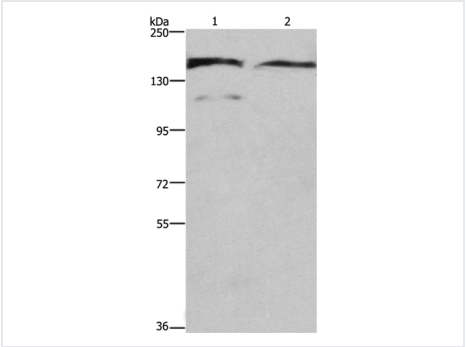
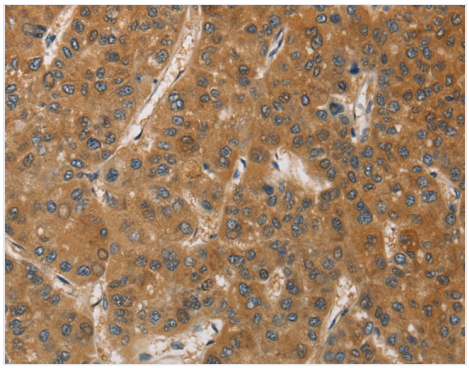
DCTN1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

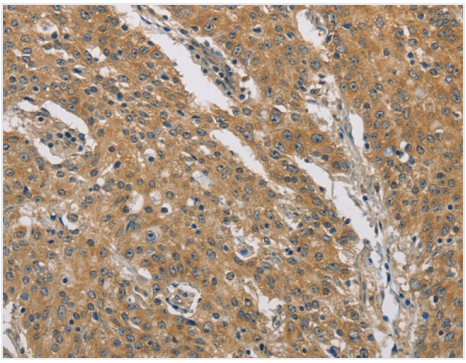
Product Name	DCTN1, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	DCTN1 Polyclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-DCTN1 antibody
Product Synonym Names	P135; DP-150; DAP-150
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Purity/Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	3mg/mL (lot specific)
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C (regular) and -80 degree C (long term). Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	140,887 Da
OMIM	105400
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human DCTN1
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3
Product Categories/Family for anti-DCTN1 antibody	Cell Biology
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-DCTN1 antibody	ELISA (EIA), Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
Application Notes for anti-DCTN1 antibody	WB: 1:200-1:1000 IHC: 1:100-1:300
Related Product Information for anti-DCTN1 antibody	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.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-DCTN1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for DCTN1 purchase	MBS2525441 is an antibody targeting DCTN1. Also known as DCTN1 Polyclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-DCTN1 antibody
Western Blot analysis of 293T cell and Human fetal brain tissue using DCTN1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-DCTN1 antibody
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using DCTN1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-DCTN1 antibody
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer using DCTN1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for DCTN1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	299890875
NCBI GeneID	1639
NCBI Accession #	NP_001177766.1
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O95296; Q6IQ37; Q9BRM9; Q9UIU1; Q9UIU2; A8MY36; B4DM45; E9PFS5; E9PGE1; G5E9H4
UniProt Related Accession #	Q14203
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001190837.1
NCBI Official Full Name	dynactin subunit 1 isoform 6
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	dynactin 1
NCBI Official Symbol	DCTN1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	P135; DP-150; DAP-150
UniProt Protein Name	Dynactin subunit 1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	150 kDa dynein-associated polypeptide; DAP-150; DP-150; p135; p150-glued
Protein Family	Dynactin
UniProt Gene Name	DCTN1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	DP-150
UniProt Entry Name	DCTN1_HUMAN

NCBI Protein Information	dynactin subunit 1; 150 kDa dynein-associated polypeptide; dynactin 1 (p150, glued homolog, Drosophila)
NCBI Summary for DCTN1	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 neuronopathy type VIIB (HMN7B) which is also known as distal spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy (dSBMA). [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]
UniProt Comments for DCTN1	dynactin 1: 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. Defects in DCTN1 are the cause of distal hereditary motor neuronopathy type 7B (HMN7B); also known as progressive lower motor neuron disease (PLMND). HMN7B is a neuromuscular disorder. Distal hereditary motor neuronopathies constitute a heterogeneous group of neuromuscular disorders caused by selective degeneration of motor neurons in the anterior horn of the spinal cord, without sensory deficit in the posterior horn. The overall clinical picture consists of a classical distal muscular atrophy syndrome in the legs without clinical sensory loss. The disease starts with weakness and wasting of distal muscles of the anterior tibial and peroneal compartments of the legs. Later on, weakness and atrophy may expand to the proximal muscles of the lower limbs and/or to the distal upper limbs. Defects in DCTN1 are a cause of susceptibility to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). ALS is a neurodegenerative disorder affecting upper and lower motor neurons, and resulting in fatal paralysis. Sensory abnormalities are absent. Death usually occurs within 2 to 5 years. The etiology is likely to be multifactorial, involving both genetic and environmental factors. Defects in DCTN1 are the cause of Perry syndrome (PERRYS); also called parkinsonism with alveolar hypoventilation and mental depression. Perry syndrome is a neuropsychiatric disorder characterized by mental depression not responsive to antidepressant drugs or electroconvulsive therapy, sleep disturbances, exhaustion and marked weight loss. Parkinsonism develops later and respiratory failure occurred terminally. Belongs to the dynactin 150 kDa subunit family. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Microtubule-binding; Motor; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 2p13 Cellular Component: kinetochore; spindle pole; dynein complex; centrosome; microtubule; dynactin complex; membrane; retromer complex; leading edge; cytoplasm; cytosol Molecular Function: dynein binding; protein binding; motor activity Biological Process: mitosis; nervous system development; cellular protein metabolic process; unfolded protein response, activation of signaling protein activity; unfolded protein response; organelle organization and biogenesis; antigen processing and presentation of exogenous peptide antigen via MHC class II; mitotic cell cycle; G2/M transition of mitotic cell cycle; melanosome transport; retrograde transport, endosome to Golgi Disease: Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis 1; Perry Syndrome; Neuronopathy, Distal Hereditary Motor, Type Viib
Research Articles on DCTN1	**1.** We identified 2 novel mutations of DCTN1 in patients with Perry syndrome
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