



Human DAZL blocking peptide (CDBP0966)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Blocking/Immunizing peptide for anti-DAZL antibody
Antigen Description	The DAZ (Deleted in AZoospermia) gene family encodes potential RNA binding proteins that are expressed in prenatal and postnatal germ cells of males and females. The protein encoded by this gene is localized to the nucleus and cytoplasm of fetal germ cells and to the cytoplasm of developing oocytes. In the testis, this protein is localized to the nucleus of spermatogonia but relocates to the cytoplasm during meiosis where it persists in spermatids and spermatozoa. Transposition and amplification of this autosomal gene during primate evolution gave rise to the DAZ gene cluster on the Y chromosome. Mutations in this gene have been linked to severe spermatogenic failure and infertility in males. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.
Species	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Apuri, BL, ELISA
Format	Lyophilized powder
Size	100 µg
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at ambient temperature, store at -20°C.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	DAZL deleted in azoospermia-like [Homo sapiens]
Official Symbol	DAZL
Synonyms	DAZL; deleted in azoospermia-like; DAZLA; DAZH; DAZL1; MGC26406; SPGYLA; DAZ homolog; DAZ-like autosomal; SPGY-like-autosomal; deleted in azoospermia-like 1; germline specific RNA binding protein; spermatogenesis gene on the Y-like autosomal;
Entrez Gene ID	1618
mRNA Refseq	NM_001190811
Protein Refseq	NP_001177740
UniProt ID	Q92904
Chromosome Location	3p24
Pathway	Ovarian Infertility Genes, organism-specific biosystem;
Function	RNA binding; nucleic acid binding; nucleotide binding; protein binding; translation activator activity;