

Doublecortin

Cat.No. 326 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

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| Reconstitution/ Storage | 50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet. |
| Applications | WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 2000 IHC: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 IHC-P: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 |
| Immunogen | Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 271 to 366 from mouse Doublecortin (UniProt Id: Q6PGI2) |
| Reactivity | Reacts with: rat (Q9ESI7), mouse (Q6PGI2), human (O43602). Other species not tested yet. |

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Doublecortin or **DCX** seems to be required for initial steps of neuronal dispersion and cortex lamination during cerebral cortex development. Mutations in the gene encoding this protein have been linked to the double cortex syndrome.

Doublecortin is highly expressed in neuronal cells of fetal brain but absent from other tissues. In the adult dentate gyrus it is only expressed in cells contributing to adult neurogenesis.

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

Selected References for 326 003

- Generation of iPSC-derived human forebrain organoids assembling bilateral eye primordia.
Gabriel E, Albanna W, Pasquini G, Ramani A, Josipovic N, Mariappan A, Riparbelli MG, Callaini G, Karch CM, Goureau O, Papantonis A, et al.
Nature protocols (2023) 186: 1893-1929. . **ICC; tested species: human**
- Recent Zika Virus Isolates Induce Premature Differentiation of Neural Progenitors in Human Brain Organoids.
Gabriel E, Ramani A, Karow U, Gottardo M, Natarajan K, Gooi LM, Goranci-Buzhala G, Krut O, Peters F, Nikolic M, Kuivanen S, et al.
Cell stem cell (2017) 203: 397-406.e5. . **IHC; tested species: human**
- Chronic exposure to a synthetic cannabinoid improves cognition and increases locomotor activity in Tg4-42 Alzheimer's disease mice.
Ott FW, Sichler ME, Bouter C, Enayati M, Wiltfang J, Bayer TA, Beindorff N, Löw MJ, Bouter Y
Journal of Alzheimer's disease reports (2025) 9: 25424823241306770. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Toxoplasma gondii infection and chronic IL-1 elevation drive hippocampal DNA double-strand break signaling, leading to cognitive deficits.
Belloy M, Schmitt BAM, Marty FH, Paut C, Basset E, Aïda A, Alis M, Zahm M, Chaubet A, Garnier H, Flores-Aguilar T, et al.
Nature neuroscience (2025) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Spatiotemporal Mapping and Molecular Basis of Whole-brain Circuit Maturation.
Xue J, Brawner AT, Thompson JR, Yelhekar TD, Newmaster KT, Qiu Q, Cooper YA, Yu CR, Ahmed-Braima YH, Kim Y, Lin Y, et al.
bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology (2024) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- The Preventive Effect of Exercise and Oral Branched-Chain Amino Acid Supplementation on Obesity-Induced Brain Changes in Ldlr^{-/-} Leiden Mice.
Lohkamp KJ, van den Hoek AM, Solé-Guardia G, Lisovets M, Alves Hoffmann T, Velanaki K, Geenen B, Verweij V, Morrison MC, Kleemann R, Wiesmann M, et al.
Nutrients (2023) 157: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Prolonged fixation and post-mortem delay impede the study of adult neurogenesis in mice.
Gallardo-Caballero M, Rodríguez-Moreno CB, Álvarez-Méndez L, Terreros-Roncal J, Flor-García M, Moreno-Jiménez EP, Rábano A, Llorens-Martín M
Communications biology (2023) 61: 978. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- The NOP antagonist BTRX-246040 increases stress resilience in mice without affecting adult neurogenesis in the hippocampus.
D'Oliveira da Silva F, Azevedo Neto J, Sturaro C, Guarino A, Robert C, Gavioli EC, Calo G, Mouldous L, Ruzza C
Neuropharmacology (2022) 212: 109077. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Levetiracetam and N-Cadherin Antibody Alleviate Brain Pathology Without Reducing Early Epilepsy Development After Focal Non-convulsive Status Epilepticus in Rats.
Avdic U, Ahl M, Andersson M, Ekdahl CT
Frontiers in neurology (2021) 12: 630154. . **IHC; tested species: rat**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols
at <https://sysy.com/product/326003> or scan the QR-code.



FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.