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DISC1 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2109a

Specification

DISC1 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q9NRI5
Other Accession	NP_061132.2
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgM**
Calculated MW	**93611**
Antigen Region	**701-728**

DISC1 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 27185

Other Names
Disrupted in schizophrenia 1 protein, DISC1, KIAA0457

Target/Specificity
This DISC1 antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 701-728 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human DISC1.

Dilution
WB~~1:100~8000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
DISC1 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DISC1 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Protein Information

Name DISC1 (HGNC:2888)

Synonyms KIAA0457

Function Involved in the regulation of multiple aspects of embryonic and adult neurogenesis (PubMed:19303846, PubMed:19502360). Required for neural progenitor proliferation in the ventrical/subventrical zone during embryonic brain development and in the adult dentate gyrus of the hippocampus (By similarity). Participates in the Wnt-mediated neural progenitor proliferation as a positive regulator by modulating GSK3B activity and CTNNB1 abundance (PubMed:19303846). Plays a role as a modulator of the AKT-mTOR signaling pathway controlling the tempo of the process of newborn neurons integration during adult neurogenesis, including neuron positioning, dendritic development and synapse formation (By similarity). Inhibits the activation of AKT-mTOR signaling upon interaction with CCDC88A (By similarity). Regulates the migration of early-born granule cell precursors toward the dentate gyrus during the hippocampal development (PubMed:19502360). Inhibits ATF4 transcription factor activity in neurons by disrupting ATF4 dimerization and DNA-binding (By similarity). Plays a role, together with PCNT, in the microtubule network formation (PubMed:18955030).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton Mitochondrion. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Postsynaptic density {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q811T9}. Note=Colocalizes with NDEL1 in the perinuclear region and the centrosome (By similarity). Localizes to punctate cytoplasmic foci which overlap in part with mitochondria (PubMed:12506198, PubMed:15797709). Colocalizes with PCNT at the centrosome (PubMed:18955030). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q811T9, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12506198, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15797709, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18955030}

Tissue Location
Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus. Also expressed in the temporal and parahippocampal cortices and cells of the white matter.

DISC1 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

DISC1 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Images

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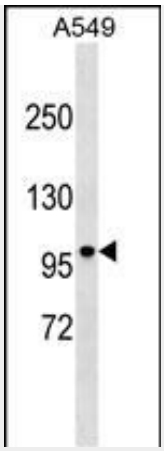

DISC1 Antibody (C-term)(Ascites)(Cat. #AM2109a) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the DISC1 antibody detected the DISC1 protein (arrow).

DISC1 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Background

This gene encodes a protein with multiple coiled coil motifs which is located in the nucleus, cytoplasm and mitochondria. The protein is involved in neurite outgrowth and cortical development through its interaction with other proteins. This gene is disrupted in a t(1;11)(q42.1;q14.3) translocation which segregates with schizophrenia and related psychiatric disorders in a large Scottish family. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq].

DISC1 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - References

Park, Y.U., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(41):17785-17790(2010)
Raznahan, A., et al. Mol. Psychiatry (2010) In press :
Ruano, G., et al. Pharmacogenomics 11(7):959-971(2010)
Kaibuchi, K., et al. Nihon Shinkei Seishin Yakurigaku Zasshi 30(3):149-152(2010)
Shulman, J.M., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (6), E11244 (2010) :