Rabbit anti-Human DGKI Polyclonal Antibody | anti-DGKI antibody

Anti-DGKI Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256987	**Rabbit**	**Human**	**Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry**

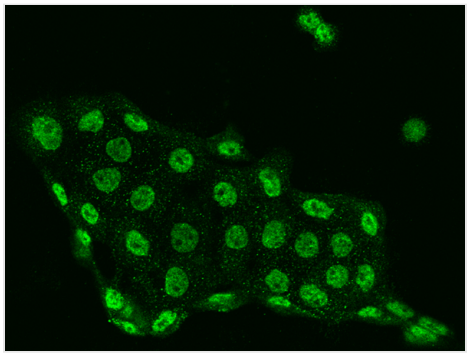
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

DGKI; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-DGKI Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; DGKI Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-DGK-IOTA Antibody; anti-DGKI antibody

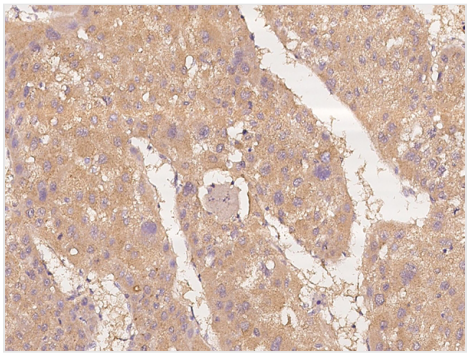
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human DGKI
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-DGKI antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human DGKI fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human DGKI fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescence staining of DGKI in A431 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS,blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human DGKI polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to Nucleus.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human DGKI in human hepatoma with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-DGKI antibody	Diacylglycerol kinase iota (DGKI) is a member of the type IV diacylglycerol kinase subfamily. Diacylglycerol kinases regulate the intracellular concentration of diacylglycerol by phosphorylating, producing phosphatidic acid (PA). PA can regulate some signaling proteins, including protein kinases and phosphatases, and can mediate growth factors to induce mitosis of cells. The Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway is an important pathway for extracellular signals regulating cell mitosis, and Raf protein transfer from the cytoplasm to the membrane and activation by Ras or other kinases are key steps in the activation of this signaling pathway. Raf can directly bind to PA, so an increase in PA content promotes the translocation of the Raf protein to the cell membrane and activates the MAPK signaling pathway. Diacylglycerol kinase iota (DGKI) is overexpressed in a variety of cancers and is associated with poor prognosis in colon cancer.
References	Matsson H, et al. (2011) Snp variations in the 7q33 region containing dgki are associated with dyslexia in the finnish and german populations. Behav Genet 41 (1): 134-140.Huang C, et al. (2020) Overexpression of dgki in gastric cancer predicts poor prognosis. Front Med (Lausanne) 7 320.Etcheverry A, et al. (2014) Dgki methylation status modulates the prognostic value of mgmt in glioblastoma patients treated with combined radio-chemotherapy with temozolomide. PLoS One 9 (9): e104455.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/dgki-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256987