10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

DNM2 Antibody (N-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22125a

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IF, E
Primary Accession	P50570
Other Accession	A6H7I5, P39054
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB56171
Calculated MW	98064

Additional Information

Gene ID	1785
Other Names	Dynamin-2, 3.6.5.5, DNM2, DYN2
Target/Specificity	This DNM2 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 213-247 amino acids from human DNM2.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 FC~~1:25 IF~~1:25 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	DNM2 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	DNM2 (HGNC:2974)
Synonyms	DYN2
Function	Catalyzes the hydrolysis of GTP and utilizes this energy to mediate vesicle scission at plasma membrane during endocytosis and filament remodeling at

many actin structures during organization of the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed:15731758, PubMed:19605363, PubMed:19623537, PubMed:33713620, PubMed:34744632). Plays an important role in vesicular trafficking processes, namely clathrin-mediated endocytosis (CME), exocytic and clathrin-coated vesicle from the trans-Golgi network, and PDGF stimulated macropinocytosis (PubMed:15731758, PubMed:19623537, PubMed:33713620). During vesicular trafficking process, associates to the membrane, through lipid binding, and self-assembles into ring-like structure through oligomerization to form a helical polymer around the vesicle membrane and leading to vesicle scission (PubMed:17636067, PubMed:34744632, PubMed:36445308). Plays a role in organization of the actin cytoskeleton by mediating arrangement of stress fibers and actin bundles in podocytes (By similarity). During organization of the actin cytoskeleton, self-assembles into ring-like structure that directly bundles actin filaments to form typical membrane tubules decorated with dynamin spiral polymers (By similarity). Self-assembly increases GTPase activity and the GTP hydrolysis causes the rapid depolymerization of dynamin spiral polymers, and results in dispersion of actin bundles (By similarity). Remodels, through its interaction with CTTN, bundled actin filaments in a GTPase-dependent manner and plays a role in orchestrating the global actomyosin cytoskeleton (PubMed:19605363). The interaction with CTTN stabilizes the interaction of DNM2 and actin filaments and stimulates the intrinsic GTPase activity that results in actin filament-barbed ends and increases the sensitivity of filaments in bundles to the actin depolymerizing factor, CFL1 (By similarity). Plays a role in the autophagy process, by participating in the formation of ATG9A vesicles destined for the autophagosomes through its interaction with SNX18 (PubMed:29437695), by mediating recycling endosome scission leading to autophagosome release through MAP1LC3B interaction (PubMed:29437695, PubMed:32315611). Also regulates maturation of apoptotic cell corpse-containing phagosomes by recruiting PIK3C3 to the phagosome membrane (By similarity). Also plays a role in cytokinesis (By similarity). May participate in centrosome cohesion through its interaction with TUBG1 (By similarity). Plays a role in the regulation of neuron morphology, axon growth and formation of neuronal growth cones (By similarity). Involved in membrane tubulation (PubMed:24135484).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle. Cell projection, uropodium. Endosome Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole Recycling endosome. Cell projection, phagocytic cup {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39054}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39054}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39054}. Cell projection, podosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39054}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39052}. Cell junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39052}. Postsynaptic density {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39052}. Synapse, synaptosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39052}. Midbody {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39052} Membrane, clathrin-coated pit {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39052} Note=Localized in recycling endosomes fragment to release nascent autophagosomes (PubMed:32315611). Co-localizes with PIK3C3 and RAB5A to the nascent phagosome. Localized at focal ahesion site upon induction of focal adhesions and stress-fiber formation, when interacts with SDC4 (By similarity). Exists as a dynamic component of the centrosome Associates with clathrin-coated vesicles at both the plasma membrane and the trans-Golgi network (TGN) (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39052, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39054, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32315611}

Tissue Location

Widely expressed (PubMed:7590285). Expressed in skeletal muscle and the

peripheral nerve (PubMed:19623537)

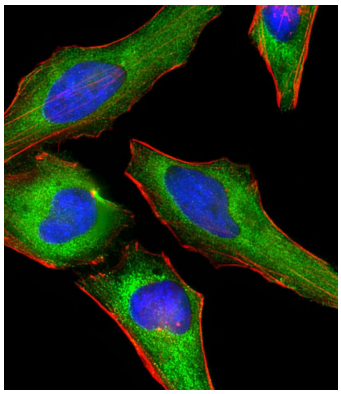
Background

Microtubule-associated force-producing protein involved in producing microtubule bundles and able to bind and hydrolyze GTP. Plays a role in the regulation of neuron morphology, axon growth and formation of neuronal growth cones (By similarity). Plays an important role in vesicular trafficking processes, in particular endocytosis. Involved in cytokinesis.

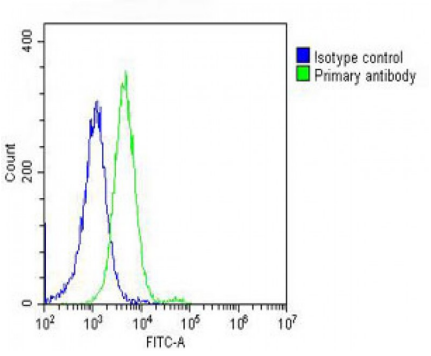
References

Diatloff-Zito C.,et al.Gene 163:301-306(1995).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Grimwood J.,et al.Nature 428:529-535(2004).
Okamoto P.M.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 276:48458-48465(2001).
Thompson H.M.,et al.Curr. Biol. 12:2111-2117(2002).

Images

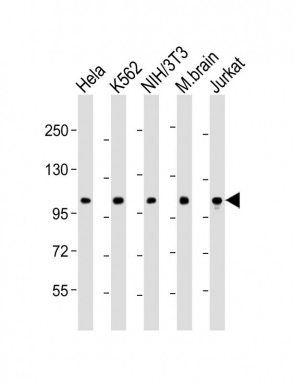


Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical epithelial adenocarcinoma cell line) cells labeling DNM2 with AP22125a at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (NK179883) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm staining on HeLa cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (PD18466410) at 1/100 dilution (red).The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with AP22125a (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22125a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

All lanes : Anti-DNM2 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 2: K562 whole cell lysate Lane 3: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate Lane 4: mouse brain lysate Lane 5: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 98 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.