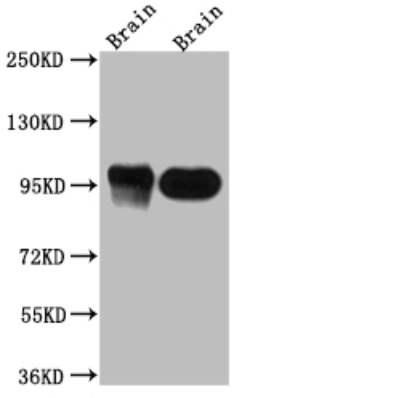
DLG4 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA255792A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P78352
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human PSD95
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
Relevance	Interacts with the cytoplasmic tail of NMDA receptor subunits and shaker-type potassium channels. Required for synaptic plasticity associated with NMDA receptor signaling. Overexpression or depletion of DLG4 changes the ratio of excitatory to inhibitory synapses in hippocampal neurons. May reduce the amplitude of ASIC3 acid-evoked currents by retaining the channel intracellularly. May regulate the intracellular trafficking of ADR1B (By similarity).
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience
Gene Names	DLG4
Clone No.	1H4

Image



Western Blot
Positive WB detected in: Rat Brain whole cell lysate, Mouse Brain whole cell lysate
All lanes: PSD95 antibody at 1:1000
Secondary
Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution
Predicted band size: 81, 86, 81 kDa
Observed band size: 95 kDa

Description

To produce the DLG4 recombinant monoclonal antibody, the DLG4 monoclonal antibody is harvested, and its gene is sequenced. A DLG4 monoclonal antibody gene-carrying vector is then constructed and transfected into a host cell line for culture. The human DLG4-derived peptide is utilized as an immunogen to produce the DLG4 monoclonal antibody. The DLG4 recombinant monoclonal antibody is subjected to affinity chromatography purification following isolating from the cell culture supernatant and then tested for specificity using ELISA and WB applications. It can detect human, mouse, and rat DLG4 proteins.

The DLG4 protein, also known as PSD-95, is a scaffolding protein that plays a critical role in the organization and stabilization of synapses in the nervous system. It is involved in the regulation of synaptic strength and control of synaptic plasticity, as well as the maintenance of neuronal structure and function. DLG4 interacts with proteins involved in cytoskeletal organization and helps to maintain the integrity of dendritic spines, which are important for synaptic fu Dysregulation of DLG4 activity has been implicated in various neurological disorders, including schizophrenia, autism, and Alzheimer's disease.