

TCTEX1D4 Antibody (N-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15614**Specification**

TCTEX1D4 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	Q5JR98
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	23kDa KDa
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200

TCTEX1D4 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 343521**Other Names**

Tctex1 domain-containing protein 4, Protein N22.1, Tctex-2-beta, TCTEX1D4

Target/Specificity

Human TCTEX1D4. TCTEX1D4 is predicted to not cross-react with other members of the TCTEX-type family.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TCTEX1D4 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TCTEX1D4 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** DYNLT4 ([HGNC:32315](#))**Synonyms** TCTEX1D4**Cellular Location**

Cell projection, cilium, flagellum. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium axoneme. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CDY7}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CDY7} Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center. Note=Present along the entire length of the flagellum, including principal and endpiece, and more predominantly in the midpiece region.

Tissue Location

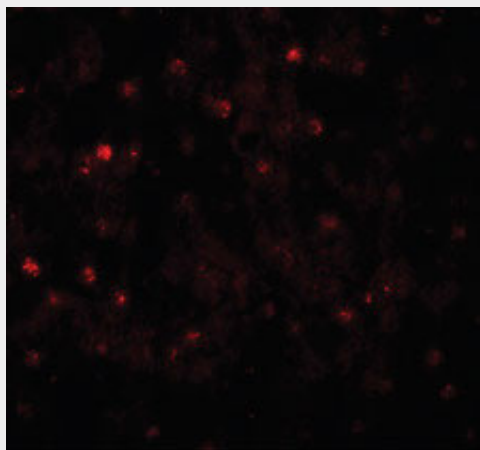
Ubiquitously expressed (PubMed:16982625). Expressed in testis (at protein level) (PubMed:23789093)

TCTEX1D4 Antibody (N-Terminus) - 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](#)

TCTEX1D4 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Immunofluorescence of TCTEX1D4 in human liver tissue with TCTEX1D4 antibody at 20 ug/ml.

TCTEX1D4 Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

Meng Q.-J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 281:37069-37080(2006).
Gregory S.G., et al. Nature 441:315-321(2006).