

DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP6316b

Specification

DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Antigen Region WB, IHC-P, FC,E <u>Q14206</u> Human, Mouse Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 6-37

DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 10231

Other Names

Calcipressin-2, Down syndrome candidate region 1-like 1, Myocyte-enriched calcineurin-interacting protein 2, MCIP2, Regulator of calcineurin 2, Thyroid hormone-responsive protein ZAKI-4, RCAN2, DSCR1L1, ZAKI4

Target/Specificity

This DSCR1L1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 6-37 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human DSCR1L1.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:10~50 FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name RCAN2



Synonyms DSCR1L1, ZAKI4

Function Inhibits calcineurin-dependent transcriptional responses by binding to the catalytic domain of calcineurin A. Could play a role during central nervous system development.

Tissue Location

Expressed in fibroblasts, heart, brain, liver, and skeletal muscle but not in placenta, lung, kidney and pancreas

DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

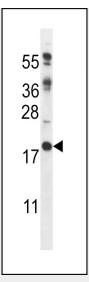
- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term) - Images

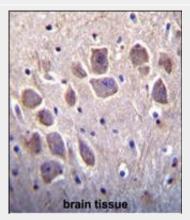
NCI-H460 72 55 36 28 17 11

DSCR1L1 Antibody (Q21) (Cat. #AP6316b) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the DSCR1L1 antibody detected the DSCR1L1 protein (arrow).

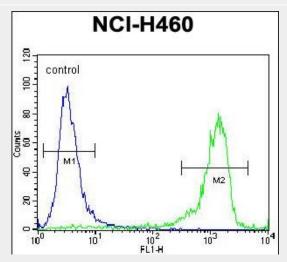




DSCR1L1 Antibody (Q21) (Cat. #AP6316b) western blot analysis in mouse heart tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the DSCR1L1 antibody detected the DSCR1L1 protein (arrow).



DSCR1L1 antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP6316b)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of DSCR1L1 antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP6316b) flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H460 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

DSCR1L1 inhibits calcineurin-dependent transcriptional responses by binding to the catalytic domain of calcineurin A. This protein may play a role during central nervous system development. Expression is detected in fibroblasts, heart, brain, liver, and skeletal muscle but not in placenta, lung, kidney and pancreas. Expression of both transcripts is upregulated by physiologic concentrations of the thyroid hormone triiodothyroxine.

DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Rothermel, B., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275(12):8719-8725 (2000). Fuentes, J.J., et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 9(11):1681-1690 (2000). Strippoli, P., et al., Genomics 64(3):252-263 (2000). Miyazaki, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 271(24):14567-14571 (1996). Cao, X., et al., Biochem. J. 367 (PT 2), 459-466 (2002) (): (). **DSCR1L1 Antibody (N-term) - Citations** • Identification of signaling systems in proliferating and involuting phase infantile

 Identification of signaling systems in proliferating and involuting phase inta hemangiomas by genome-wide transcriptional profiling.