DISC1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	DISC1, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	DISC1 (Disrupted in Schizophrenia 1, RP4-730B13.1, KIAA0457, SCZD9) (FITC)
Product Gene Name	anti-DISC1 antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. Labeled with Fluorescein Isothiocyanate (FITC).
Purity/Purification	Purified by affinity chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes disrupted in schizophrenia 1 (DISC1), 93kD protein located in the nucleus, cytoplasm and mitochondria. Species Crossreactivity: human and mouse
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C if to be used immediately within two weeks. For long-term storage, aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing and store at -20 degree C. Aliquots are stable at -20 degree C for 12 months after receipt. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer.
Molecular Weight	854
OMIM	phenotype 605210
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q9NRI5
Immunogen	An 18 amino acid peptide located near the center of human DISC1.
Conjugate	FITC
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-DISC1 antibody	Antibodies; Disease Markers
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-DISC1 antibody	Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC) Frozen
Application Notes for anti-DISC1 antibody	ICC: 5ug/ml WB: 1-2ug/ml detects bands of approximately 95-100kD in SK-N-SH cell lysate. Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-DISC1 antibody	MBS6472804 is an antibody targeting DISC1. Also known as DISC1 (Disrupted in Schizophrenia 1, RP4-730B13.1, KIAA0457, SCZD9) (FITC). Reactive in Human, Mouse. Host: Rabbit.
Product References and Citations for anti-DISC1 antibody	1. Taya, S. et al. (2007). DISC1 regulates the transport of the NUDEL/LIS1/14-3-3eta complex through kinesin-1. J Neurosci. 27:15-26.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-DISC1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for DISC1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	160332362
NCBI GeneID	27185
NCBI Accession #	Q9NRI5.3
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q9NRI5
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O75045; Q5VT44; A6NLH2; C4P091; C4P095; C4P0A1; C4P0A3; C4P0B3; C4P0B6; C4P0C1; C9J6D0
UniProt Related Accession #	Q9NRI5
NCBI Official Full Name	Disrupted in schizophrenia 1 protein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	disrupted in schizophrenia 1
NCBI Official Symbol	DISC1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SCZD9; C1orf136
UniProt Protein Name	Disrupted in schizophrenia 1 protein
Protein Family	Disrupted in schizophrenia
UniProt Gene Name	DISC1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	KIAA0457
UniProt Entry Name	DISC1_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	disrupted in schizophrenia 1 protein
NCBI Summary for DISC1	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, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for DISC1	DISC1: Involved in the regulation of multiple aspects of embryonic and adult neurogenesis. Required for neural progenitor proliferation in the ventrical/subventrical zone during embryonic brain development and in the adult dentate gyrus of the hippocampus. Participates in the Wnt-mediated neural progenitor proliferation as a positive regulator by modulating GSK3B activity and CTNNB1 abundance. 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. Inhibits the activation of AKT-mTOR signaling upon interaction with CCDC88A. Regulates the migration of early-born granule cell precursors toward the dentate gyrus during the hippocampal development. Plays a role, together with PCNT, in the microtubule network formation. A chromosomal aberration involving DISC1 segregates with schizophrenia and related psychiatric disorders in a large Scottish family. Translocation t(1;11)(q42.1;q14.3). The truncated DISC1 protein produced by this translocation is unable to interact with ATF4, ATF5 and NDEL1. Genetic variation in DISC1 is associated with susceptibility to schizophrenia type 9 (SCZD9). A complex, multifactorial psychotic disorder or group of disorders characterized by disturbances in the form and content of thought (e.g. delusions, hallucinations), in mood (e.g. inappropriate affect), in sense of self and relationship to the external world (e.g. loss of ego boundaries, withdrawal), and in behavior (e.g bizarre or apparently purposeless behavior). Although it affects emotions, it is distinguished from mood disorders in which such disturbances are primary. Similarly, there may be mild impairment of cognitive function, and it is distinguished from the dementias in which disturbed cognitive function is considered primary. Some patients manifest schizophrenic as well as bipolar disorder symptoms and are often given the diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder. 8 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Cell development/differentiation; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 1q42.1 Cellular Component: microtubule; centrosome; postsynaptic membrane; mitochondrion; postsynaptic density; cell junction Molecular Function: protein binding Biological Process: positive regulation of neuroblast proliferation; mitochondrial calcium ion homeostasis; TOR signaling pathway; cell proliferation in forebrain; neuron migration; cerebral cortex radially oriented cell migration; Wnt receptor signaling pathway through beta-catenin; microtubule cytoskeleton organization and biogenesis; positive regulation of Wnt receptor signaling pathway Disease: Schizophrenia; Schizophrenia 9
Research Articles on DISC1	**1.** Study provides comprehensive landscape of genetic variation at DISC1 locus in patients with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and recurrent major depressive disorder and in healthy population controls with quantitative measures of mood and cognition
Precautions	All of MyBioSource's Products are for scientific laboratory research purposes and are not for diagnostic, therapeutics, prophylactic or in vivo use. Through your purchase, you expressly represent and warrant to MyBioSource that you will properly test and use any Products purchased from MyBioSource in accordance with industry standards. MyBioSource and its authorized distributors reserve the right to refuse to process any order where we reasonably believe that the intended use will fall outside of our acceptable guidelines.
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