

---

<b>Product name:</b>	Doublecortin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Cat number:</b>	AB-84801
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	POLY
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 265-365 of human Doublecortin
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications:</b>	Western Blot: 1:500 - 1:1000 Immunofluorescence: 1:50 - 1:200 Immunocytochemistry: 1:50 - 1:200
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	41kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	PBS with 0.05% proclin300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.3.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.05% proclin300, 50% glycerol
<b>Background:</b>	<p>This gene encodes a member of the doublecortin family. The protein encoded by this gene is a cytoplasmic protein and contains two doublecortin domains, which bind microtubules. In the developing cortex, cortical neurons must migrate over long distances to reach the site of their final differentiation. The encoded protein appears to direct neuronal migration by regulating the organization and stability of 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 cause abnormal migration of neurons during development and disrupt the layering of the cortex, leading to epilepsy, cognitive disability, subcortical band heterotopia ("double cortex" syndrome) in females and lissencephaly ("smooth brain" syndrome) in males. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.</p>

