

**DEDAF Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASC10090****Specification**

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**DEDAF Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8N488</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">AF179286</a> , <a href="#">23429</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	32 kDa KDa
Application Notes	DEDAF can be used for detection of DEDAF by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

**DEDAF Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **23429****Other Names**

DEDAF Antibody: AAP1, DEDAF, YEAF1, RING1 and YY1-binding protein, Apoptin-associating protein 1, APAP-1, RING1 and YY1 binding protein

**Target/Specificity**

DEDAF antibody was raised against a 14 amino acid peptide near the carboxy terminus of human DEDAF.  
The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of DEDAF.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

DEDAF antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

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

**DEDAF Antibody - Protein Information****Name** RYBP**Synonyms** DEDAF, YEAF1**Function**

Component of a Polycomb group (PcG) multiprotein PRC1-like complex, a complex class required to maintain the transcriptionally repressive state of many genes, including Hox genes, throughout development. PcG PRC1-like complex acts via chromatin remodeling and modification of histones;

it mediates monoubiquitination of histone H2A 'Lys-119', rendering chromatin heritably changed in its expressibility (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25519132" target="\_blank">25519132</a>). Component of a PRC1-like complex that mediates monoubiquitination of histone H2A 'Lys-119' on the X chromosome and is required for normal silencing of one copy of the X chromosome in XX females. May stimulate ubiquitination of histone H2A 'Lys-119' by recruiting the complex to target sites (By similarity). Inhibits ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of TP53, and thereby plays a role in regulating transcription of TP53 target genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19098711" target="\_blank">19098711</a>). May also regulate the ubiquitin-mediated proteasomal degradation of other proteins like FANK1 to regulate apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14765135" target="\_blank">14765135</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27060496" target="\_blank">27060496</a>). May be implicated in the regulation of the transcription as a repressor of the transcriptional activity of E4TF1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11953439" target="\_blank">11953439</a>). May bind to DNA (By similarity). May play a role in the repression of tumor growth and metastasis in breast cancer by down-regulating SRRM3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27748911" target="\_blank">27748911</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CCI5}. Note=Primarily found in the nucleus Detected in a punctate pattern likely to represent Polycomb group (PcG) bodies (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CCI5}

#### **Tissue Location**

Down-regulated in breast cancer tissues and in several breast cancer cell lines (at protein level) (PubMed:27748911) Widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues and placenta

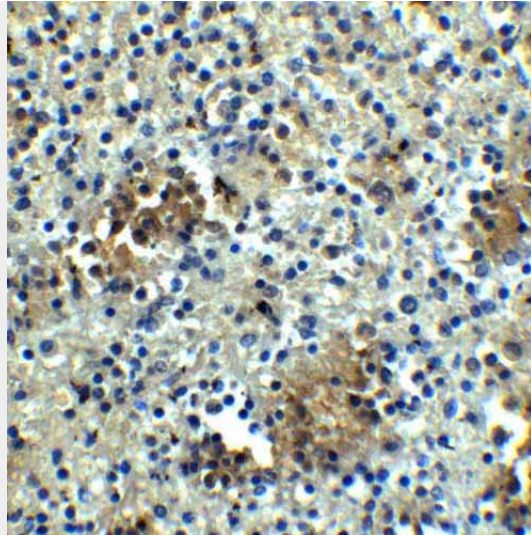
#### **DEDAF Antibody - Protocols**

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](#)

#### **DEDAF Antibody - Images**





Immunohistochemistry of ABCA7 in human spleen tissue with ABCA7 antibody at 5 µg/mL.

#### **DEDAF Antibody - Background**

DEDAF Antibody: Apoptosis is related to many diseases and induced by a family of cell death receptors and their ligands. Cell death signals are transduced by death domain (DD) death effector domain (DED), and caspase recruitment domain (CARD) containing molecules. Several molecules including caspases and adaptor FADD contain DEDs. A novel protein that interacts with DED of caspase-8 and 10, and FADD was identified recently and designated DEDAF for DED associated factor. DEDAF is identical to the transcriptional repressor RYBP. DEDAF/RYBP is expressed in multiple tissues and cell lines. DEDAF interacts with FADD and augments the formation of CD95/FADD/caspase-8 complexes at the cell membrane, and interacts with DED-containing DNA binding protein (DEDD) in the nucleus indicating it is involved in the regulation of both cytoplasmic and nuclear events of apoptosis.

#### **DEDAF Antibody - References**

Zheng L, Schickling O, Peter ME, et al. The death effector domain-associated factor (DEDAF) plays distinct regulatory roles in the nucleus and cytoplasm. *J. Biol. Chem.* 2001; 276:31945-52.  
Garcia E, Marcos-Gutierrez C, del Mar Lorente M, et al. RYBP, a new repressor protein that interacts with components of the mammalian Polycomb complex, and with the transcription factor YY1. *EMBO J.* 1999;18:3404-18.