Daxx (25C12) Rabbit mAb

#4533 Store at –20°C

☑ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

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rev. 05/03/11

Entrez-Gene ID #1616
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q9UER7

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Isotype
W, IF-IC Endogenous	H, M, R, (Mk, B, Dg)	110 kDa	Rabbit IgG**

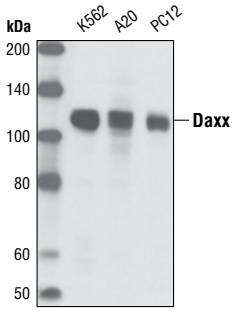
Background: Daxx is a ubiquitously expressed protein that was originally identified through a yeast two-hybrid screen as an interactor with the cytoplasmic domain of Fas. It was found to enhance Fas-mediated apoptosis and activate the JNK pathway (1). However, additional studies have revealed that Daxx is actually a nuclear protein localizing to promyelocytic leukemia oncogenic domains (PODs) (2,3). Nuclear interactions have since been observed with CENP-C (4), Pax3 (5), DNA methyltransferase I (6) and chromatin-associated proteins, including histone deacetylase II, H2A, H2B, H3, H4 and Dek (7). Roles for Daxx have been suggested in transcriptional repression and cell cycle control. Loss of Daxx in mice leads to embryonic lethality with extensive developmental apoptosis, suggesting a role for Daxx directly or indirectly in suppressing cell death (5). Furthermore, inhibition of Daxx expression using RNAi has confirmed Daxx to be anti-apoptotic and to repress transcriptional activity of targets including NF-κB and E2F-1 (8).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Daxx (25C12) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total Daxx protein. While Daxx has a calculated MW of 81 kDa, it has been shown to run at an apparent MW of 110 kDa at least in part due to post-translational hyper-phosphorylation (5).

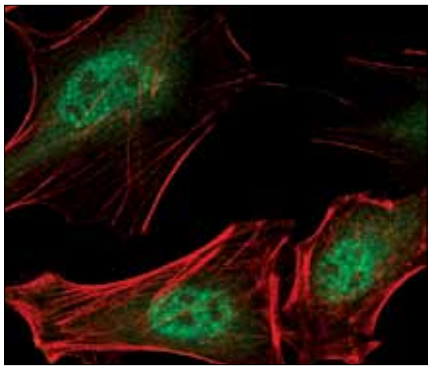
Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a region surrounding Gln255 of Daxx.

Background References:

(1) Yang, X. et al. (1997) *Cell* 89, 1067–1076.
(2) Torii, S. et al. (1999) *EMBO J.* 18, 6037–6049.
(3) Li, H. et al. (2000) *Mol. Cell Biol.* 20, 1784–1796.
(4) Pluta, A.F. et al. (1998) *J. Cell Sci.* 111, 2029–2041.
(5) Hollenbach, A.D. et al. (1999) *EMBO J.* 18, 3702–3711.
(6) Michaelson, J.A. et al. (1999) *Gene Dev.* 13, 1918–1923.
(7) Hollenbach, A.D. et al. (2002) *J. Cell Sci.* 115, 3319–3330.
(8) Michaelson, J.A. and Leder, P. (2003) *J. Cell Sci.* 116, 345–352.



Western blot analysis of extracts from K562 (human), A20 (mouse) and PC12 (rat) cell lines using Daxx (25C12) Rabbit mAb.



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells using Daxx (25C12) Rabbit mAb (green). Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor® 555 phalloidin (red).

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.*

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunofluorescence (IF-IC)	1:25

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

IMPORTANT: For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: **W**—Western **IP**—Immunoprecipitation **IHC**—Immunohistochemistry **IC**—Immunocytochemistry **IF**—Immunofluorescence **F**—Flow cytometry **E**—ELISA **D**—DELFIA®

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: **H**—human **M**—mouse **R**—rat **Hm**—hamster **Mk**—monkey **Mi**—mink **C**—chicken **X**—Xenopus **Z**—zebra fish **B**—bovine **All**—all species expected

Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology.