

Mouse Dclk1 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP14964a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9JLM8
Other Accession	NP_064362.1
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB34754
Calculated MW	84153
Antigen Region	153-181

Additional Information

Gene ID	13175
Other Names	Serine/threonine-protein kinase DCLK1, Doublecortin-like and CAM kinase-like 1, Doublecortin-like kinase 1, Dclk1, Dcamkl1, Dclk
Target/Specificity	This Mouse Dclk1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 153-181 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Dclk1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	Mouse Dclk1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	Dclk1
Synonyms	Dcamkl1, Dclk

Function

Probable kinase that may be involved in a calcium-signaling pathway controlling neuronal migration in the developing brain. May also participate in functions of the mature nervous system (By similarity).

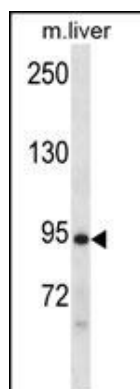
Background

This gene encodes a member of the protein kinase superfamily and the doublecortin family. The protein encoded by this gene contains two N-terminal doublecortin domains, which bind microtubules and regulate microtubule polymerization, a C-terminal serine/threonine protein kinase domain, which shows substantial homology to Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase, and a serine/proline-rich domain in between the doublecortin and the protein kinase domains, which mediates multiple protein-protein interactions. The microtubule-polymerizing activity of the encoded protein is independent of its protein kinase activity. The encoded protein is involved in several different cellular processes, including neuronal migration, retrograde transport, neuronal apoptosis and neurogenesis. This gene is up-regulated by brain-derived neurotrophic factor and associated with memory and general cognitive abilities. Multiple transcript variants generated by two alternative promoter usage and alternative splicing have been found, but the biological validity of some variants has not been determined. These variants encode different isoforms, which are differentially expressed and have different kinase activities.

References

Dijkmans, T.F., et al. Cent Nerv Syst Agents Med Chem 10(1):32-46(2010) Munger, S.C., et al. Genes Dev. 23(21):2521-2536(2009) Tsang, W.H., et al. Genomics 94(3):177-187(2009) Boekhoorn, K., et al. J. Comp. Neurol. 507(4):1639-1652(2008) Tuy, F.P., et al. Dev. Neurosci. 30 (1-3), 171-186 (2008) :

Images



Mouse Dclk1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14964a) western blot analysis in mouse liver tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Dclk1 antibody detected the Dclk1 protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.