10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-DISC1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO15703

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	Q9NRI5
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-DISC1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	27185
Other Names	Disrupted in schizophrenia 1 protein, DISC1 (HGNC:2888), KIAA0457
Calculated MW	93611
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200 ICC/IF 1:50-1:200 IP 1:50 FC 1:50
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: 22D79
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human DISC1
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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).

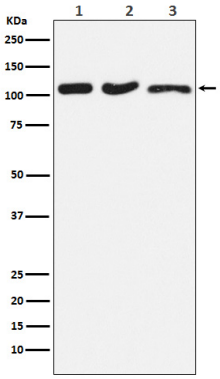
Cellular Location

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.

Images



Western blot analysis of DISC1 expression in (1) HeLa cell lysate; (2) RAW264.7 cell lysate; (3) PC-12 cell lysate.

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