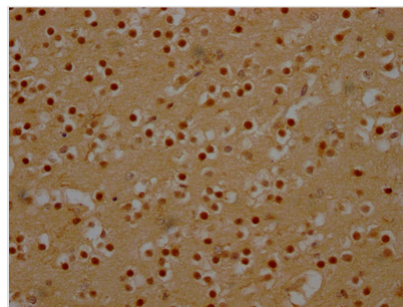




DDX6 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA180423A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P26196
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human DDX6
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	In the process of mRNA degradation, plays a role in mRNA decapping (PubMed:16364915). Blocks autophagy in nutrient-rich conditions by repressing the expression of ATG-related genes through degradation of their transcripts (PubMed:26098573).
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling
Gene Names	DDX6
Accession NO.	6D8

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA180423A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

DDX6 is a conserved DEAD-box protein (DBP) that plays central roles in cytoplasmic RNA regulation, including processing body (P-body) assembly, mRNA decapping, and translational repression. DDX6 has pro- and antiviral roles in viral infections. DDX6 modulates replication and the stability of HCV



RNA through interaction with miR-122 and the viral-5'UTR. In mosquitoes, DDX6 plays a role against the flavivirus, such as West Nile virus and Zika virus. In HIV, DDX6 is implicated in negatively regulating viral replication.

The production of this recombinant DDX6 antibody was carried out in vitro. It began with immunization of animals so that the B cells could be obtained. The next step was selection of B cells. The positive cells would be screened out for the next step, single B cell antibody sequencing and cloning. Once the DDX6 antibody sequence was obtained, it would be inserted into a plasmid, which could be transfected into mammalian cells for the expression of DDX6 antibody.