DAGLA Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	DAGLA, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	DAGLA Conjugated Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-DAGLA antibody
Product Synonym Names	NSDDR; C11orf11; DAGLALPHA; DAGL (ALPHA)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total DAGLA protein.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C for 6 months.
Molecular Weight	114,952 Da
OMIM	phenotype 614015
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q9Y4D2
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human DAGLA
Conjugation	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-DAGLA antibody	Most Applications
Application Notes for anti-DAGLA antibody	Suggested Dilution: AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1:50-1:1000
Related Product Information for anti-DAGLA antibody	Members of the AB hydrolase superfamily have diverse catalytic functions and play a crucial role in the metabolism of lipids. DAGLalpha (diacylglycerol lipase alpha), also known as NSDDR or C11orf11, is a 1, 042 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the AB hydrolase superfamily. Highly expressed in brain and pancreas, DAGLalpha uses calcium as a cofactor to catalyze the hydrolysis of diacylglycerol (DAG) to 2-arachidonoyl-glycerol (2-AG), a reaction that is required for axonal growth and for retrograde synaptic signaling at mature synapses. DAGLalpha functions as at optimal pH of 7 and its activity is inhibited by p-hydroxy-mercuri-benzoate and HgCl2. The gene encoding DAGLalpha maps to human chromosome 11, which houses over 1, 400 genes and comprises nearly 4% of the human genome.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-DAGLA 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.

Searchable Terms for DAGLA purchase	MBS9454877 is an antibody targeting DAGLA. Also known as DAGLA Conjugated Antibody. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	27262632
NCBI GeneID	747
NCBI Accession #	NP_006124
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q9Y4D2
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q6WQJ0; A7E233
UniProt Related Accession #	Q9Y4D2
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_006133.2
NCBI Official Full Name	sn1-specific diacylglycerol lipase alpha
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	diacylglycerol lipase alpha
NCBI Official Symbol	DAGLA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	NSDDR; C11orf11; DAGLALPHA; DAGL(ALPHA)
UniProt Protein Name	Sn1-specific diacylglycerol lipase alpha
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Neural stem cell-derived dendrite regulator
Protein Family	Sn1-specific diacylglycerol lipase
UniProt Gene Name	DAGLA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	C11orf11; KIAA0659; NSDDR; DGL-alpha
UniProt Entry Name	DGLA_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	sn1-specific diacylglycerol lipase alpha
NCBI Summary for DAGLA	This gene encodes a diacylglycerol lipase. The encoded enzyme is involved in the biosynthesis of the endocannabinoid 2-arachidonoyl-glycerol.[provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010]
UniProt Comments for DAGLA	NSDDR: Catalyzes the hydrolysis of diacylglycerol (DAG) to 2- arachidonoyl-glycerol (2-AG), the most abundant endocannabinoid in tissues. Required for axonal growth during development and for retrograde synaptic signaling at mature synapses. Defects in DAGLA may be a cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 20 (SCA20). Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA20 is an autosomal dominant, adult-onset form characterized by dysarthria due to spasmodic dysphonia followed by slowly progressive ataxia. A copy number variation consisting of a 260-kb duplication at chromosome 11q12.2-12.3 is responsible for SCA20. The critical gene within the duplicated segment may be DAGLA. Belongs to the AB hydrolase superfamily. Lipase family. Protein type: Membrane protein, integral; EC 3.1.1.-; Membrane protein, multi-pass; Hydrolase Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 11q12.2 Cellular Component: plasma membrane; integral to membrane Molecular Function: metal ion binding; lipase activity Biological Process: platelet activation; neuroblast proliferation; arachidonic acid metabolic process; diacylglycerol catabolic process; blood coagulation; neurotransmitter biosynthetic process

Research Articles on DAGLA	**1.** phenotypes associated with rare CNR1 variants are reminiscent of those implicated in the theory of clinical endocannabinoid deficiency syndrome. The severe phenotypes associated with rare DAGLA variants underscore the critical role of rapid 2-AG synthesis and the endocannabinoid system in regulating neurological function and development
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