

DCST1 Rabbit pAb

DCST1 Rabbit pAb
Catalog # AP58941

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q5T197
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	80712
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DCST1
Epitope Specificity	265-370/706
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (Potential).
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

Additional Information

Gene ID	149095
Other Names	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DCST1, 2.3.2.27, DC-STAMP domain-containing protein 1, RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase, DCST1
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000

Storage Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	DCST1
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which mediates 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination of STAT2 and induces its proteasomal degradation thereby negatively regulating type-I-interferon signaling. Essential sperm cell-surface protein required for sperm-egg fusion and fertilization (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q059Y8}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Localizes in the anterior acrosome before the acrosome reaction and then translocates to the equatorial segment in acrosome-reacted sperm {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q059Y8}

Background

Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

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