

DCAMKL1/DCLK1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-92967



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

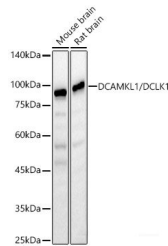
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human DCAMKL1/DCLK1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.01% thiomersal,50% glycerol,pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:20-1:50

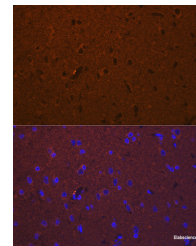
Data



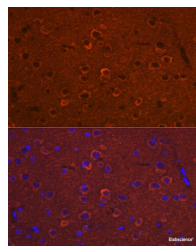
Western blot analysis of various lysates using DCAMKL1/DCLK1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:500 dilution.

Observed Mw:82KDa

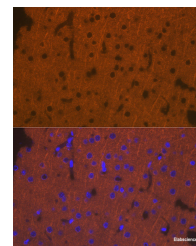
Calculated Mw:46kDa/47kDa/81kDa/82kDa



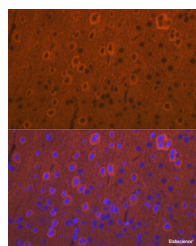
Immunofluorescence analysis of Rat brain using DCAMKL1/DCLK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse brain using DCAMKL1/DCLK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat brain cells using DCAMKL1/DCLK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



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Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse brain cells using DCAMKL1/DCLK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background

This gene encodes a member of the protein kinase superfamily and the doublecortin family. The protein encoded by this gene contains two N-terminal doublecortin domains, which bind microtubules and regulate microtubule polymerization, a C-terminal serine/threonine protein kinase domain, which shows substantial homology to Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase, and a serine/proline-rich domain in between the doublecortin and the protein kinase domains, which mediates multiple protein-protein interactions. The microtubule-polymerizing activity of the encoded protein is independent of its protein kinase activity. The encoded protein is involved in several different cellular processes, including neuronal migration, retrograde transport, neuronal apoptosis and neurogenesis. This gene is up-regulated by brain-derived neurotrophic factor and associated with memory and general cognitive abilities. Multiple transcript variants generated by two alternative promoter usage and alternative splicing have been reported, but the full-length nature and biological validity of some variants have not been defined. These variants encode different isoforms, which are differentially expressed and have different kinase activities.

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