

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human DISC1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 685920
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human DISC1 Lys101-Arg260 Accession # Q9NR15
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Disrupted in schizophrenia 1 (DISC1) is a 100 kDa cytoplasmic scaffold protein that is associated with the development of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and recurrent major depression. It plays a role in post-synaptic density development and neurogenesis as well as centrosome and microtubule dynamics. DISC1 interacts with a range of intracellular proteins including Kinesin 1, NDE1, PDE4, GSK-3 beta, GRB2, PACAP, RAC1, TNK1, and FEZ1. It contains four coiled-coil domains (aa 366-394, aa 452-505, aa 602-666, and aa 802-830) which mediate the assembly of DISC1 into a variety of multimers. DISC1 multimerization and its ability to interact with various binding partners are regulated by post-translational modifications and proteolysis. Alternate splicing generates additional isoforms of human DISC1 that are truncated before the first or following the third coiled coil domain. Within aa 101-260, human DISC1 shares approximately 43% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat DISC1.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc., and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.