

**DAZ4 Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP12556c****Specification**

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**DAZ4 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q86SG3</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q9NR90</a> , <a href="#">Q13117</a> , <a href="#">Q9NQZ3</a> , <a href="#">NP_001005375.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_065153.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	64785
Antigen Region	90-119

**DAZ4 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 57135**Other Names**

Deleted in azoospermia protein 4, DAZ4

**Target/Specificity**

This DAZ4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 90-119 amino acids from the Central region of human DAZ4.

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**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**

DAZ4 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**DAZ4 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information****Name** DAZ4

**Function** RNA-binding protein that plays an essential role in spermatogenesis. May act by binding to the 3'-UTR of mRNAs and regulating their translation.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic. Nuclear at some stages of spermatozoide development. Localizes both to the nuclei and cytoplasm of spermatozoide differentiation. Nuclear in fetal gonocytes and in spermatogonial nuclei. It then relocates to the cytoplasm during male meiosis

**Tissue Location**

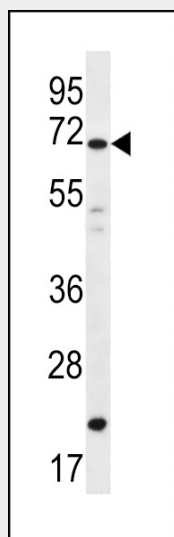
Testis-specific. Expression restricted to premeiotic germ cells, particularly in spermatogonia (at protein level).

**DAZ4 Antibody (Center) - 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](#)

**DAZ4 Antibody (Center) - Images**



DAZ4 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP12556c) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the DAZ4 antibody detected the DAZ4 protein (arrow).



DAZ4 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP12556c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of DAZ4 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **DAZ4 Antibody (Center) - Background**

This gene is a member of the DAZ gene family and is a candidate for the human Y-chromosomal azoospermia factor (AZF). Its expression is restricted to premeiotic germ cells, particularly in spermatogonia. It encodes an RNA-binding protein that is important for spermatogenesis. Four copies of this gene are found on chromosome Y within palindromic duplications; one pair of genes is part of the P2 palindrome and the second pair is part of the P1 palindrome. Each gene contains a 2.4 kb repeat including a 72-bp exon, called the DAZ repeat; the number of DAZ repeats is variable and there are several variations in the sequence of the DAZ repeat. Each copy of the gene also contains a 10.8 kb region that may be amplified; this region includes five exons that encode an RNA recognition motif (RRM) domain. This gene contains two copies of the 10.8 kb repeat. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq].

#### **DAZ4 Antibody (Center) - References**

Kim, B., et al. Hum. Reprod. 24(6):1507-1515(2009)  
Lardone, M.C., et al. Fertil. Steril. 88(5):1318-1326(2007)  
A, Z.C., et al. Yi Chuan 28(9):1057-1060(2006)  
Kuo, P.L., et al. Fertil. Steril. 81(4):1034-1040(2004)  
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