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# DDX3 Antibody
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**
**Catalog # AP52837**

## Specification

### DDX3 Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **IP, WB, ICC** |
| Primary Accession | O00571 |
| Reactivity | **Human, Mouse** |
| Host | **Mouse** |
| Clonality | **Monoclonal** |
| Isotype | **IgG2a** |
| Calculated MW | **75 KDa** |

### DDX3 Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 1654

**Other Names**
ATP dependent RNA helicase DDX3X;ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX3X;CAP Rf;DBX;DDX14;DDX3X;DDX3X_HUMAN;DEAD (Asp Glu Ala Asp) box polypeptide 3 X linked;DEAD box;DEAD box protein 3;DEAD box protein 3 X-chromosomal;DEAD box X isoform;DEAD/H (Asp Glu Ala Asp/His) box polypeptide 3;DEAD/H box 3;DEAD/H box 3, X-linked;Fibroblast Growth Factor Inducible 14;Fin14;Helicase like protein 2;Helicase-like protein 2;HLP2;X isoform;X-chromosomal.

**Dilution**
IP~~1:500
WB~~1:1000
ICC~~1:200

**Format**
Purified mouse monoclonal antibody in PBS(pH 7.4) containing with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide,0.1mg/mlBSA and 50% glycerol.

**Storage**
Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

### DDX3 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** DDX3X

**Synonyms** DBX {ECO:0000303|PubMed:15294876}, DDX3

**Function**
Multifunctional ATP-dependent RNA helicase (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17357160" target="_blank">17357160</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21589879" target="_blank">21589879</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31575075" target="_blank">31575075</a>). The ATPase

activity can be stimulated by various ribo-and deoxynucleic acids indicative for a relaxed substrate specificity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29222110" target="_blank">29222110</a>). In vitro can unwind partially double-stranded DNA with a preference for 5'-single-stranded DNA overhangs (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17357160" target="_blank">17357160</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21589879" target="_blank">21589879</a>). Binds RNA G-quadruplex (rG4s) structures, including those located in the 5'-UTR of NRAS mRNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30256975" target="_blank">30256975</a>). Involved in many cellular processes, which do not necessarily require its ATPase/helicase catalytic activities (Probable). Involved in transcription regulation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16818630" target="_blank">16818630</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18264132" target="_blank">18264132</a>). Positively regulates CDKN1A/WAF1/CIP1 transcription in an SP1-dependent manner, hence inhibits cell growth. This function requires its ATPase, but not helicase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16818630" target="_blank">16818630</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18264132" target="_blank">18264132</a>). CDKN1A up-regulation may be cell-type specific (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18264132" target="_blank">18264132</a>). Binds CDH1/E-cadherin promoter and represses its transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18264132" target="_blank">18264132</a>). Potentiates HNF4A-mediated MTTP transcriptional activation; this function requires ATPase, but not helicase activity. Facilitates HNF4A acetylation, possibly catalyzed by CREBBP/EP300, thereby increasing the DNA-binding affinity of HNF4 to its response element. In addition, disrupts the interaction between HNF4 and SHP that forms inactive heterodimers and enhances the formation of active HNF4 homodimers. By promoting HNF4A-induced MTTP expression, may play a role in lipid homeostasis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28128295" target="_blank">28128295</a>). May positively regulate TP53 transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28842590" target="_blank">28842590</a>). Associates with mRNPs, predominantly with spliced mRNAs carrying an exon junction complex (EJC) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17095540" target="_blank">17095540</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18596238" target="_blank">18596238</a>). Involved in the regulation of translation initiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18628297" target="_blank">18628297</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17667941" target="_blank">17667941</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22872150" target="_blank">22872150</a>). Not involved in the general process of translation, but promotes efficient translation of selected complex mRNAs, containing highly structured 5'-untranslated regions (UTR) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20837705" target="_blank">20837705</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22872150" target="_blank">22872150</a>). This function depends on helicase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20837705" target="_blank">20837705</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22872150" target="_blank">22872150</a>). Might facilitate translation by resolving secondary structures of 5'-UTRs during ribosome scanning (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20837705" target="_blank">20837705</a>). Alternatively, may act prior to 43S ribosomal scanning and promote 43S pre-initiation complex entry to mRNAs exhibiting specific RNA motifs, by performing local remodeling of transcript structures located close to the cap moiety (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22872150" target="_blank">22872150</a>). Independently of its ATPase activity, promotes the assembly of functional 80S ribosomes and disassembles from ribosomes prior to the translation elongation process (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22323517" target="_blank">22323517</a>). Positively regulates the translation of cyclin E1/CCNE1 mRNA and consequently promotes G1/S-phase transition during the cell cycle (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20837705" target="_blank">20837705</a>). May activate TP53 translation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28842590" target="_blank">28842590</a>). Required for endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced ATF4 mRNA translation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29062139" target="_blank">29062139</a>). Independently of its ATPase/helicase activity, enhances IRES-mediated translation; this activity

requires interaction with EIF4E (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17667941" target="_blank">17667941</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22323517" target="_blank">22323517</a>). Independently of its ATPase/helicase activity, has also been shown specifically repress cap- dependent translation, possibly by acting on translation initiation factor EIF4E (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17667941" target="_blank">17667941</a>). Involved in innate immunity, acting as a viral RNA sensor. Binds viral RNAs and promotes the production of type I interferon (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31575075" target="_blank">31575075</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20127681" target="_blank">20127681</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21170385" target="_blank">21170385</a>). Potentiate MAVS/RIGI-mediated induction of IFNB in early stages of infection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20127681" target="_blank">20127681</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21170385" target="_blank">21170385</a>). Enhances IFNB1 expression via IRF3/IRF7 pathway and participates in NFKB activation in the presence of MAVS and TBK1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18583960" target="_blank">18583960</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18636090" target="_blank">18636090</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21170385" target="_blank">21170385</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27980081" target="_blank">27980081</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19913487" target="_blank">19913487</a>). Involved in TBK1 and IKBKE-dependent IRF3 activation leading to IFNB induction, acts as a scaffolding adapter that links IKBKE and IRF3 and coordinates their activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23478265" target="_blank">23478265</a>). Involved in the TLR7/TLR8 signaling pathway leading to type I interferon induction, including IFNA4 production. In this context, acts as an upstream regulator of IRF7 activation by MAP3K14/NIK and CHUK/IKKA. Stimulates CHUK autophosphorylation and activation following physiological activation of the TLR7 and TLR8 pathways, leading to MAP3K14/CHUK-mediated activatory phosphorylation of IRF7 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30341167" target="_blank">30341167</a>). Also stimulates MAP3K14/CHUK-dependent NF-kappa-B signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30341167" target="_blank">30341167</a>). Negatively regulates TNF-induced IL6 and IL8 expression, via the NF-kappa-B pathway. May act by interacting with RELA/p65 and trapping it in the cytoplasm (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27736973" target="_blank">27736973</a>). May also bind IFNB promoter; the function is independent of IRF3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18583960" target="_blank">18583960</a>). Involved in both stress and inflammatory responses (By similarity). Independently of its ATPase/helicase activity, required for efficient stress granule assembly through its interaction with EIF4E, hence promotes survival in stressed cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21883093" target="_blank">21883093</a>). Independently of its helicase activity, regulates NLRP3 inflammasome assembly through interaction with NLRP3 and hence promotes cell death by pyroptosis during inflammation. This function is independent of helicase activity (By similarity). Therefore DDX3X availability may be used to interpret stress signals and choose between pro-survival stress granules and pyroptotic NLRP3 inflammasomes and serve as a live-or-die checkpoint in stressed cells (By similarity). In association with GSK3A/B, negatively regulates extrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway via death domain receptors, including TNFRSF10B, slowing down the rate of CASP3 activation following death receptor stimulation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18846110" target="_blank">18846110</a>). Cleavage by caspases may inactivate DDX3X and relieve the inhibition (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18846110" target="_blank">18846110</a>). Independently of its ATPase/helicase activity, allosteric activator of CSNK1E. Stimulates CSNK1E-mediated phosphorylation of DVL2, thereby involved in the positive regulation of Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway. Also activates CSNK1A1 and CSNK1D in vitro, but it is uncertain if these targets are physiologically relevant (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23413191" target="_blank">23413191</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29222110" target="_blank">29222110</a>). ATPase and casein kinase-activating functions are mutually exclusive (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29222110" target="_blank">29222110</a>). May be

involved in mitotic chromosome segregation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21730191" target="_blank">21730191</a>).

**Cellular Location**
Cell membrane. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, Stress granule. Inflammasome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62167}. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytosol (PubMed:15507209, PubMed:18636090, PubMed:29899501, PubMed:31575075, PubMed:30131165) Exported from the nucleus partly through the XPO1/CRM1 system and partly through NXF1/TAP (PubMed:15507209, PubMed:18636090, PubMed:18596238, PubMed:31575075, PubMed:30131165). Localizes to nuclear pores on the outer side of the nuclear membrane (PubMed:15507209). In the cytosol, partly colocalizes with mitochondria (PubMed:20127681). At G0, predominantly located in nucleus. In G1/S phase, predominantly cytoplasmic (PubMed:22034099). During prophase/prometaphase, localizes in close proximity to the condensing chromosomes (PubMed:30131165, PubMed:21730191). During telophase, localizes around the newly synthesized nuclear membrane and in the cytoplasm (PubMed:22034099). Colocalizes with TRPV4 at the plasma membrane. When TRPV4 channel is activated, intracellular Ca(2+) levels increase and the calmodulin/CAMKII pathway is activated, relocalizes to the nucleus (PubMed:29899501). WNT3A stimulation promotes DDX3 recruitment to the plasma membrane (PubMed:23413191). At the leading edge of migrating fibroblasts, colocalizes with CAPRIN1 and PABPC1 (PubMed:28733330). Localizes to centrosome throughout the cell cycle and associates with TP53 at centrosome during mitosis (PubMed:28842590). Translocates to the nucleus in response to HPIV-3 virus-mediated infection (PubMed:31575075)

**Tissue Location**
Widely expressed (PubMed:15294876). In testis, expressed in spermatids (PubMed:15294876). Expressed in epidermis and liver (at protein level) (PubMed:16818630, PubMed:16301996)

## DDX3 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## DDX3 Antibody - Images

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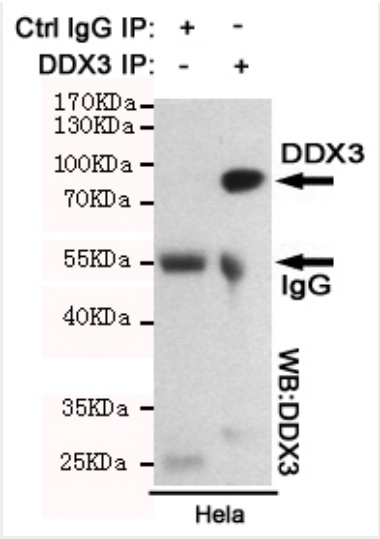
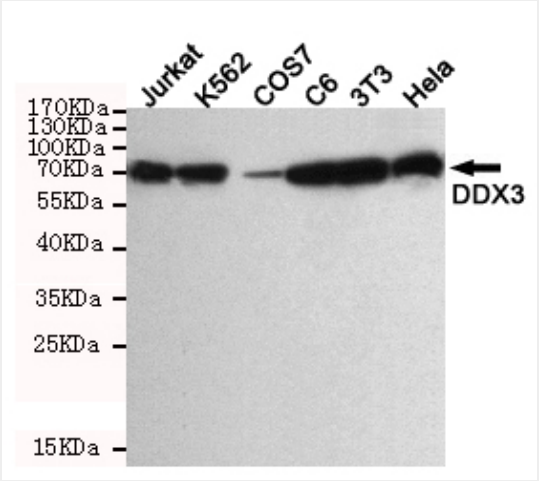
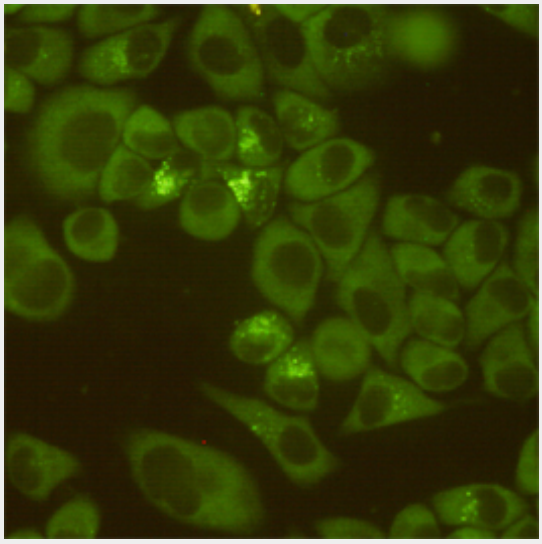



Immunoprecipitation analysis of Hela cell lysates using DDX3 mouse mAb.




Western blot detection of DDX3 in Hela,3T3,C6,COS7,K562 and Jurkat cell lysate using DDX3 mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size: 75KDa.Observed band size: 75KDa.



Immunocytochemistry staining of HeLa cells fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and using DDX3 mouse mAb (dilution 1:200).

## DDX3 Antibody - Background

Multifunctional ATP-dependent RNA helicase. The ATPase activity can be stimulated by various ribo- and deoxynucleic acids indicative for a relaxed substrate specificity. In vitro can unwind partially double-stranded DNA with a preference for 5'- single-stranded DNA overhangs. Is involved in several steps of gene expression, such as transcription, mRNA maturation, mRNA export and translation. However, the exact mechanisms are not known and some functions may be specific for a subset of mRNAs. Involved in transcriptional regulation. Can enhance transcription from the CDKN1A/WAF1 promoter in a SP1-dependent manner. Found associated with the E-cadherin promoter and can down-regulate transcription from the promoter. Involved in regulation of translation initiation. Proposed to be involved in positive regulation of translation such as of cyclin E1/CCNE1 mRNA and specifically of mRNAs containing complex secondary structures in their 5'UTRs; these functions seem to require RNA helicase activity. Specifically promotes translation of a subset of viral and cellular mRNAs carrying a 5'proximal stem-loop structure in their 5'UTRs and cooperates with the eIF4F complex. Proposed to act prior to 43S ribosomal scanning and to locally destabilize these RNA structures to allow recognition of the mRNA cap or loading onto the 40S subunit. After association with 40S ribosomal subunits seems to be involved in the functional assembly of 80S ribosomes; the function seems to cover translation of mRNAs with structured and non-structured 5'UTRs and is independent of RNA helicase activity. Also proposed to inhibit cap-dependent translation by competetive interaction with EIF4E which can block the EIF4E:EIF4G complex formation. Proposed to be involved in stress response and stress granule assembly; the function is independent of RNA helicase activity and seems to involve association with EIF4E. May be involved in nuclear export of specific mRNAs but not in bulk mRNA export via interactions with XPO1 and NXF1. Also associates with polyadenylated mRNAs independently of NXF1. Associates with spliced mRNAs in an exon junction complex (EJC)-dependent manner and seems not to be directly involved in splicing. May be involved in nuclear mRNA export by association with DDX5 and regulating its nuclear location. Involved in innate immune signaling promoting the production of type I interferon (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta); proposed to act as viral RNA sensor, signaling intermediate and transcriptional coactivator. Involved in TBK1 and IKBKE-dependent IRF3 activation leading to IFNB induction, plays a role of scaffolding adapter that links IKBKE and IRF3 and coordinates their activation. Also found associated with IFNB promoters; the function is independent of IRF3. Can bind to viral RNAs and via association with MAVS/IPS1 and DDX58/RIG-I is thought to induce signaling in early stages of infection. Involved in regulation of apoptosis. May be required for activation of the intrinsic but inhibit activation of the extrinsic apoptotic pathway. Acts as an antiapoptotic protein through association with GSK3A/B and BIRC2 in an apoptosis antagonizing signaling complex; activation of death receptors promotes caspase-dependent cleavage of BIRC2 and DDX3X and relieves the inhibition. May be involved in mitotic chromosome segregation. Appears to be a prime target for viral manipulations. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) polymerase and possibly vaccinia virus (VACV) protein K7 inhibit IFNB induction probably by dissociating DDX3X from TBK1 or IKBKE. Is involved in hepatitis C virus (HCV) replication; the function may involve the association with HCV core protein. HCV core protein inhibits the IPS1-dependent function in viral RNA sensing and may switch the function from a INFB inducing to a HCV replication mode. Involved in HIV-1 replication. Acts as a cofactor for XPO1-mediated nuclear export of incompletely spliced HIV-1 Rev RNAs.

## DDX3 Antibody - References

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