

Rabbit anti-Human, mouse DTL Polyclonal Antibody | anti-DTL antibody

DTL Antibody (Center)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA285576	Rabbit	Human, mouse	Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, ELISA, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

DTL; Polyclonal Antibody; DTL Antibody (Center); Denticless protein homolog; DDB1- and CUL4-associated factor 2; Lethal(2) denticless protein homolog; Retinoic acid-regulated nuclear matrix-associated protein; CDT2; CDW1; DCAF2; L2DTL; RAMP; anti-DTL antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Specificity	This DTL antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 229-256 amino acids from the Central region of human DTL.
Purity/Purification	Peptide Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Form/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.
Concentration	Vial Concentration: 0.5 (varies by lot)
Sequence Positions	229-256
Sequence Length	211
Applicable Applications for anti-DTL antibody	FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Antigen Type	Synthetic Peptide
Antigen Source	HUMAN
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)

DTL Antibody (Center) flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



WB (Western Blot)

DTL Antibody (Center) western blot analysis in mouse spleen tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the DTL antibody detected the DTL protein (arrow).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-DTL antibody	Substrate-specific adapter of a DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex required for cell cycle control, DNA damage response and translesion DNA synthesis. The DCX(DTL) complex, also named CRL4(CDT2) complex, mediates the polyubiquitination and subsequent degradation of CDT1 and CDKN1A/p21(CIP1). CDT1 degradation in response to DNA damage is necessary to ensure proper cell cycle regulation of DNA replication. CDKN1A/p21(CIP1) degradation during S phase or following UV irradiation is essential to control replication licensing. Most substrates require their interaction with PCNA for their polyubiquitination: substrates interact with PCNA via their PIP-box, and those containing the 'K+4' motif in the PIP box, recruit the DCX(DTL) complex, leading to their degradation. In undamaged proliferating cells, the DCX(DTL) complex also promotes the 'Lys-164' monoubiquitination of PCNA, thereby being involved in PCNA-dependent translesion DNA synthesis.
Product Categories/Family for anti-DTL antibody	Cell Biology
References	Centore, R.C., et al. Mol. Cell 40(1):22-33(2010) Abbas, T., et al. Mol. Cell 40(1):9-21(2010) Song, B., et al. Mol. Cancer 9, 96 (2010) : Li, J., et al. Br. J. Cancer 101(4):691-698(2009) Abbas, T., et al. Genes Dev. 22(18):2496-2506(2008)

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	188219762
NCBI GeneID	51514
NCBI Accession #	NP_057532.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_016448.2
UniProt Accession #	Q9NZJ0; Q5VT77; Q96SN0; Q9NW03; Q9NW34; Q9NWM5; A8K8H8; D3DT98
Molecular Weight	79468
NCBI Official Full Name	denticleless protein homolog
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	denticleless E3 ubiquitin protein ligase homolog (Drosophila)
NCBI Official Symbol	DTL
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CDT2; RAMP; DCAF2; L2DTL
NCBI Protein Information	denticleless protein homolog
UniProt Protein Name	Denticleless protein homolog
UniProt Gene Name	DTL
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	CDT2; CDW1; DCAF2; L2DTL; RAMP
UniProt Entry Name	DTL_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.