# DISC1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

## PRODUCT OVERVIEW

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| **Product Name** | DISC1, Polyclonal Antibody |
| **Full Product Name** | DISC1 Antibody, HRP conjugated |
| **Product Gene Name** | anti-DISC1 antibody |
| **Product Synonym Names** | Disrupted in schizophrenia 1 protein; DISC1; KIAA0457 |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Species Reactivity** | Human |
| **Form/Format** | Liquid |
| **Purity/Purification** | >95%, Protein G purified |
| **Preparation and Storage** | Shipped at 4 degree C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze. |
| **Matching Pairs** | Unconjugated Antibody: DISC1 (MBS7051489)<br>HRP Conjugated Antibody: DISC1 (MBS7051490) |
| **Molecular Weight** | 22,198 Da |
| **OMIM** | AF222983 Genomic DNA |
| **3D Structure** | ModBase 3D Structure for Q9NRI5 |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant Human Disrupted in schizophrenia 1 protein (99-325AA) |
| **Preservative** | 0.03% Proclin 300 |
| **Constituents** | 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4 |
| **Conjugation** | HRP |
| **Santa Cruz Alternative** | Potential replacement for Santa Cruz Biotechnology antibody catalog# sc-134505 / sc-47988 |
| **ISO Certification** | Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory. |
| **Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-DISC1 antibody** | ELISA (EIA) |
| **Related Product Information for anti-DISC1 antibody** | 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. |
| **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. |

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| **Searchable Terms for DISC1 purchase** | MBS7051490 is an antibody targeting DISC1. Also known as DISC1 Antibody, HRP conjugated. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit. |

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

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| **NCBI GI #** | 61742825 |
| **NCBI GeneID** | 27185 |
| **NCBI Accession #** | NP_001012975.1 |
| **UniProt Primary Accession #** | Q9NRI5 |
| **UniProt Secondary Accession #** | O75045; Q5VT44; A6NLH2; C4P091; C4P095; C4P0A1; C4P0A3; C4P0B3; C4P0B6; C4P0C1; C9J6D0 |
| **UniProt Related Accession #** | Q9NRI5 |
| **GenBank Nucleotide #** | NM_001012957.1 |
| **NCBI Official Full Name** | disrupted in schizophrenia 1 protein isoform Lv |
| **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] |

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| **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.<br><br>Protein type: Cell development/differentiation; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis<br><br>Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 1q42.1<br><br>Cellular Component: centrosome; mitochondrion<br><br>Molecular Function: protein binding<br><br>Biological Process: microtubule cytoskeleton organization and biogenesis; neuron migration; positive regulation of neuroblast proliferation; positive regulation of Wnt receptor signaling pathway<br><br>Disease: Schizophrenia; Schizophrenia 9 |
| **Research Articles on DISC1** | **1.** The present findings, at least in part, provide some clues for further investigating the association of DISC1 variants with SCZ susceptibility |
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