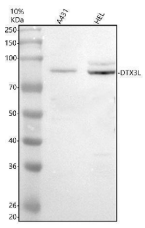
DTX3L Antibody / E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX3L Antibody (FY13593)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13593	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
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 Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q8TDB6
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml ELISA: 0.1-0.5 ug/ml
Limitations	This DTX3L Antibody / E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX3L Antibody is provided for laboratory research use only.



DTX3L Antibody by WB in human and rodent samples. Western blot analysis using E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX3L Antibody detects an immunoreactive band near 84 kDa in human A431 (lane 1) and HEL (lane 2) whole-cell lysates. The calculated molecular weight is approximately 84 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.

Description

DTX3L Antibody / E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX3L Antibody detects DTX3L, a protein that participates in ubiquitin-dependent signaling and DNA damage responses. E3 ubiquitin ligases help select protein substrates for covalent modification with ubiquitin, thereby influencing protein interactions, localization, stability, or signaling activity. DTX3L forms a functional complex with PARP9, a protein containing ADP-ribose-binding macrodomains. This partnership connects ubiquitin-related processes with cellular responses to interferon signaling and changes in nuclear protein regulation.

The DTX3L-PARP9 complex has been investigated for its ability to influence ubiquitination and ADP-ribosylation-

associated pathways. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase family members have diverse activities, and PARP9 should not be assumed to function identically to PARP1. Studies have linked DTX3L to the modification of histone-associated proteins and to the regulation of cellular responses to DNA damage. Ubiquitin marks can alter chromatin accessibility and help recruit proteins to sites where DNA structure or integrity has been disrupted. The E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX3L Antibody name refers to this same gene product.

DTX3L expression is also responsive to inflammatory signaling in certain contexts, reflecting its connection to interferon-regulated networks. Its involvement in chromatin regulation and innate immune responses has made it a subject of investigation in cancer and host-defense biology. The consequences of altered DTX3L activity depend on the relevant substrates and associated proteins rather than on ubiquitination alone. NSJ Bioreagents includes DTX3L among proteins involved in post-translational modification, chromatin-associated signaling, and cellular stress responses. A DTX3L Antibody provides a way to investigate the molecular biology associated with this protein.

Explore related research targets in our Cell Biology Antibodies collection.

Application Notes

The ideal working dilution for the DTX3L Antibody / E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX3L Antibody should be established by the investigator based on assay conditions.

Immunogen

The DTX3L Antibody was generated using e. coli-derived human DTX3L recombinant protein (amino acids E72-K684).

Storage

Store the reconstituted DTX3L Antibody at 4oC for up to one month. For long-term storage, divide into aliquots and keep at -20oC for up to six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

DTX3L antibody, E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX3L antibody, deltex E3 ubiquitin ligase 3L antibody, Protein deltex 3 like antibody, EC:2.3.2.27 antibody, deltex 3 like (Drosophila) antibody, B-lymphoma- and BAL-associated protein antibody

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