

### Product Information

**Size:**

50ul

**Reactivity:**

Human, Mouse

**Source:**

Rabbit

**Isotype:**

IgG

**Applications:**

ELISA, IHC

**Recommended dilutions:**

ELISA:1:2000-1:5000, IHC:1:50-1:200

**Protein Background:**

Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase that functions autonomously after Ca(2+)/calmodulin-binding and autophosphorylation, and is involved in dendritic spine and synapse formation, neuronal plasticity and regulation of sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+) transport in skeletal muscle. In neurons, plays an essential structural role in the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton during plasticity by binding and bundling actin filaments in a kinase-independent manner. This structural function is required for correct targeting of CaMK2A, which acts downstream of NMDAR to promote dendritic spine and synapse formation and maintain synaptic plasticity which enables long-term potentiation (LTP) and hippocampus-dependent learning. In developing hippocampal neurons, promotes arborization of the dendritic tree and in mature neurons, promotes dendritic remodeling. Participates in the modulation of skeletal muscle function in response to exercise.

**Gene ID:**

DTX1

**Uniprot**

Q86Y01

**Synonyms:**

deltex homolog 1 (Drosophila)

**Immunogen:**

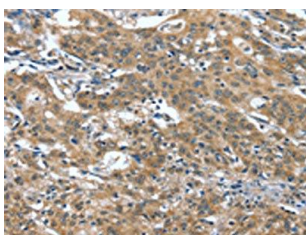
Synthetic peptide of human DTX1.

**Storage:**

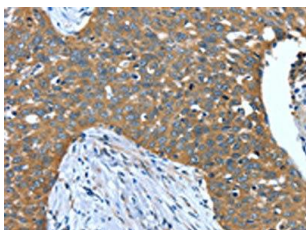
-20&deg; C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN<sub>3</sub>, 40% Glycerol

## Product Images

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The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using PACO19562(DTX1 Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using PACO19562(DTX1 Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).