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Rabbit Anti-DGCR6 antibody

SL11722R

Product Name:	DGCR6
Chinese Name:	无胸腺症相关蛋白DGCR6/迪格奥尔格综合征关键基因6抗体
Alias:	DGCR 6; DGCR6 protein; DiGeorge syndrome critical region 6; DiGeorge syndrome critical region gene 6; DGCR6_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	25kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DGCR6:112-180/220
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 癈 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癈. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 癈.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Neural crest cell migration to the third and fourth pharyngeal pouches is a critical step in the structural formation of organs that are affected in DiGeorge syndrome. DGCR6 (DiGeorge syndrome critical region 6) is a nuclear protein that plays a role in neural crest cell migration and is located at the DiGeorge syndrome critical region (DGCR) on chromosome 22. Expressed ubiquitously with highest levels in heart, liver and skeletal

muscle, DGCR6 shares high homology with the Drosophila gonadal (gdl) protein and with human Laminin ?1, both of which are involved in early tissue development. The gene encoding DGCR6, along with other DGCR genes, is deleted in DiGeorge syndrome; a developmental disorder characterized by improper facial, cardiac and palate formation. Upregulation of DGCR6 is implicated in lung and colon adenocarcinomas, as well as in Burkitt担 lymphoma and lymphocytes transformed by EBV. Due to a duplication of the ancestral DGCR6 locus, there are two functional, highly homologous copies of the DGCR6 gene (designated DGCR6 and DGCR6L) on chromosome 22.

Function:
DGCR6 shares homology with the Drosophila melanogaster gonadal protein, which participates in gonadal and germ cell development, and with the human laminin gamma-1 chain, which upon polymerization with alpha- and beta-chains forms the laminin molecule. Laminin binds to cells through interaction with a receptor and has functions in cell attachment, migration, and tissue organization during development. This protein could be a candidate for involvement in the DiGeorge syndrome pathology by playing a role in neural crest cell migration into the third and fourth pharyngeal pouches, the structures from which derive the organs affected in DiGeorge syndrome.

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus. Note=Predominantly nuclear.

Tissue Specificity:
Found in all tissues examined with highest expression in liver, heart and skeletal muscle. Lower levels in pancreas and placenta. Weak expression in brain.

Similarity:
Belongs to the gonadal family.

SWISS:
Q14129

Gene ID:
8214

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 8214Human

Omim: 601279Human

SwissProt: Q14129Human

Unigene: 474185Human

	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.