Importin beta receptor pathway in a Ran-dependent manner (PubMed:16375861). In interphase, localizes in nuclear stress granules and at perichromatin fibrils and in cytoplasmic ribonucleoprotein granules (PubMed:10198287). Colocalizes with WRN and H2AX at centrosomes in a microtubule-dependent manner following DNA damaging agent treatment (PubMed:17498979). Excluded from the mitotic nucleus as early as prophase and re-entered the nucleus at telophase (PubMed:10198287). Recruited in diffuse and discrete intranuclear foci (GLFG-body) in a NUP98-dependent manner (PubMed:28221134). Colocalizes with SP7 in the nucleus (PubMed:17303075). Colocalizes with ACTB at nuclear actin filaments inside the nucleus or at the nuclear pore (PubMed:11687588). Colocalizes with HNRNPC at nuclear ribonucleoprotein complex proteins in the nucleus (PubMed:11687588). Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs (PubMed:17289661).

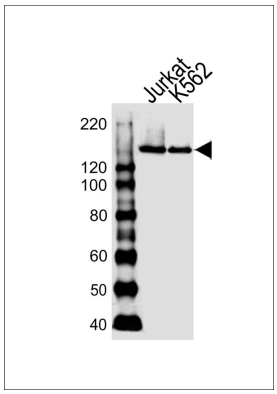
Background

Unwinds double-stranded DNA and RNA in a 3' to 5' direction. Alteration of secondary structure may subsequently influence interactions with proteins or other nucleic acids. Functions as a transcriptional activator. Component of the CRD-mediated complex that promotes MYC mRNA stability. Involved with LARP6 in the stabilization of type I collagen mRNAs for CO1A1 and CO1A2.

References

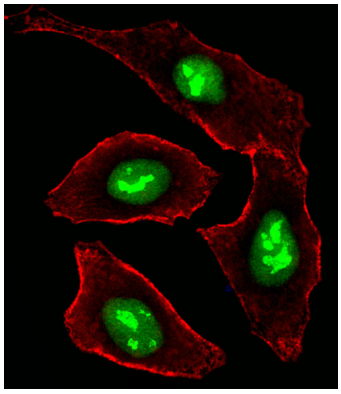
Lee C.-G., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 268:16822-16830(1993).
Abdelhaleem M.M., et al. J. Immunol. 156:2026-2035(1996).
Zhang S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 272:11487-11494(1997).
Goshima N., et al. Nat. Methods 5:1011-1017(2008).
Gregory S.G., et al. Nature 441:315-321(2006).

Images

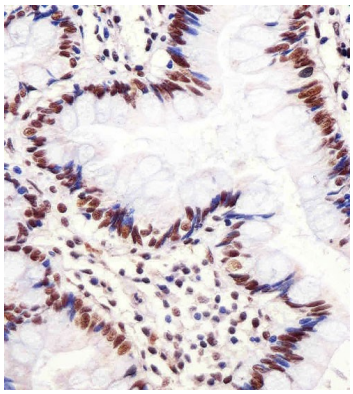


Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat,K562 cell line (from left to right), using DHX9 Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AW5241). AW5241 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

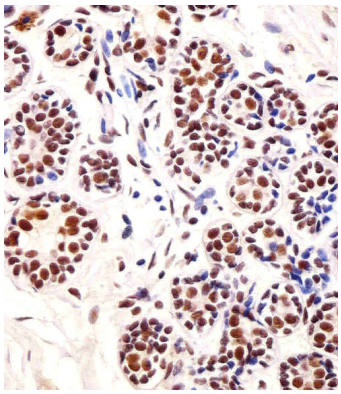
Fluorescent image of A549 cells stained with DHX9 Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AW5241). AW5241 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody (green). Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor® 555 conjugated with



Phalloidin (red).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. colon section using DHX9 Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AW5241). AW5241 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. breast section using DHX9 Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AW5241). AW5241 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.

Citations

- DHX9 inhibits epithelial-mesenchymal transition in human lung adenocarcinoma cells by regulating STAT3.

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