



# Mouse Anti-Human DCC monoclonal antibody, Byfm-2 (CABT-L1106)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | Recombinant Human DCC fibronectin domain 5   |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG2a, λ   |
| <b>Source/Host</b>        | Mouse  |
| <b>Species Reactivity</b> | Human  |
| <b>Clone</b>              | Byfm-2   |
| <b>Purification</b>       | Protein G-affinity purified.   |
| <b>Conjugate</b>          | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Applications</b>       | FC, BL   |
| <b>Format</b>             | Liquid   |
| <b>Size</b>               | 100 µg   |
| <b>Buffer</b>             | PBS  |
| <b>Preservative</b>       | 0.02% Sodium Azide   |
| <b>Storage</b>            | Stable for at least 1 year after receipt when stored at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| <b>Ship</b>               | Shipped on Blue Ice  |

## 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.

**Keywords**

Netrin receptor DCC;Colorectal cancer suppressor;Immunoglobulin superfamily DCC subclass member 1;Tumor suppressor protein DCC;DCC;IGDCC1;

## GENE INFORMATION

**Gene Name** DCC

**Entrez Gene ID** [1630](#)

**UniProt ID** [P43146](#)