

DLX5 Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14365C**Specification**

DLX5 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Application | IHC-P, WB,E |
| Primary Accession | P56178 |
| Other Accession | NP_005212.1 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 31540 |
| Antigen Region | 100-128 |

DLX5 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1749**Other Names**

Homeobox protein DLX-5, DLX5

Target/Specificity

This DLX5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 100-128 amino acids from the Central region of human DLX5.

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

DLX5 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DLX5 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** DLX5

Function Transcriptional factor involved in bone development. Acts as an immediate early BMP-responsive transcriptional activator essential for osteoblast differentiation. Stimulates ALPL promoter activity in a RUNX2-independent manner during osteoblast differentiation. Stimulates SP7 promoter activity during osteoblast differentiation. Promotes cell proliferation by up-regulating MYC promoter activity. Involved as a positive regulator of both chondrogenesis and chondrocyte hypertrophy in the endochondral skeleton. Binds to the homeodomain-response element of the ALPL and SP7 promoter. Binds to the MYC promoter. Requires the 5'-TAATTA-3' consensus sequence for DNA-binding.

Cellular Location

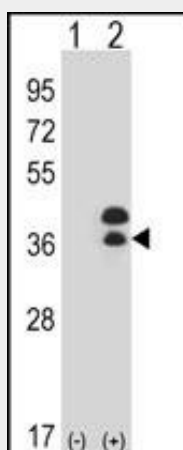
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00108}.

DLX5 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

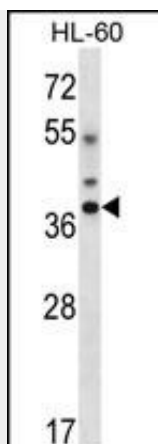
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

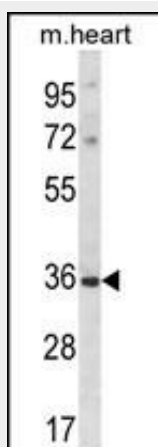
DLX5 Antibody (Center) - Images



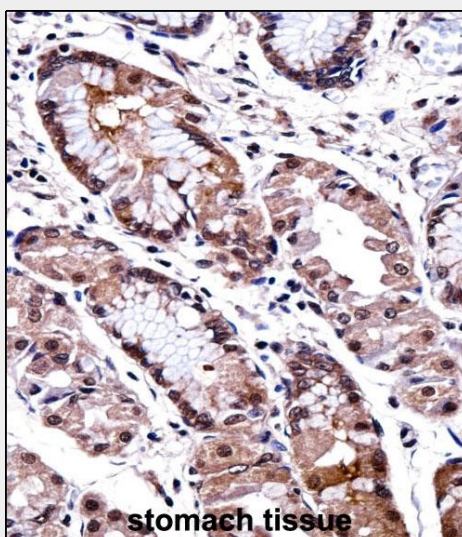
Western blot analysis of DLX5 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal DLX5 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP14365c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the DLX5 gene.



DLX5 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP14365c) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the DLX5 antibody detected the DLX5 protein (arrow).



DLX5 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP14365c) western blot analysis in mouse heart tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the DLX5 antibody detected the DLX5 protein (arrow).



DLX5 Antibody (Center) (AP14365c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human stomach tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of DLX5 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

DLX5 Antibody (Center) - Background

This gene encodes a member of a homeobox transcription factor gene family similar to the Drosophila distal-less gene. The encoded protein may play a role in bone development and fracture healing. Mutation in this gene, which is located in a tail-to-tail configuration with another member of the family on the long arm of chromosome 7, may be associated with split-hand/split-foot malformation.

DLX5 Antibody (Center) - References

Nakashima, N., et al. Brain Dev. 32(2):98-104(2010)
Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :
Yerges, L.M., et al. J. Bone Miner. Res. 24(12):2039-2049(2009)
Xu, J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(31):20593-20601(2009)
Kato, T., et al. Clin. Cancer Res. 14(8):2363-2370(2008)