

ARG40795 anti-DCTN1 / p150-glued antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

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| Product Description | Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes DCTN1 / p150-glued |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu, Ms, Rat |
| Tested Application | IP, WB |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Target Name | DCTN1 / p150-glued |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 945-1139 of Human DCTN1 (NP_001128513.1). |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | P135; p150-glued; p135; DP-150; Dynactin subunit 1; 150 kDa dynein-associated polypeptide; DAP-150 |

Application Instructions

| Application table | Application | Dilution |
|-------------------|--|----------------|
| | IP | 1:50 - 1:100 |
| | WB | 1:500 - 1:2000 |
| Application Note | * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. | |
| Positive Control | U-251MG | |

Properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Affinity purified. |
| Buffer | PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol. |
| Preservative | 0.02% Sodium azide |
| Stabilizer | 50% Glycerol |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use. |
| Note | For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use. |

Bioinformation

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| Gene Symbol | DCTN1 |
| Gene Full Name | dynactin 1 |
| Background | This gene encodes the largest subunit of dynactin, a macromolecular complex consisting of 10 subunits ranging in size from 22 to 150 kD. Dynactin binds to both microtubules and cytoplasmic dynein. Dynactin is involved in a diverse array of cellular functions, including ER-to-Golgi transport, the centripetal movement of lysosomes and endosomes, spindle formation, chromosome movement, nuclear positioning, and axonogenesis. This subunit interacts with dynein intermediate chain by its domains directly binding to dynein and binds to microtubules via a highly conserved glycine-rich cytoskeleton-associated protein (CAP-Gly) domain in its N-terminus. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Mutations in this gene cause distal hereditary motor neuropathy type VIIB (HMN7B) which is also known as distal spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy (dSBMA). [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008] |
| Function | Required for the cytoplasmic dynein-driven retrograde movement of vesicles and organelles along microtubules. Dynein-dynactin interaction is a key component of the mechanism of axonal transport of vesicles and organelles. [UniProt] |
| Calculated Mw | 142 kDa |
| PTM | Ubiquitinated by a SCF complex containing FBXL5, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Phosphorylation by SLK at Thr-145, Thr-146 and Thr-147 targets DCTN1 to the centrosome. It is uncertain if SLK phosphorylates all three threonines or one or two of them. PLK1-mediated phosphorylation at Ser-179 is essential for its localization in the nuclear envelope, promotes its dissociation from microtubules during early mitosis and positively regulates nuclear envelope breakdown during prophase. [UniProt] |
| Cellular Localization | Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole, spindle, cell cortex. Nucleus envelope. [UniProt] |

Images

