

Anti-RCAN1/Dscr1 (C-terminus) Antibody Catalog # AN1937

Specification

Anti-RCAN1/Dscr1 (C-terminus) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P53805
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	28079

Anti-RCAN1/Dscr1 (C-terminus) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **1827**

Other Names

Dscr1, MCIP, RCAN1, calcipressin, Adapt78

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-RCAN1/Dscr1 (C-terminus) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

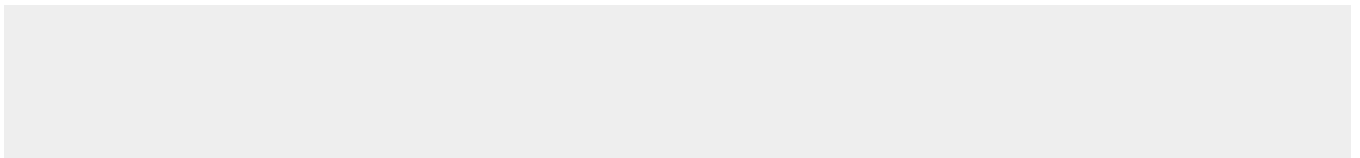
Blue Ice

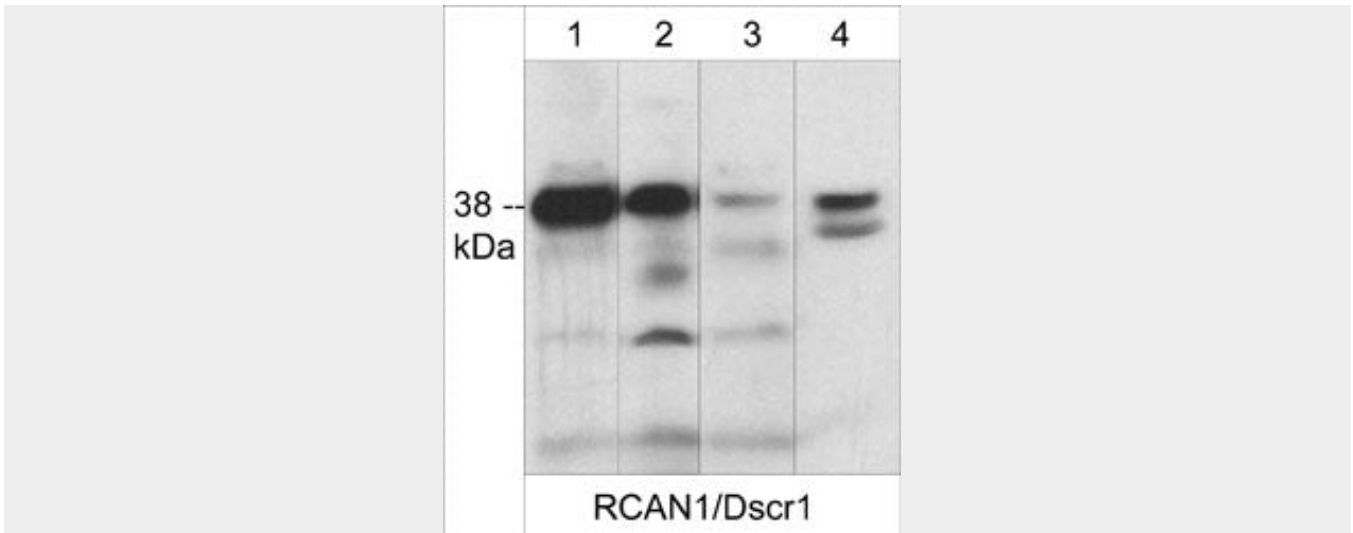
Anti-RCAN1/Dscr1 (C-terminus) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

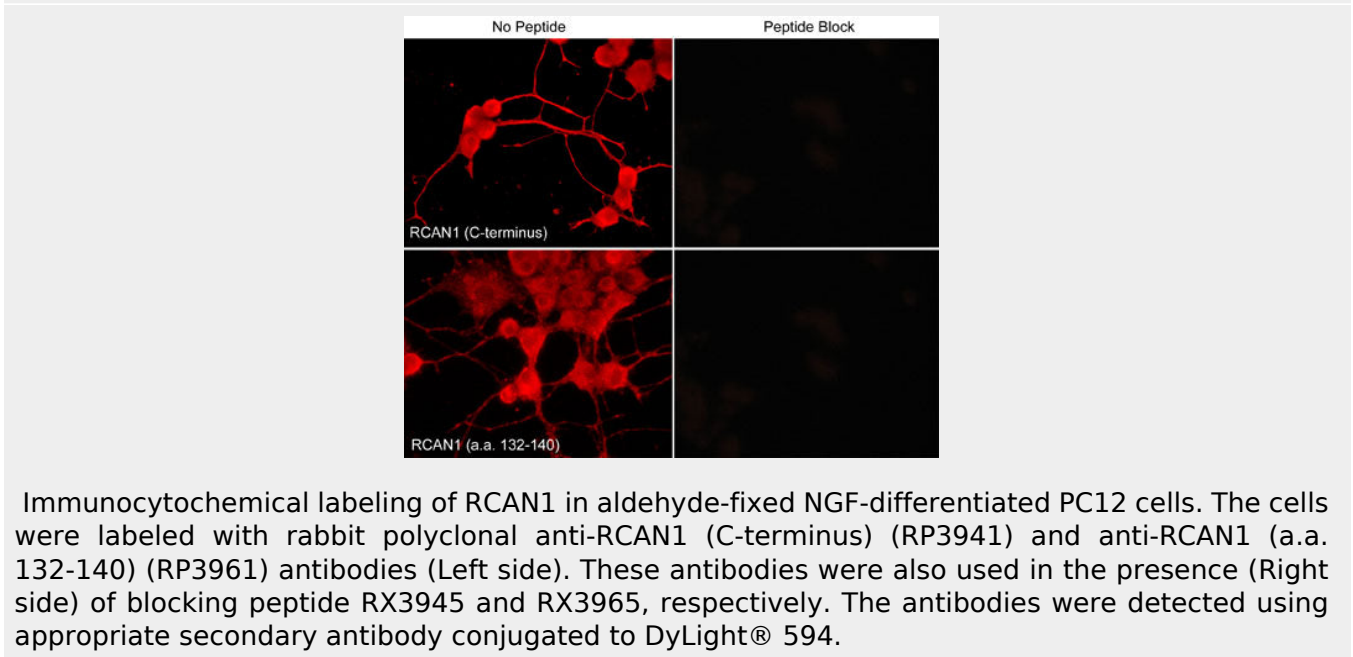
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-RCAN1/Dscr1 (C-terminus) Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of RCAN1 expression in human Jurkat (lane 1), rat PC12 (lane 2), human A431 (lane 3), and adult mouse muscle (lane 4). The blot was probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-RCAN1 (C-terminus) at 1:1000.



Anti-RCAN1/Dscr1 (C-terminus) Antibody - Background

An important element of calcium signaling pathways involves calmodulin activation of calcineurin (phosphatase PP2B), leading to dephosphorylation of transcription factors such as NFAT and MEF2. A wide variety of proteins other than calmodulin have also been implicated in regulating calcineurin activity. Regulators of Calcineurin (RCANs) include RCAN1, RCAN2, and RCAN3. RCAN1 has previously been referred to as Down's syndrome candidate region-1 (Dscr1), MCIP, calcipressin, and Adapt78. This RCAN is expressed as several different variants with RCAN1L (38 kDa) and RCAN1S (31 kDa) being most prevalent. RCAN1 is increased in Down's syndrome tissues and in a mouse model of Down's syndrome. Increased expression of RCAN1 leads to significant suppression of tumor growth in mice as result of deficits in calcineurin-induced tumor angiogenesis. RCAN1 can recruit TAB1, TAK1, and calcineurin into a macromolecular signaling complex, and TAK1 can phosphorylate Ser-94 and Ser-136 in RCAN1S. This phosphorylation converts RCAN1 from an inhibitor to a facilitator of calcineurin-NFAT signaling.