Doublecortin (phospho Ser339) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13912

SAB Signalway Antibody

Package Size: #13912-1 50ul #13912-2 100ul Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

			0	,	•
		Support: ted	h@signalv	vayantib	ody.com

Product Name	Doublecortin (phospho Ser339) Polyclonal Antibody			
Host Species	Rabbit			
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific			
	immunogen.			
Applications	IHC-p,IF(paraffin section),ELISA			
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat			
Specificity	Phospho-Doublecortin (S339) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Doublecortin protein only			
	when phosphorylated at S339.			
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Doublecortin around the			
	phosphorylation site of Ser376. AA range:330-365			
Other Names	DCX; DBCN; LISX; Neuronal migration protein doublecortin; Doublin; Lissencephalin-X; Lis-X			
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:O43602GeneID:1641			
Uniprot	O43602			
GeneID	1641			
Calculated MW	40kd			
Concentration	1 mg/ml			
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.			
Storage	-20°C/1			

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

doublecortin(DCX) Homo sapiens 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&quo

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only