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DCX (N1) Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

Cat#: R2405-1

Quantity: 100 ul

Predicted | Observed MW: 49 | 45 kDa

Lot#: Refer to vial

Application: WB

Uniprot ID: O43602

Background:

DCX is a member of the doublecortin family. DCX is a cytoplasmic protein that contains two doublecortin domains, which bind to microtubules. In the developing cortex, cortical neurons must migrate over long distances to reach the site of their final differentiation. DCX appears to direct neuronal migration by regulating the organization and stability of microtubules. In addition, DCX interacts with LIS1, the regulatory gamma subunit of platelet activating factor acetylhydrolase, and this interaction is important for 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) in males [provided by RefSeq].

Other Names:

Neuronal migration protein doublecortin, Dublin, Lissencephalin-X, Lis-X, DBCN, LISX, DBCN, DC, , SCLH, XLIS

Source and Purity:

Rabbit polyclonal antibodies were produced by immunizing animals with a GST-fusion protein containing the N-terminal region of human DCX. Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

Storage Buffer and Condition:

Supplied in 1 x PBS (pH 7.4), 100 ug/ml BSA, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% NaN₃. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 6 months from date of receipt.

Species Specificity:

Human

Tested Applications:

WB: 1:1,000-1:3,000 (detect endogenous protein*)

*: The apparent protein size on WB may be different from the calculated M.W. due to modifications.

Product Data:

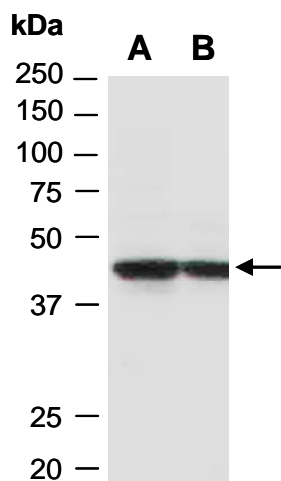


Fig 1. Western blot of total cell extracts from A) human HeLa, B) human Jurkat; using anti-DCX (N1) (R2405-1) at RT for 2 h.