

**Anti-DDX5 Antibody**  
**Rabbit polyclonal antibody to DDX5**  
**Catalog # AP60264****Specification**

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**Anti-DDX5 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF/IC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P17844</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q61656</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	69148

**Anti-DDX5 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1655**Other Names**

G17P1; HELR; HLR1; Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX5; DEAD box protein 5; RNA helicase p68

**Target/Specificity**

Recognizes endogenous levels of DDX5 protein.

**Dilution**WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)  
IF/IC~~N/A**Format**

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-DDX5 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** DDX5**Synonyms** G17P1, HELR, HLR1**Function**

Involved in the alternative regulation of pre-mRNA splicing; its RNA helicase activity is necessary for increasing tau exon 10 inclusion and occurs in a RBM4-dependent manner. Binds to the tau pre-mRNA in the stem-loop region downstream of exon 10. The rate of ATP hydrolysis is highly stimulated by single-stranded RNA. Involved in transcriptional regulation; the function is independent of the RNA helicase activity. Transcriptional coactivator for androgen receptor AR but

probably not ESR1. Synergizes with DDX17 and SRA1 RNA to activate MYOD1 transcriptional activity and involved in skeletal muscle differentiation. Transcriptional coactivator for p53/TP53 and involved in p53/TP53 transcriptional response to DNA damage and p53/TP53- dependent apoptosis. Transcriptional coactivator for RUNX2 and involved in regulation of osteoblast differentiation. Acts as a transcriptional repressor in a promoter-specific manner; the function probably involves association with histone deacetylases, such as HDAC1. As component of a large PER complex is involved in the inhibition of 3' transcriptional termination of circadian target genes such as PER1 and NR1D1 and the control of the circadian rhythms.

#### Cellular Location

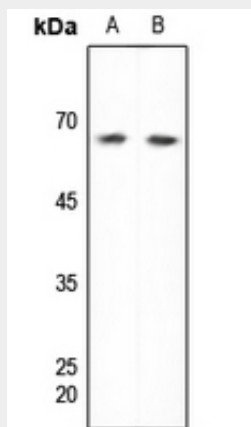
Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm. Note=During the G0 phase, predominantly located in the nucleus. Cytoplasmic levels increase during the G1/S phase. During the M phase, located at the vicinity of the condensed chromosomes. At G1, localizes in the cytoplasm

#### Anti-DDX5 Antibody - Protocols

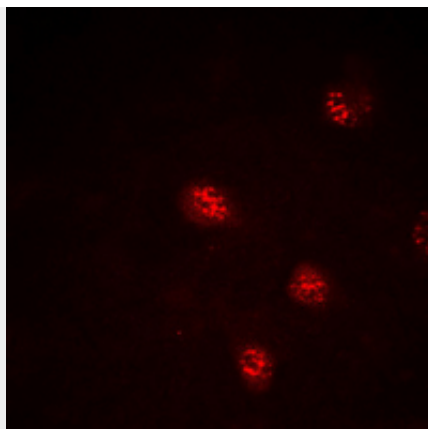
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

#### Anti-DDX5 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of DDX5 expression in Hela (A), H446 (B) whole cell lysates.



Immunofluorescent analysis of DDX5 staining in A431 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

#### **Anti-DDX5 Antibody - Background**

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human DDX5. The exact sequence is proprietary.