

ARG40795 anti-DCTN1 / p150-glued antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

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

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

Gene Symbol	DCTN1
Gene Full Name	dynactin 1
Background	<p>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]</p>
Function	<p>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]</p>
Calculated Mw	142 kDa
PTM	<p>Ubiquitinated by a SCF complex containing FBXL5, leading to its degradation by the proteasome.</p> <p>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]</p>
Cellular Localization	<p>Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole, spindle, cell cortex. Nucleus envelope. [UniProt]</p>

Images

