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<b>Product name:</b>	DDX3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Cat number:</b>	MAB25442
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	AF14
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Synthetic peptide. This information is considered to be commercially sensitive.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:30000 - 1:180000 IF/ICC 1:100 - 1:400 IP 0.5µg-4µg antibody for 200µg-400µg extracts of whole cells ELISA Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	73kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	PBS containing 50% glycerol and 0.05% BSA, preserved with proclin300 or sodium azide (as specified on the Certificate of Analysis), pH 7.3.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	DBX; DDX3; HLP2; DDX14; CAP-Rf; MRX102; MRXSSB
<b>Source:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Background:</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the large DEAD-box protein family, that is defined by the presence of the conserved Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp (DEAD) motif, and has ATP-dependent RNA helicase activity. This protein has been reported to display a high level of RNA-independent ATPase activity, and unlike most DEAD-box helicases, the ATPase activity is thought to be stimulated by both RNA and DNA. This protein has multiple conserved domains and is thought to play roles in both the nucleus and cytoplasm. Nuclear roles include transcriptional regulation, mRNP assembly, pre-mRNA splicing, and mRNA export. In the cytoplasm, this protein is thought to be involved in translation, cellular signaling, and viral replication. Misregulation of this gene has been implicated in tumorigenesis. This gene has a paralog located in the nonrecombining region of the Y chromosome. Pseudogenes sharing similarity to both this gene and the DDX3Y paralog are found on

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Web-site: <https://immunologicalsciences.com> - E-mail: [info@immunologicalsciences.com](mailto:info@immunologicalsciences.com)

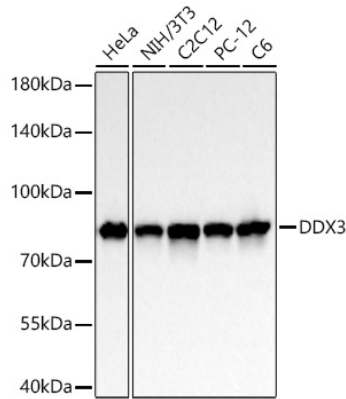


chromosome 4 and the X chromosome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

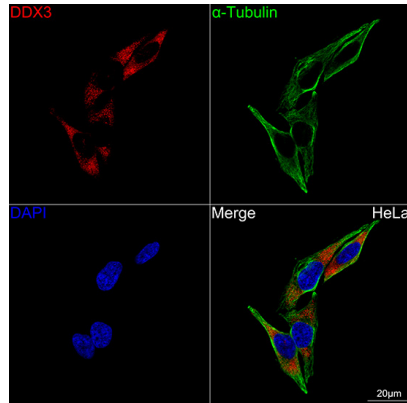
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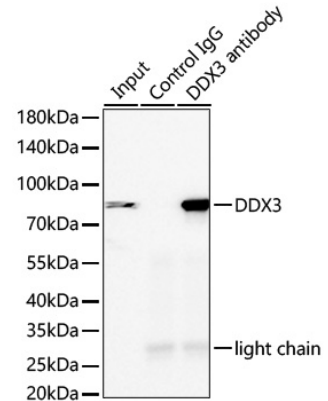
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Western blot analysis of various lysates using DDX3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody at 1:30000 dilution incubated overnight at 4°C.



Confocal imaging of HeLa cells using DDX3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (dilution 1:200) followed by a further incubation with Cy3 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (dilution 1:500) (Red). The cells were counterstained with  $\alpha$ -Tubulin Mouse mAb (dilution 1:400) followed by incubation with AF 488-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Ab ( dilution 1:500) (Green). DAPI was used for nuclear staining (Blue). Objective: 100x.



Immunoprecipitation of DDX3 from 300  $\mu$ g extracts of HeLa cells was performed using 0.5  $\mu$ g of DDX3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Rabbit IgG isotype control was used to precipitate the Control IgG sample. IP samples were eluted with 1X reducing Laemmli Buffer. The Input lane represents 10% of the total input. Western blot analysis of immunoprecipitates was conducted using DDX3 Rabbit PolymAb at a dilution of 1:10000.

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