

Anti-Doublecortin Antibody

Our Anti-Doublecortin primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mouse monoclonal. It detects bovine,
Catalog # AN1367

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC
Primary Accession	O43602
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2A
Clone Names	3 E1
Calculated MW	40574

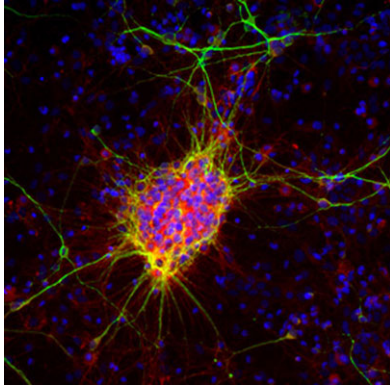
Additional Information

Gene ID	1641
Other Names	DBCN antibody, Dbct antibody, DC antibody, DCX antibody, DCX_HUMAN antibody, Doublecortex antibody, Doublin antibody, FLJ51296 antibody, Lis X antibody, Lis-X antibody, Lissencephalin X antibody, Lissencephalin-X antibody, Lissencephaly X linked antibody, Lissencephaly X linked doublecortin antibody, LISX antibody, Neuronal migration protein doublecortin antibody, OTTHUMP00000023859 antibody, OTTHUMP00000023860 antibody, OTTHUMP00000216315 antibody, OTTHUMP00000216316 antibody, SCLH antibody, XLIS antibody
Target/Specificity	Doublecortin, or DCX, is a microtubule associated protein that is expressed almost exclusively in very early neuronal development (Brown et al., 2003), making it an excellent marker for developing neuronal cells. Defects in the DCX gene lead to X-linked lissencephaly which is characterized by a lack of normal folds on the surface of the brain resulting in a smooth cerebral cortex caused by abnormal migration of neurons during development (des Portes et al., 1998; Gleeson et al., 1998).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~N/A
Format	Protein G Purified
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Doublecortin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

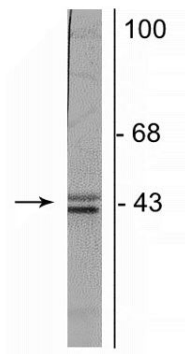
Background

Doublecortin, or DCX, is a microtubule associated protein that is expressed almost exclusively in very early neuronal development (Brown et al., 2003), making it an excellent marker for developing neuronal cells. Defects in the DCX gene lead to X-linked lissencephaly which is characterized by a lack of normal folds on the surface of the brain resulting in a smooth cerebral cortex caused by abnormal migration of neurons during development (des Portes et al., 1998; Gleeson et al., 1998).

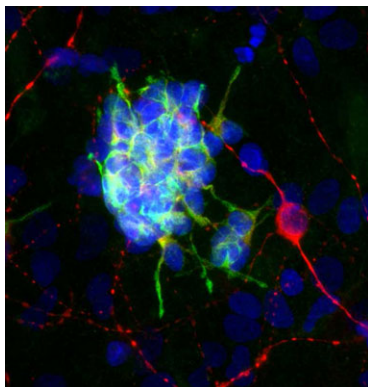
Images



Immunofluorescence of rat cortical neuron-glia cells showing strong cytoplasmic labeling of a small population of developing neurons and their processes with Anti-DCX (cat. AN1367, 1:1000, red) while Anti-MAP2 (cat. 1100-MAP2, 1:10,000, green) labels dendrites and perikarya or mature neurons, and additional nuclear staining was done with DAPI (blue). Anti-doublecortin is an excellent marker of early developing neuronal cells.



Western blot of postnatal day 3 rat brain lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~35 kDa and ~45 kDa doublecortin protein.



Immunofluorescence of cultured rat neurons showing strong cytoplasmic staining of doublecortin (cat. AN1367, 1:1000, green) in developing neurons and GFAP (cat. 621-GFAP, 1:1000, red)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.