

Mouse Anti-MVH/DDX4/VASA [2F9H5]: MC0116

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: MVH or DDX4 or VASA is a 724 amino acid, ATP-dependent RNA helicase that belongs to the DEAD-box family. MVH is specifically expressed in germline cells throughout the life cycle and is undetectable in somatic tissues. In vertebrates, MVH is restricted to bisexually reproducing organisms. It is cytoplasmic and is present only in migratory primordial germ cells in the region of the gonadal ridge. On testicular sections, MVH expression is the highest in spermatogonia, reduced in spermatocytes, low in spermatids and absent in sperm. In the ovary, MVH expression is the highest in oogonia but persists throughout oogenesis. MVH has a glycine-rich N-terminus with multiple repeats of an RGG motif believed to function in RNA binding. Specifically, it regulates the translation of intricate mRNAs that are essential for differentiation.

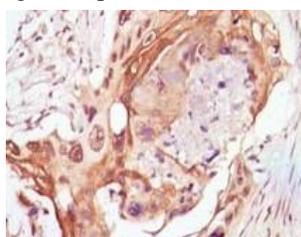
Specifications

Clone: 2F9H5
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG1
 Reactivity: Human
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, ELISA, Flow Cyt., ICC/IF, IP, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
MVH/DDX4/VASA Concentrated	MC0116	1 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue: lung cancer, rectal cancer
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual
 * Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human lung cancer stained with anti-MVH using DAB

References:

1. Identification of germ cell-specific VASA and IFITM3 proteins in human ovarian endometriosis. Fraunhofer NA, et al. J Ovarian Res. Oct 7;8:66, 2015.
2. Preserved energy balance in mice lacking FoxO1 in neurons of Nkx2.1 lineage reveals functional heterogeneity of FoxO1 signaling within the hypothalamus. Heinrich G, et al. Diabetes 63:1572-82, 2014.
3. Pathobiological implications of the expression of markers of testicular carcinoma in situ by fetal germ cells. Honecker, F., et al. J. Pathol. 203: 849-857, 2004.

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