Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

DVL1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YN2890
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	DVL1
Fields :	>>mTOR signaling pathway;>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Notch signaling pathway;>>Hippo signaling pathway;>>Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells;>>Melanogenesis;>>Cushing syndrome;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Basal cell carcinoma;>>Breast cancer;>>Hepatocellular carcinoma;>>Gastric cancer
Gene Name :	DVL1
Protein Name :	Segment polarity protein dishevelled homolog DVL-1 (Dishevelled-1) (DSH homolog 1)
Human Gene Id :	1855
Human Swiss Prot No :	O14640
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P51141
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q9WVB9
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity :	DVL1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 76kD

Cell Pathway : WNT;WNT-T CELLNotch;Melanogenesis;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Basal cell carcinoma;

Background : DVL1, the human homolog of the Drosophila dishevelled gene (dsh) encodes a cytoplasmic phosphoprotein that regulates cell proliferation, acting as a transducer molecule for developmental processes, including segmentation and neuroblast specification. DVL1 is a candidate gene for neuroblastomatous transformation. The Schwartz-Jampel syndrome and Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2A have been mapped to the same region as DVL1. The phenotypes of these diseases may be consistent with defects which might be expected from aberrant expression of a DVL gene during development. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : disease:May be partly responsible for CATCH22 syndromes. This denomination includes developmental defects which associate cardiac defect, abnormal facies, thymic hypoplasia, cleft palate, hypocalcemia, and chromosome 22 deletions.,function:May play a role in the signal transduction pathway mediated by multiple Wnt genes.,PTM:Ubiquitinated, leading to its subsequent degradation by the ubiquitin-proteasome. The interaction with INVS is required for ubiquitination.,similarity:Belongs to the DSH family.,similarity:Contains 1 DEP domain.,similarity:Contains 1 DIX domain.,similarity:Contains 1 PDZ (DHR) domain.,subunit:Interacts with CXXC4. Interacts (via PDZ domain) with NXN (By similarity). Interacts with BRD7 and INVS. Interacts through its PDZ domain with the C-terminal regions of VANGL1, VANGL2 and CCDC88C/DAPLE.,tissue specificity:Expressed in the thymus and, at high levels, in the heart

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Cytoplasmic vesicle . Localizes at the cell membrane upon interaction with frizzled family members. .

Expression : Brain,Eye,Peripheral Nervous System,Sympathetic ganglion,Testis,

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