



Rabbit Anti-Human DCC polyclonal antibody (CABT-L1105)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human DCC(162-178aa EVIGEPMPTIHWQKNQQ), identical to the related mouse sequence, and different from the related rat sequence by one amino acid.
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IHC-P, WB
Molecular Weight	158457 MW
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.
Cellular Localization	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Format	Lyophilized
Size	30 µg
Buffer	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Preservative	0.05mg NaN ₃

Storage	At -20° C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4° C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
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BACKGROUND

Introduction	Deleted in colorectal cancer (DCC) was originally identified as a putative tumor suppressor gene that is lost in more than 70% of colorectal cancers. This gene has also been found to be deleted in several different kinds of cancers. DCC encodes 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. Two forms of the protein (the long and the short isoforms) are produced from the same gene by the use of alternative initiation sites. A third isoform that is produced by alternative splicing is expressed only in the embryo. The extracellular domain of mouse DCC shares 97% and 99% amino acid sequence identity with the 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 tissues. In the embryo, high levels of expression are detected in the brain and neural tube. DCC has been shown to be a receptor for the netrins that are important for axon guidance. DCC has also been shown to induce apoptosis in the absence of ligand binding and to block apoptosis when engaged by netrin-1. DCC has been shown to be a caspase substrate.
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Keywords	Netrin receptor DCC;Colorectal cancer suppressor;Immunoglobulin superfamily DCC subclass member 1;Tumor suppressor protein DCC;DCC;IGDCC1;
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GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	DCC
Entrez Gene ID	1630
UniProt ID	P43146