

DPF2 Antibody / Zinc finger protein ubi-d4 Antibody (FY13595)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13595	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ .
UniProt	Q92785
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 5ug/ml ELISA : 0.1-0.5 ug/ml
Limitations	For research use only, this DPF2 Antibody / Zinc finger protein ubi-d4 Antibody is not intended for diagnostic or therapeutic use.

DPF2 Antibody by IF in HeLa cells. Immunofluorescence staining using Zinc finger protein ubi-d4 Antibody shows bright green nuclear DPF2 signal with darker nucleolar regions in HeLa cells. Red alpha-tubulin staining delineates the cytoplasmic microtubule network. The nuclear enrichment is consistent with the transcriptional regulatory role of DPF2. Cells underwent enzyme-mediated antigen retrieval, blocking with 10% goat serum, and overnight incubation at 4°C with DPF2 and alpha-tubulin primary antibodies. Fluoro488 and Cy3 secondary antibodies were applied at 1:500 for 30 minutes at 37°C.

DPF2 Antibody by IHC in human lung carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma using Zinc finger protein ubi-d4 Antibody shows brown staining in epithelial tumor cells, including regions surrounding glandular spaces. Tissue sections underwent heat-mediated antigen retrieval in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0) and blocking with 10% goat serum. Primary antibody was applied at 2 ug/mL overnight at 4°C, followed by peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody and DAB detection. Hematoxylin provides the blue nuclear counterstain.

DPF2 Antibody by WB in human and rodent samples. Western blot analysis using Zinc finger protein ubi-d4 Antibody detects an immunoreactive band near 40 kDa in human Jurkat (lane 1), HeLa (lane 2), Y79 (lane 3), HepG2 (lane 4), rat thymus (lane 5), and mouse thymus (lane 6). The calculated molecular weight is approximately 44.2 kDa. Reduced lysates containing 30 ug protein per lane were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose. Membranes were blocked with 5% nonfat milk and incubated with primary antibody at 0.5 ug/mL overnight at 4oC. An HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and chemiluminescent substrate were used for detection.

DPF2 Antibody by IHC in human breast carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma using Zinc finger protein ubi-d4 Antibody shows brown staining in tumor cells bordering glandular and duct-like spaces. Tissue sections underwent heat-mediated antigen retrieval in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0) and blocking with 10% goat serum. Primary antibody was applied at 2 ug/mL overnight at 4oC, followed by peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody and DAB detection. Hematoxylin provides the blue nuclear counterstain.

Description

DPF2 Antibody / Zinc finger protein ubi-d4 Antibody detects DPF2, also called zinc finger protein ubi-d4 or REQUIEM. The protein contains tandem plant homeodomain finger motifs that participate in recognizing features of chromatin. DPF2 is a component of certain mammalian SWI/SNF, or BAF, chromatin-remodeling complexes. These multiprotein assemblies use ATP-dependent activities to reposition nucleosomes and alter access to regulatory DNA sequences. DPF2 contributes to the targeting and functional organization of these complexes rather than serving as the ATPase motor itself.

Chromatin-remodeling complexes coordinate gene expression during development, lineage specification, and responses to extracellular signals. DPF2 has been implicated in the recognition of modified histone tails through its PHD finger architecture. By helping connect chromatin features to remodeling machinery, the protein can influence which genomic regions are accessible to transcription factors. Its interactions depend on the composition of the BAF complex and the cellular environment. DPF2 is also distinct from related double-PHD-finger proteins that participate in different regulatory assemblies. The Zinc finger protein ubi-d4 Antibody name refers to this same gene product.

DPF2 has been investigated in hematopoietic differentiation and programmed cell death, reflecting its historical designation REQUIEM. Genetic alterations affecting components of chromatin-remodeling complexes have broad consequences for transcriptional identity and cellular development. Studies of DPF2 therefore connect histone recognition with the regulation of gene expression, although particular phenotypes depend on complex composition and context. NSJ Bioreagents includes DPF2 among proteins involved in chromatin architecture, transcriptional regulation, and cellular differentiation. A DPF2 Antibody provides a way to investigate the molecular biology associated with this protein.

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Application Notes

An appropriate dilution of the DPF2 Antibody / Zinc finger protein ubi-d4 Antibody should be determined empirically before routine use.

Immunogen

The DPF2 Antibody was generated using e. coli-derived human DPF2 recombinant protein (amino acids M1-N271).

Storage

After reconstitution, keep the DPF2 Antibody at 4oC for up to one month. Alternatively, store aliquots at -20oC for up to

six months. Avoid multiple freezing and thawing cycles.

Alternate Names

DPF2 antibody, Zinc finger protein ubi-d4 antibody, double PHD fingers 2 antibody, BAF45D antibody, BRG1 associated factor 45D antibody, BRG1-associated factor 45D antibody, Protein requiem antibody, REQ antibody