

**Daxx Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV10182**

## Specification

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### Daxx Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9UER7</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	81373

### Daxx Antibody - Additional Information

#### Gene ID 1616

Positive Control	Western blot: Rat Kidneylysate
Application & Usage	Western blot: 1:200
<b>Other Names</b>	
Death domain-associated protein 6, ETS1-associated protein 1, Fas death domain-associated protein	

#### Target/Specificity

Daxx

#### Antibody Form

Liquid

#### Appearance

Colorless liquid

#### Formulation

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS, 0.01 % BSA, 0.01 % thimerosal, and 50 % glycerol, pH 7.2

#### Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

#### Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

#### Background Descriptions

#### Precautions

Daxx Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Daxx Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** DAXX**Synonyms** BING2, DAP6**Function**

Transcription corepressor known to repress transcriptional potential of several sumoylated transcription factors. Down-regulates basal and activated transcription. Its transcription repressor activity is modulated by recruiting it to subnuclear compartments like the nucleolus or PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies through interactions with MCSR1 and PML, respectively. Seems to regulate transcription in PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies together with PML and may influence TNFRSF6-dependent apoptosis thereby. Inhibits transcriptional activation of PAX3 and ETS1 through direct protein-protein interactions. Modulates PAX5 activity; the function seems to involve CREBBP. Acts as an adapter protein in a MDM2-DAXX-USP7 complex by regulating the RING-finger E3 ligase MDM2 ubiquitination activity. Under non-stress condition, in association with the deubiquitinating USP7, prevents MDM2 self-ubiquitination and enhances the intrinsic E3 ligase activity of MDM2 towards TP53, thereby promoting TP53 ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation. Upon DNA damage, its association with MDM2 and USP7 is disrupted, resulting in increased MDM2 autoubiquitination and consequently, MDM2 degradation, which leads to TP53 stabilization. Acts as a histone chaperone that facilitates deposition of histone H3.3. Acts as a targeting component of the chromatin remodeling complex ATRX:DAXX which has ATP-dependent DNA translocase activity and catalyzes the replication-independent deposition of histone H3.3 in pericentric DNA repeats outside S-phase and telomeres, and the in vitro remodeling of H3.3-containing nucleosomes. Does not affect the ATPase activity of ATRX but alleviates its transcription repression activity. Upon neuronal activation associates with regulatory elements of selected immediate early genes where it promotes deposition of histone H3.3 which may be linked to transcriptional induction of these genes. Required for the recruitment of histone H3.3:H4 dimers to PML-nuclear bodies (PML-NBs); the process is independent of ATRX and facilitated by ASF1A; PML-NBs are suggested to function as regulatory sites for the incorporation of newly synthesized histone H3.3 into chromatin. In case of overexpression of centromeric histone variant CENPA (as found in various tumors) is involved in its mislocalization to chromosomes; the ectopic localization involves a heterotypic tetramer containing CENPA, and histones H3.3 and H4 and decreases binding of CTCF to chromatin. Proposed to mediate activation of the JNK pathway and apoptosis via MAP3K5 in response to signaling from TNFRSF6 and TGFBR2. Interaction with HSPB1/HSP27 may prevent interaction with TNFRSF6 and MAP3K5 and block DAXX-mediated apoptosis. In contrast, in lymphoid cells JNK activation and TNFRSF6-mediated apoptosis may not involve DAXX. Shows restriction activity towards human cytomegalovirus (HCMV). Plays a role as a positive regulator of the heat shock transcription factor HSF1 activity during the stress protein response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15016915" target="\_blank">15016915</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, PML body. Nucleus, nucleolus. Chromosome, centromere Note=Dispersed throughout the nucleoplasm, in PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies, and in nucleoli (Probable). Colocalizes with histone H3.3, ATRX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies (PubMed:12953102, PubMed:14990586, PubMed:23222847, PubMed:24200965). Colocalizes with a subset of interphase centromeres, but is absent from mitotic centromeres (PubMed:9645950). Detected in cytoplasmic punctate structures (PubMed:11842083). Translocates from the nucleus to the cytoplasm upon glucose deprivation or oxidative stress (PubMed:12968034). Colocalizes with RASSF1 in the nucleus (PubMed:18566590). Colocalizes with USP7 in nucleoplasm with accumulation in speckled structures (PubMed:16845383) [Isoform gamma]: Nucleus. Note=Diffuse nuclear distribution pattern and no comparable dot-like accumulation of isoform 1

**Tissue Location**

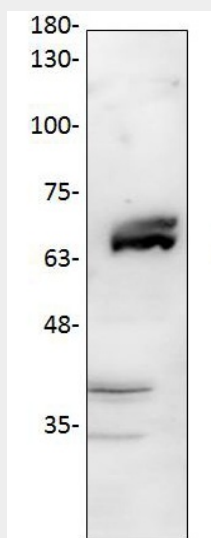
Ubiquitous.

## Daxx Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Daxx Antibody - Images



Western blot of Rat Kidney lysate with Daxx antibody.

## Daxx Antibody - Background

Apoptosis can be induced by certain cytokines including TNF and Fas ligand through binding to their respective death domain (DD) containing receptors, TNFR1 and Fas. Cell death signals can then be transduced by DD-containing adapter molecules and members of the caspase family. A novel DD-containing adapter molecule was recently cloned from mouse, human and monkey and designated Daxx. Daxx binds to the Fas DD and activates a FADD-independent death pathway that involves the stress activated c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase (JNK). Daxx activates the JNK kinase kinase ASK1 that is also known as MAPKKK5. FADD and Daxx activate two independent pathways downstream of Fas. Daxx mRNA is widely expressed in fetal and adult tissues with the highest amounts being found in the testis.