

**DDX56 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP17303b****Specification**

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**DDX56 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9NY93</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_061955.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	61590
Antigen Region	518-546

**DDX56 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 54606**Other Names**

Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX56, ATP-dependent 61 kDa nucleolar RNA helicase, DEAD box protein 21, DEAD box protein 56, DDX56, DDX21, NOH61

**Target/Specificity**

This DDX56 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 518-546 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human DDX56.

**Dilution**

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**

DDX56 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**DDX56 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** DDX56

**Synonyms** DDX21, NOH61

**Function** Nucleolar RNA helicase that plays a role in various biological processes including innate immunity, ribosome biogenesis or nucleolus organization (PubMed:[31340999](#), PubMed:[33789112](#)). Plays an essential role in maintaining nucleolar integrity in planarian stem cells (PubMed:[33789112](#)). Maintains embryonic stem cells proliferation by conventional regulation of ribosome assembly and interaction with OCT4 and POU5F1 complex (By similarity). Regulates antiviral innate immunity by inhibiting the virus-triggered signaling nuclear translocation of IRF3 (PubMed:[31340999](#)). Mechanistically, acts by disrupting the interaction between IRF3 and importin IPO5 (PubMed:[31340999](#)). May play a role in later stages of the processing of the pre-ribosomal particles leading to mature 60S ribosomal subunits. Has intrinsic ATPase activity.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus, nucleolus

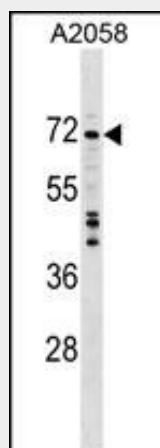
**Tissue Location**

Detected in heart, brain, liver, pancreas, placenta and lung

**DDX56 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

**DDX56 Antibody (C-term) - Images**

DDX56 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP17303b) western blot analysis in A2058 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the DDX56 antibody detected the DDX56 protein (arrow).

**DDX56 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

This gene encodes a member of the DEAD box protein family. DEAD box proteins, characterized by the conserved motif

Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp (DEAD), are putative RNA helicases. They are implicated in a number of cellular processes involving alteration of RNA secondary structure such as translation initiation, nuclear and mitochondrial splicing, and ribosome and spliceosome assembly. Based on their distribution patterns, some members of this family are believed to be involved in embryogenesis, spermatogenesis, and cellular growth and division. The protein encoded by this gene shows ATPase activity in the presence of polynucleotides and associates with nucleoplasmic 65S preribosomal particles. This gene may be involved in ribosome synthesis, most likely during assembly of the large 60S ribosomal subunit.

#### **DDX56 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Matsuoka, S., et al. Science 316(5828):1160-1166(2007)  
Ewing, R.M., et al. Mol. Syst. Biol. 3, 89 (2007) :  
Andersen, J.S., et al. Nature 433(7021):77-83(2005)  
Lehner, B., et al. Genome Res. 14(7):1315-1323(2004)  
Scherl, A., et al. Mol. Biol. Cell 13(11):4100-4109(2002)