

Dynactin 1(N-term) mouse mAb

Catalog No: YM1210

Reactivity: Human

Applications: WB;IP

Target: Dynactin 1

Fields: >> Vasopressin-regulated water reabsorption;>> Amyotrophic lateral

sclerosis;>>Huntington disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple

diseases;>>Salmonella infection

Gene Name: dctn1

Human Gene ld: 1639

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: Purified recombinant Dynactin 1 protein fragments expressed in E.coli

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of Dynactin 1(N-terminus), and does

not cross-react with related proteins.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Monoclonal, Mouse

Q14203

O08788

Dilution: wb 1:500

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

1/3



Observed Band: 150kD

Cell Pathway : Huntington's disease;

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 neuronopathy type VIIB (HMN7B) which is also known as distal spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy (dSBMA). [

Function:

disease:Defects in DCTN1 are the cause of progressive lower motor neuron disease (PLMND) [MIM:607641]. PLMND is a progressive dominant disease that has no sensory symptoms.,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.,PTM:Phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the dynactin 150 kDa subunit family.,similarity:Contains 1 CAP-Gly domain.,subunit:Large macromolecular complex of at least 10 components; p150(glued) binds directly to microtubules and to cytoplasmic dynein. Interacts with the C-terminus of MAPRE1, MAPRE2 and MAPRE3,,tissue specificity:Brain.,

Subcellular Location :

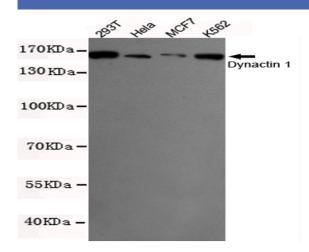
No4:

Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . Nucleus envelope . Cytoplasm, cell cortex . Localizes to microtubule plus ends (PubMed:17828277, PubMed:22777741, PubMed:25774020). Localizes preferentially to the ends of tyrosinated microtubules (PubMed:26972003). Localization at centrosome is regulated by SLK-dependent phosphorylation (PubMed:23985322). Localizes to centrosome in a PARKDA-dependent manner (PubMed:20719959). Localizes to the subdistal appendage region of the centriole in a KIF3A-dependent manner (PubMed:23386061). PLK1-mediated phosphorylation at Ser-179 is essential for its localization in the nuclear

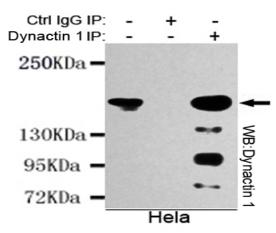
Expression :	Brain.
Tag:	ip
Sort:	5321



Products Images



Western blot detection of Dynactin 1 in K562,MCF7,293T and Hela cell lysates using Dynactin 1 mouse mAb (1:500 diluted).Predicted band size:150KDa.Observed band size: 150KDa.



Immunoprecipitation analysis of Hela cell lysates using Dynactin 1 mouse mAb.