

bs-8250R**[Primary Antibody]**

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DCST1 Rabbit pAb**— DATASHEET —**

<p>Host: Rabbit</p> <p>Clonality: Polyclonal</p> <p>GeneID: 149095</p> <p>Target: DCST1</p> <p>Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DCST1: 265-370/706. < Extracellular ></p> <p>Purification: affinity purified by Protein A</p> <p>Concentration: 1mg/ml</p> <p>Storage: 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.</p>	<p>Isotype: IgG</p> <p>SWISS: Q5T197</p> <p>Background: Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.</p>	<p>Applications: WB (1:500-2000) IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000)</p> <p>Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)</p> <p>Predicted MW.: 81 kDa</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Cell membrane</p>
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— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=6.15]** Fang, Chao. et al. Diterbutyl phthalate attenuates osteoarthritis in ACLT mice via suppressing ERK/c-fos/NFATc1 pathway, and subsequently inhibiting subchondral osteoclast fusion. Acta Pharmacol Sin. 2021 Aug;;1-12 WB ;Mouse. 34381182
- **[IF=3.266]** Ma Q et al. Vitamin B5 inhibit RANKL induced osteoclastogenesis and ovariectomy induced osteoporosis by scavenging ROS generation. Am J Transl Res. 2019 Aug 15;11(8):5008-5018. eCollection 2019. WB ;Mouse. 31497217
- **[IF=3.448]** Ma Q et al. Non - coenzyme role of vitamin B1 in RANKL - induced osteoclastogenesis and ovariectomy induced osteoporosis. J Cell Biochem. 2020 Feb 26. WB ;mouse. 32100911
- **[IF=2.8]** Bo Hu. et al. Substrate-Mediated Regulation of Src Expression Drives Osteoclastogenesis Divergence. GENES-BASEL. 2024 Sep;15(9):1217 IF ;Mouse. 39336808
- **[IF=0]** Cyro José de Almeida Guardiola et al. DC-STAMP and TACE Levels are Higher in Patients with Periodontitis. Braz Dent J . Mar-Apr 2020;31(2):122-126. WB ;Human. 32556010