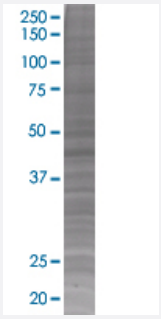
DCX 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

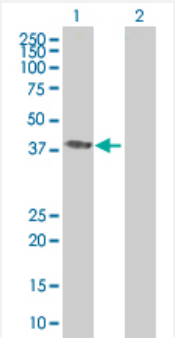
Catalog # H00001641-T01 Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

DCX transfected lysate



Western Blot

Lane 1: DCX transfected lysate (40 KDa).
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-DCX full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	40
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (98); Rat (98)

Quality Control Testing	Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-DCX antibody (H00001641-B01) by Western Blots. SDS-PAGE Gel DCX transfected lysate Western Blot Lane 1: DCX transfected lysate (40 KDa). Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — DCX

Entrez GeneID	1641
GeneBank Accession#	NM_178151
Protein Accession#	NP_835364
Gene Name	DCX
Gene Alias	DBCN, DC, LISX, SCLH, XLIS
Gene Description	doublecortin
Omim ID	300067 300121
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	In the developing cortex, cortical neurons must migrate over long distances to reach the site of their final differentiation. The protein encoded by this gene is a cytoplasmic protein which appears to direct neuronal migration by regulating the organization and stability of microtubules. The encoded protein contains two doublecortin domains, which bind 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 are a cause of X-linked lissencephaly. Multiple transcript variants encoding at least three different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000062892|doublecortex|doublin|lissencephalin-X

Disease

- Autistic Disorder
- Epilepsy
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease