## bs-11657R

## [ Primary Antibody ]

## DOCK3 Rabbit pAb



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- DATASHEFT		400-901-9800
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		<b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500)
<b>GenelD:</b> 1795	SWISS: 0817D9	<b>IFC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500)
Target: DOCK3		ICC/IF (1:100-500) FLISA (1:5000-10000)
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DOCK3: 1001-1100/2030.		K3: Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Note)
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog)
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		Predicted MW.: <sup>233 kDa</sup> Subcellular <sub>Cutoplasm</sub>
<b>Background:</b> MOCA (modifier of cell adhesion), also known as Presenilin-binding protein (PBP) or dedicator of cytokinesis protein 3 (DOCK3), is a 2030 amino acid cytoplasmic protein belonging to the DOCK family. MOCA interacts with Presenilin proteins and has the ability to stimulate Tau phosphorylation suggesting that MOCA may be involved in Alzheimer disease. MOCA is also thought to be a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) which activates small GTPases by exchanging bound GDP for free GTP. Analysis of ectopic expression suggests that MOCA may affect the function of small GTPases involved in the regulation of Actin cytoskeleton or cell adhesion receptors. MOCA is localized to the neuropil, and sometimes in pyramidal cells, in normal brains, while in Alzheimer disease brains, MOCA is present in neurofibrillary tangles.		Inding s a Ibility be nall on of on or nd eimer