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Rabbit Anti-DYX1C1/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL13043R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-DYX1C1/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的 DYX1C1 蛋白抗体
Alias	Dyslexia susceptibility 1 candidate 1; Dyslexia susceptibility 1 candidate gene 1 protein; DYX1; DYX1C1; DYXC1; DYXC1_HUMAN; EKN1; FLJ37882; MGC70618; RD.
Research Area	Cell biology Neurobiology Cell type markers
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse,Rat(predicted:Human,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Zebrafish)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	49kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DYX1C1
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
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.
Product Detail	**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, 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.