

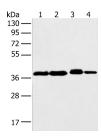
Tel:240-252-7368(USA) Fax: 240-252-7376(USA) techsupport@elabscience.com Website: www.elabscience.com

DCX Polyclonal Antibody

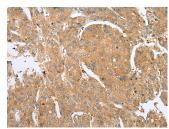
Catalog No.E-AB-53390ReactivityHStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWB,IHC,ELISAIsotypeIgG

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

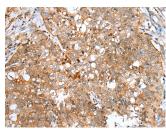
Images



Western blot analysis of 293T K562 Jurkat cell using DCX Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human liver cancer tissue using DCX Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using DCX Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30(×200)

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthetic peptide of human DCX

Gene Accession NP000546 **Swissprot** O43602

Synonyms DBCN,Dbct,DC,DCX,DCX,SCLH,XLIS

Product Information

Calculated MW 49 kDa

Observed MW Refer to figures

Buffer PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

Purify Antigen affinity purification

Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC 1:25-1:100, ELISA

1:5000-1:10000

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, cognitive disability, subcortical band heterotopia ("double cortex" syndrome) in females and lissencephaly ("smooth brain" syndrome) in males. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

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