Datasheet

Anti-DAZL Clone 3/11A

Product Name	Anti Human DAZL 3/11A
Catalogue Number	3/11A
Clone, Isotype	3/11A, IgG1
Format	IgG
Tested Applications	WB, IHC, IF

Description:
Deleted in Azoospermia-like (DAZL) protein plays a role in germ cell development. Mutations in this gene are linked to spermatogenic failure and infertility in males. Clone 3/11A recognizes DAZL at its C terminus, and is used in detection of DAZL expression by various methods.

Product Details:

Form in stock: IgG, purified – 1.0 mg/mL. Also available as unpurified supernatant.

Host: Mouse

Specificity: Recognizes DAZL protein C terminus sequence CRVHHFRRSRAMLKSV.

Human Histology positive control: Ovaries or Testis

Fusion partner: Spleen cells from immunised T/O outbred mice were fused with cells of the SP2/0 myeloma cell line.

Storage: Store at +4°C or -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Shelf life: 18 months from date of dispatch.

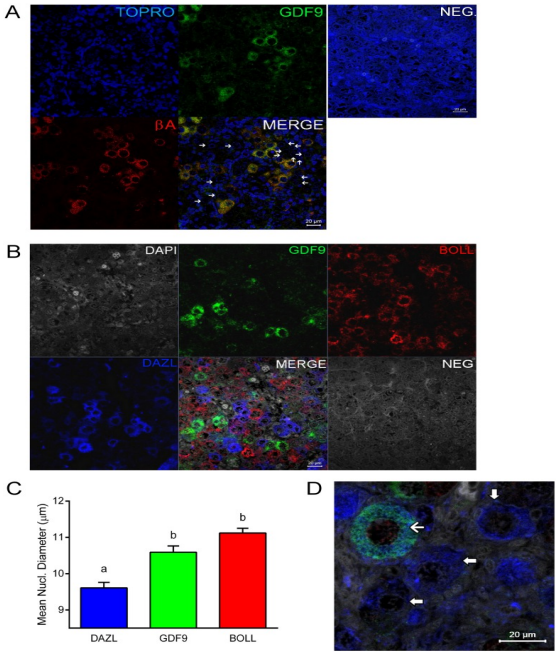
Regulatory/ Restrictions: For research and commercial purposes.

Applications	Suggested Dilution
Western Blot	1:100-1:1000
Immunohistochemistry - Paraffin	1:50-1:500
Immunofluorescence	1:50-1:500

Calibre Scientific UK, Unit 5A, R-Evolution @
The Advanced Manufacturing Park, Selden Way, Rotherham, S60 5XA
Tel: +44(0)114 224 2257 Email: info@bioservuk.com

© Bioserv UK 2017

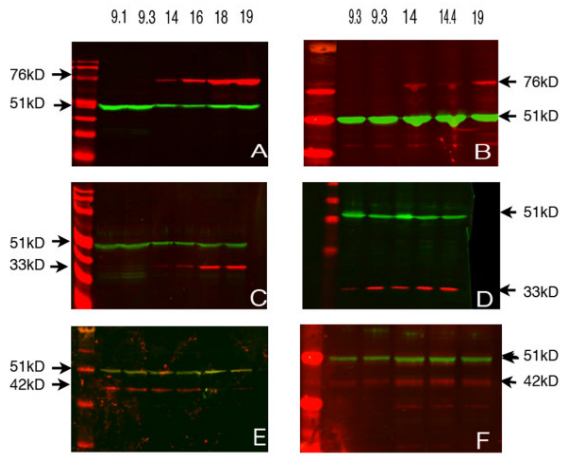
Applications:



Clone 3/11A used to detect DAZL expression in human ovary cells by **Immunofluorescence**

Image caption: ...(B) Triple fluorescent immunohistochemistry for GDF9 (green), DAZL (blue) and BOLL (red) in 20 week human fetal ovary with DAPI as counterstain (grey). Split channel and merged images in (A) and (B) are shown as are merged images of non-immune serum negative control (NEG). Scale bars are 20µm. (C) Nuclear diameters of DAZL, BOLL and GDF9 stained germ cells indicates that GDF9 positive cells are significantly larger ($p<0.001$) than DAZL but not BOLL expressing cells (bars indicate mean ± sem). (D) Higher magnification merged image of GDF9/DAZL/BOLL immunohistochemistry showing one large primordial follicle is positive for both GDF9 and DAZL but other follicles are positive only for DAZL. (Bayne, R et al.)

Dilution used: 1:400

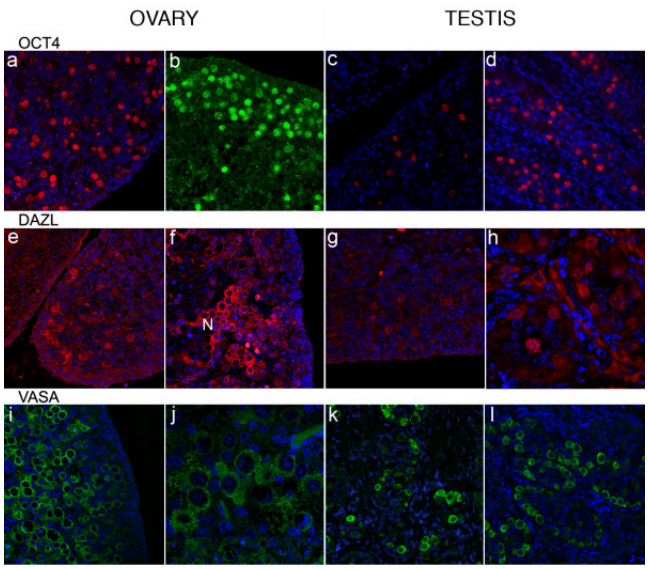


Clone 3/11A used to detect DAZL in ovarian and testicular tissue by **Western Blot**

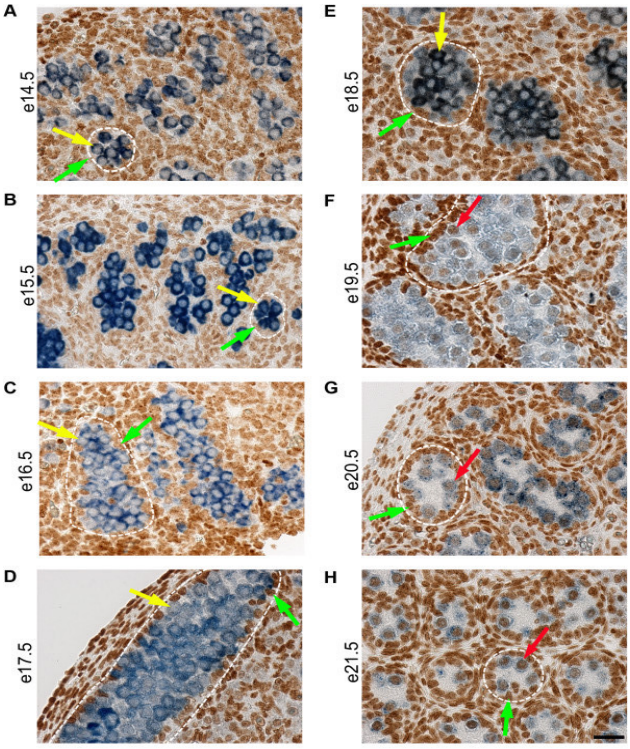
Image caption: Western analysis of 1st and 2nd trimester ovaries and testes. In both ovarian (A) and testicular (B) samples VASA (76 Kd) was not detectable in the 1st trimester samples but was present in those from the 2nd trimester. DAZL (33 Kd) was low/undetectable in 1st trimester ovaries (C) whereas it was detectable in ovarian samples from 2nd trimester and testicular samples from both 1st and 2nd trimester (D). OCT4 (42 Kd) was present in both ovaries (E) and testes (F) during both the 1st and 2nd trimester. The loading control in all cases was β-tubulin (51 Kd). (Anderson, R et al.)

Dilution used: 1:500

© Bioserv UK 2017

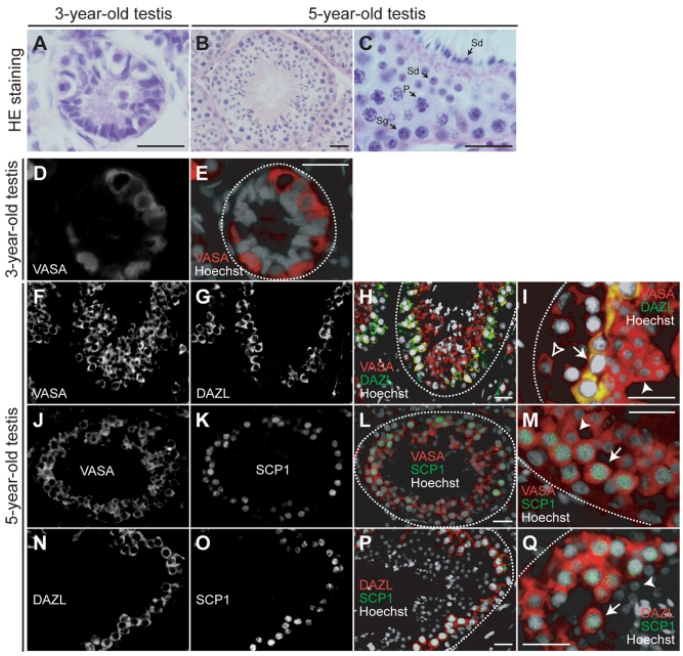


Clone 3/11A used to detect DAZL expression in human ovary cells by **Immunofluorescence**
Image caption: ...DAZL positive germ cells were rare in the 1st trimester (e, ovary 61 d; g, testis 64 d) but groups of cells ('nests', labelled N) with cytoplasmic staining were present in the 2nd trimester ovaries... (Anderson, R et al.)
Dilution used: 1:500

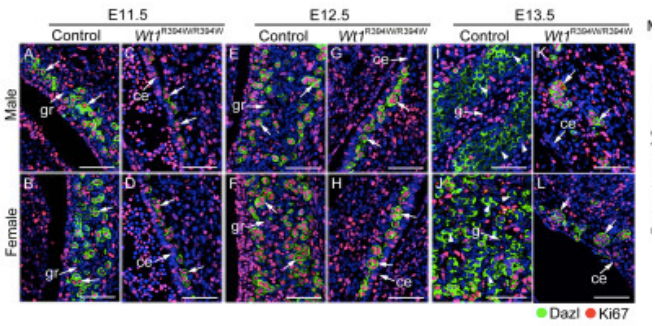


Clone 3/11A used to detect DAZL expression in rat testis by **IHC-P**
Image caption: Immunohistochemistry showing localisation of germ cells and 5mC during mid to late gestation. In order to clearly show the localisation of germ cells at all stages of development... using DAZL as a cytoplasmic marker.... (Rose, C et al.)
Dilution used: 1:500

© Bioserv UK 2017



Clone 3/11A used to detect DAZL expression in cynomolgus monkey testes by **Immunofluorescence** on paraffin tissue sections
Image caption: ... (D–Q) Expression of VASA, DAZL, and SCP1 proteins during spermatogenesis in cynomolgus monkeys... (Yamauchi, K et al.)
Dilution used: 1:200



Clone 3/11A used to detect DAZL expression in ovarion tissue by **Immunofluorescence**
Image caption: Abnormal germ cell proliferation was noted in GR-deficient embryos after sex determination. (Chen, SR et al.)
Dilution used: 1:400

References:

1. Bayne, R.A.L., Kinnell, H.L., Coutts, S.M., He, J., Childs, A.J., Anderson, R.A. (2015) GDF9 is Transiently Expressed in Oocytes before Follicle Formation in the Human Fetal Ovary and is Regulated by a Novel NOBOX Transcript. *PLoS ONE, 10(3), e0119819.*
2. Anderson, R.A., Fulton, N., Cowan, G., Coutts, S., Saunders, P.T. (2007). Conserved and divergent patterns of expression of DAZL, VASA and OCT4 in the germ cells of the human fetal ovary and testis. *BMC Developmental Biology, 7, 136.*
3. Rose, C.M., Van den Driesche, S., Sharpe, R.M., Meehan, R.R., Drake, A.J. (2014) Dynamic changes in DNA modification states during late gestation male germ line development in the rat. *Epigenetics & Chromatin, 7, 19.*
4. Yamauchi, K., Hasegawa, K., Chuma, S., Nakatsuji, N., Suemori, H. (2009) *In Vitro* Germ Cell Differentiation from Cynomolgus Monkey Embryonic Stem Cells. *PLoS ONE, 4(4), e5338*.
5. Chen, S-R., Zheng, Q-S., Zhang, Y., Gao, F., Liu, Y-X. (2013) Disruption of genital ridge development causes aberrant primordial germ cell proliferation but does not affect their directional migration. *BMC Biology, 11, 22.*

© Bioserv UK 2017