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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-DYX1C1/Biotin Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL13043R-Bio

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-DYX1C1/Biotin
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DYX1C1
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Mouse,Rat(predicted:Human,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Zebrafish)
Background:	background: The gene encoding DYX1C1 maps in the 15q21 region, which is disrupted by a translocation t(2;15)(q11;q21) and segregates with dyslexia. Two sequence changes in DYX1C1, including one involving the translation initiation sequence and an Elk-1 transcription factor binding site (-3G --> A) and a codon (1249G --> T), introduce a premature stop codon and truncate the protein by 4 amino acids. DYX1C1 encodes a nuclear tetratricopeptide repeat domain protein that is dynamically regulated in brain. In human brain, DYX1C1 protein localizes to a fraction of cortical neurons and white matter glial cells. It is also expressed in lung, kidney and testis. **Function:** Involved in neuronal migration during development of the cerebral neocortex. May regulate the stability and proteasomal degradation of the estrogen receptors that play an important role in neuronal differentiation,

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	survival and plasticity. **Subunit:** Interacts with ESR1 and ESR2. Interacts with STUB1. **Subcellular Location:** Nucleus. Cytoplasm. **Tissue Specificity:** Expressed in several tissues, including brain, lung, kidney and testis. In brain localizes to a fraction of cortical neurons and white matter glial cells. DISEASE: Defects in DYX1C1 may be a cause of susceptibility to dyslexia type 1 (DYX1) [MIM:127700]. A relatively common, complex cognitive disorder characterized by an impairment of reading performance despite adequate motivational, educational and intellectual opportunities. It is a multifactorial trait, with evidence for familial clustering and heritability. Note=A chromosomal aberration involving DYX1C1 has been found in a family affected by dyslexia. Translocation t(2;15)(q11;q21). **Similarity:** Contains 1 CS domain. Contains 3 TPR repeats. **Database links:** UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q8WXU2.2 Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.