

KD-Validated Anti-DAXX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI2351**Specification****KD-Validated Anti-DAXX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	Q9UER7
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 81 kDa; Observed, 110 kDa KDa
Gene Name	DAXX
Aliases	DAXX; Death Domain Associated Protein; DAP6; Fas Death Domain-Associated Protein; Death Domain-Associated Protein 6; Death-Associated Protein 6; ETS1-Associated Protein 1; BING2; EAP1; CENP-C Binding Protein; Fas-Binding Protein; SMIM40; HDaxx; Daxx
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human DAXX

KD-Validated Anti-DAXX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	1616
Other Names	
Death domain-associated protein 6, Daxx, hDaxx, ETS1-associated protein 1, EAP1, Fas death domain-associated protein, DAXX, BING2, DAP6	

KD-Validated Anti-DAXX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** DAXX**Synonyms** BING2, DAP6**Function**

Transcription corepressor known to repress transcriptional potential of several sumoylated transcription factors. Down-regulates basal and activated transcription. 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. Seems to regulate transcription in PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies together with PML and may influence TNFRSF6-dependent apoptosis thereby. Inhibits transcriptional activation of PAX3 and ETS1 through direct protein-protein interactions. Modulates PAX5 activity; the function seems to involve CREBBP. 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. Acts as a histone chaperone that facilitates deposition of histone H3.3. Acts as a targeting component of the chromatin remodeling complex ATRX:DAXX which has ATP-dependent DNA translocase activity and catalyzes the replication-independent deposition of histone H3.3 in pericentric DNA repeats outside S-phase and telomeres, and the in vitro remodeling of H3.3-containing nucleosomes. Does not affect the ATPase activity of ATRX but alleviates its transcription repression activity. Upon neuronal activation associates with regulatory elements of selected immediate early genes where it promotes deposition of histone H3.3 which may be linked to transcriptional induction of these genes. Required for the recruitment of histone H3.3:H4 dimers to PML-nuclear bodies (PML-NBs); the process is independent of ATRX and facilitated by ASF1A; PML-NBs are suggested to function as regulatory sites for the incorporation of newly synthesized histone H3.3 into chromatin. In case of overexpression of centromeric histone variant CENPA (as found in various tumors) is involved in its mislocalization to chromosomes; the ectopic localization involves a heterotypic tetramer containing CENPA, and histones H3.3 and H4 and decreases binding of CTCF to chromatin. Proposed to mediate activation of the JNK pathway and apoptosis via MAP3K5 in response to signaling from TNFRSF6 and TGFB2. Interaction with HSPB1/HSP27 may prevent interaction with TNFRSF6 and MAP3K5 and block DAXX-mediated apoptosis. In contrast, in lymphoid cells JNK activation and TNFRSF6-mediated apoptosis may not involve DAXX. Shows restriction activity towards human cytomegalovirus (HCMV). Plays a role as a positive regulator of the heat shock transcription factor HSF1 activity during the stress protein response (PubMed:15016915).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, PML body. Nucleus, nucleolus. Chromosome, centromere Note=Dispersed throughout the nucleoplasm, in PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies, and in nucleoli (Probable). Colocalizes with histone H3.3, ATRX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies (PubMed:12953102, PubMed:14990586, PubMed:23222847, PubMed:24200965). Colocalizes with a subset of interphase centromeres, but is absent from mitotic centromeres (PubMed:9645950). Detected in cytoplasmic punctate structures (PubMed:11842083). Translocates from the nucleus to the cytoplasm upon glucose deprivation or oxidative stress (PubMed:12968034). Colocalizes with RASSF1 in the nucleus (PubMed:18566590). Colocalizes with USP7 in nucleoplasm with accumulation in speckled structures (PubMed:16845383) [Isoform gamma]: Nucleus. Note=Diffuse nuclear distribution pattern and no comparable dot-like accumulation of isoform 1

Tissue Location

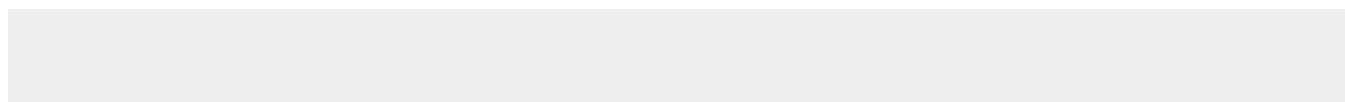
Ubiquitous.

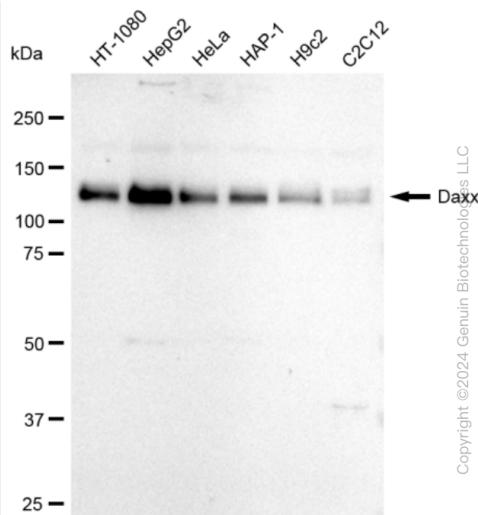
KD-Validated Anti-DAXX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

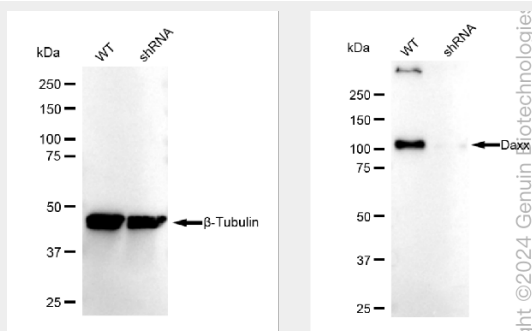
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KD-Validated Anti-DAXX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

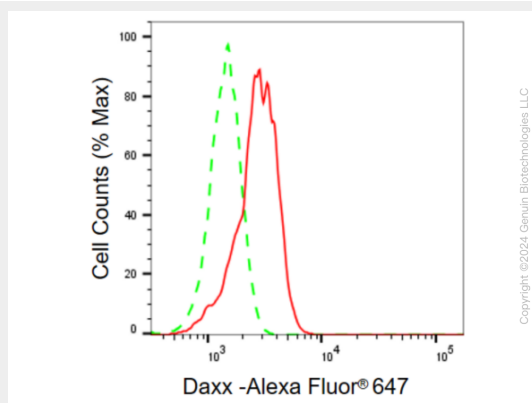




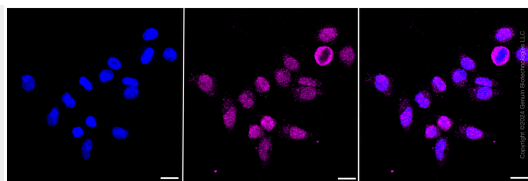
Western blotting analysis using anti-Daxx antibody (Cat#AGI2351). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-Daxx antibody (Cat#AGI2351, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-Daxx antibody (Cat#AGI2351). Daxx expression in wild type (WT) and Daxx shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 30 µg of total cell lysates. β-Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-Daxx antibody (Cat#AGI2351, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of Daxx expression in HepG2 cells using Daxx antibody (Cat#AGI2351, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, Daxx.



Immunocytochemical staining of HepG2 cells with Daxx antibody (Cat#AGI2351, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; Daxx was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar: 20 μ m.