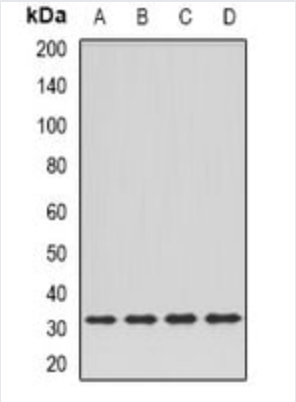
DPM1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	DPM1, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Rabbit anti-DPM1 Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-DPM1 antibody
Product Synonym Names	Dolichol-phosphate mannosyltransferase subunit 1; Dolichol-phosphate mannose synthase subunit 1; DPM synthase subunit 1; Dolichyl-phosphate beta-D-mannosyltransferase subunit 1; Mannose-P-dolichol synthase subunit 1; MPD synthase subunit 1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Purity/Purification	The antibody was purified by immunogen affinity chromatography.
Concentration	1mg/mL (lot specific)
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
OMIM	603503
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for O60762
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein of human DPM1
Product Categories/Family for anti-DPM1 antibody	Primary antibodies
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 13485:2003 and EN ISO 13485:2012 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-DPM1 antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-DPM1 antibody	WB: 1:500-1:2000
Related Product Information for anti-DPM1 antibody	MBS4507641 is an antibody targeting DPM1. Also known as Rabbit anti-DPM1 Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-DPM1 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.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-DPM1 antibody
Western blot analysis of DPM1 expression in Hela (A), SKOV3 (B), mouse kidney (C), rat liver (D) whole cell lysates.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for DPM1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4503363
NCBI GeneID	8813
NCBI Accession #	NP_003850.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	O60762
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O70152
UniProt Related Accession #	O60762
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003859.1
NCBI Official Full Name	dolichol-phosphate mannosyltransferase subunit 1 isoform 3
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	dolichyl-phosphate mannosyltransferase subunit 1, catalytic
NCBI Official Symbol	DPM1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MPDS; CDGIE
UniProt Protein Name	Dolichol-phosphate mannosyltransferase subunit 1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Dolichol-phosphate mannose synthase subunit 1; DPM synthase subunit 1; Dolichyl-phosphate beta-D-mannosyltransferase subunit 1; Mannose-P-dolichol synthase subunit 1; MPD synthase subunit 1
Protein Family	Dolichol-phosphate mannosyltransferase
UniProt Gene Name	DPM1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	DPM synthase subunit 1; MPD synthase subunit 1
UniProt Entry Name	DPM1_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	dolichol-phosphate mannosyltransferase subunit 1
NCBI Summary for DPM1	Dolichol-phosphate mannose (Dol-P-Man) serves as a donor of mannosyl residues on the lumenal side of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Lack of Dol-P-Man results in defective surface expression of GPI-anchored proteins. Dol-P-Man is synthesized from GDP-mannose and dolichol-phosphate on the cytosolic side of the ER by the enzyme dolichyl-phosphate mannosyltransferase. Human DPM1 lacks a carboxy-terminal transmembrane domain and signal sequence and is regulated by DPM2. Mutations in this gene are associated with congenital disorder of glycosylation type Ie. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]

UniProt Comments for DPM1	DPM1: Transfers mannose from GDP-mannose to dolichol monophosphate to form dolichol phosphate mannose (Dol-P-Man) which is the mannosyl donor in pathways leading to N-glycosylation, glycosyl phosphatidylinositol membrane anchoring, and O- mannosylation of proteins. Defects in DPM1 are the cause of congenital disorder of glycosylation type 1E (CDG1E). CDGs are metabolic deficiencies in glycoprotein biosynthesis that usually cause severe mental and psychomotor retardation. They are characterized by under-glycosylated serum glycoproteins. CDG1E is an autosomal recessive disorder, characterized by severe developmental delay, hypotnia, seizures, and dysmorphic features. Belongs to the glycosyltransferase 2 family. Protein type: Transferase; Glycan Metabolism - N-glycan biosynthesis; EC 2.4.1.83 Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 20q13.13 Cellular Component: endoplasmic reticulum membrane; membrane; endoplasmic reticulum; nucleus Molecular Function: mannose binding; protein binding; alcohol binding; dolichyl-phosphate-mannose-protein mannosyltransferase activity; dolichyl-phosphate beta-D-mannosyltransferase activity Biological Process: cellular protein metabolic process; dolichol-linked oligosaccharide biosynthetic process; protein amino acid mannosylation; protein amino acid O-linked mannosylation; GPI anchor biosynthetic process; GDP-mannose metabolic process; protein amino acid N-linked glycosylation via asparagine; dolichol metabolic process; C-terminal protein lipidation; post-translational protein modification Disease: Congenital Disorder Of Glycosylation, Type Ie
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