Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-05005)

Anti-DCC Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Rat (predicted:Human,Mouse,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 158 kDa. Actual: 158 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	Sample: Cerebrum (Rat) Lysate at 40 μg Primary: Anti-DCC (TMAB-05005) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 158 kD Observed band size: 158 kD
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human DCC
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	1630
Uniprot ID:	P43146

Research Background

Deleted in colorectal cancer (DCC, chromosome 18q21) was originally identified as a putative tumor suppressor gene that is lost in more than 70% of colorectal cancers. The gene has also been deleted in several other types of cancer. The DCC protein is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily. The extracellular domain is composed of four Ig like domains and six fibronectin type III repeats. Native DCC is found in three isoforms. Two forms, a long and a short isoform, are produced from the same gene but have different initiation sites. The third isoform, produced by alternative splicing, is expressed only in embryonic tissue. Mouse DCC extracellular domain shares 97% and 99% homology with human and rat DCC extracellular domains, respectively. In adults, DCC is highly expressed in the brain but is also expressed at very low levels in multiple normal tissues. In the embyro, high levels of expression are detected in the brain and neural tube. DCC functions as a receptor or a component of a receptor for netrins and mediates the effects of netrins on commissural axons. Netrins are chemoattractants responsible for the guidance of commissural axons at the midline and of motor axons to the their target muscles. DCC induces apoptosis in the absence of ligand binding, blocks apoptosis when engaged by netrin 1, and also acts as a caspase substrate.

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