

产品名称: Doublecortin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

产品货号: APRab10122

产品概述 (Summary)

描述(Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主(Host)	Rabbit
应用(Application)	WB,ELISA
种属反应(Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat
偶联物(Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰(Modification)	Unmodified
同种型(Isotype)	IgG
克隆(Clonality)	Polyclonal
剂型(Form)	Liquid
保存条件(Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液(Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化 (Purification)	Affinity purification

产品应用(Application)

稀释比(Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
分子量(Molecular Weight)	38kDa

抗原信息(Antigen Information)

基因名(Gene Name)	DCX
别名(Alternative Names)	DCX; DBCN; LISX; Neuronal migration protein doublecortin; Dublin; Lissencephalin-X; Lis-X
基因 ID(Gene ID)	1641.0
SwissProt ID	O43602
免疫原(Immunogen)	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Doublecortin. AA range:346-395

研究背景 (Background)

This gene encodes a member of the doublecortin family. The protein encoded by this gene is a cytoplasmic protein and contains two doublecortin domains, which bind microtubules. In the developing cortex, cortical neurons must migrate over

long distances to reach the site of their final differentiation. The encoded protein appears to direct neuronal migration by regulating the organization and stability of microtubules. In addition, the encoded protein interacts with LIS1, the regulatory gamma subunit of platelet activating factor acetylhydrolase, and this interaction is important to proper microtubule function in the developing cortex. Mutations in this gene cause abnormal migration of neurons during development and disrupt the layering of the cortex, leading to epilepsy, mental retardation, subcortical band heterotopia ("double cortex" syndrome) in females and lissencephaly ("smooth brain" syndrome). Isoform LIS-XA possesses an alternative exon in 5' and is then translated from an upstream initiation codon. Isoform LIS-XB, isoform LIS-XC and isoform LIS-XD translation starts at the downstream initiation codon, leading to the absence of the 81 first amino acids. Isoform LIS-XC and isoform LIS-XD differ from isoform LIS-XB by a five amino acids and a one amino acid-insertion respectively. A chromosomal aberration involving DCX is found in lissencephaly. Translocation t(X;2)(q22.3;p25.1). Defects in DCX are the cause of lissencephaly X-linked type 1 (LISX1) [MIM:300067]; also called X-LIS or LIS. LISX1 is a classic lissencephaly characterized by mental retardation and seizures that are more severe in male patients. Affected boys show an abnormally thick cortex with absent or severely reduced gyri. Clinical manifestations include feeding problems, abnormal muscular tone, seizures and severe to profound psychomotor retardation. Female patients display a less severe phenotype referred to as 'doublecortex'. Defects in DCX are the cause of subcortical band heterotopia X-linked (SBHX) [MIM:300067]; also known as double cortex or subcortical laminar heterotopia (SCLH). SBHX is a mild brain malformation of the lissencephaly spectrum. It is characterized by bilateral and symmetric plates or bands of gray matter found in the central white matter between the cortex and cerebral ventricles, cerebral convolutions usually appearing normal. Seems to be required for initial steps of neuronal dispersion and cortex lamination during cerebral cortex development. May act by competing with the putative neuronal protein kinase DCAMKL1 in binding to a target protein. May in that way participate in a signaling pathway that is crucial for neuronal interaction before and during migration, possibly as part of a calcium ion-dependent signal transduction pathway. May be part with LIS-1 of an overlapping, but distinct, signaling pathways that promote neuronal migration. Contains 2 doublecortin domains. Interacts with tubulin. Highly expressed in neuronal cells of fetal brain (in the majority of cells of the cortical plate, intermediate zone and ventricular zone), but not expressed in other fetal tissues. In the adult, highly expressed in the brain frontal lobe, but very low expression in other regions of brain, and not detected in heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscles, kidney and pancreas.

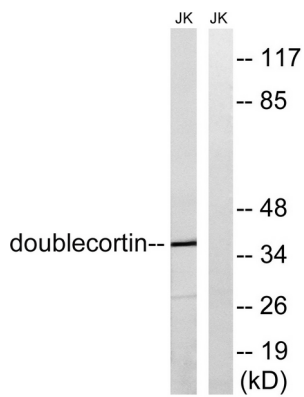
研究领域 (Research Area)

Cell Biology

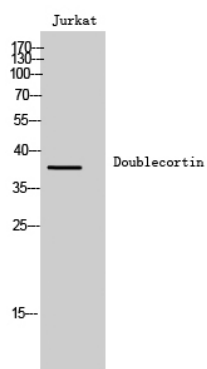
注意事项 (Note)

For research use only.

图片 (Image Data)



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using Doublecortin Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using Doublecortin Polyclonal Antibody

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产品类别	产品货号	产品名称
WB 解决方案	RA10020	2h 极速 WB 即用型全流程试剂盒
	RA10021	4h 快速 WB 即用型全流程试剂盒
	RA10042	5h 畅享版 WB 全流程试剂盒
	RA10037	校准级彩色预染蛋白 Marker (8-180kDa)
	RA10038	校准级彩色预染蛋白 Marker (10-250kDa)
	RA10039	校准级高分子彩色预染蛋白 Marker (25-400kDa)
TSA 多重荧光染色试剂盒	RA10008	TSA 双标三色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10009	TSA 三标四色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10010	TSA 四标五色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10011	TSA 五标六色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10012	TSA 六标七色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
IHC 检测试剂盒	RA10006	HRP Anti-Mouse/Rabbit IHC Detection System
	RA10007	Polymer-HRP Anti-Mouse/Rabbit IHC Detection System
抗体标记试剂盒	RE80004p	辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)抗体标记试剂盒
	RE80002q	Sulfo-NHS-生物素标记试剂盒
	RE80007p	Cy3 荧光素标记试剂盒
	RE80011p	Fluor488 荧光素标记试剂盒
	RE80017p	Fluor750 荧光素标记试剂盒
	RE80005p	藻红蛋白(R-PE) 抗体快速标记试剂盒
	RE80040	PE-Cy7 串联染料抗体快速标记试剂盒
稳转细胞系构建服务 (免费赠送全膜 WB 验证)	TS-0001	过表达稳转细胞系构建
	TS-0002	敲低稳转细胞系构建
	TS-0003	敲除细胞系构建

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