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

Anti-OPA1 Antibody

Catalog # AP60195

Product Information

Application	WB, IF/IC
Primary Accession	O60313
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	111631

Additional Information

Gene ID	4976
Other Names	KIAA0567; Dynamin-like 120 kDa protein mitochondrial; Optic atrophy protein 1
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human OPA1. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	OPA1
Function	Dynamin-related GTPase that is essential for normal mitochondrial morphology by mediating fusion of the mitochondrial inner membranes, regulating cristae morphology and maintaining respiratory chain function (PubMed:16778770, PubMed:17709429, PubMed:20185555, PubMed:24616225, PubMed:28628083, PubMed:28746876, PubMed:31922487, PubMed:32228866, PubMed:32567732, PubMed:33130824, PubMed:33237841, PubMed:37612504, PubMed:37612506). Exists in two forms: the transmembrane, long form (Dynamin-like GTPase OPA1, long form; L-OPA1), which is tethered to the inner mitochondrial membrane, and the short soluble form (Dynamin-like GTPase OPA1, short form; S-OPA1), which results from proteolytic cleavage and localizes in the intermembrane space (PubMed:31922487, PubMed:32228866, PubMed:33237841, PubMed:37612504, PubMed:37612506). Both forms (L-OPA1 and S-OPA1) cooperate to catalyze the fusion of the mitochondrial inner membrane (PubMed:31922487,

PubMed:37612504, PubMed:37612506). The equilibrium between L-OPA1 and S-OPA1 is essential: excess levels of S-OPA1, produced by cleavage by OMA1 following loss of mitochondrial membrane potential, lead to an impaired equilibrium between L-OPA1 and S-OPA1, inhibiting mitochondrial fusion (PubMed:20038677, PubMed:31922487). The balance between L-OPA1 and S-OPA1 also influences cristae shape and morphology (By similarity). Involved in remodeling cristae and the release of cytochrome c during apoptosis (By similarity). Proteolytic processing by PARL in response to intrinsic apoptotic signals may lead to disassembly of OPA1 oligomers and release of the caspase activator cytochrome C (CYCS) into the mitochondrial intermembrane space (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of T-helper Th17 cells, which are characterized by cells with fused mitochondria with tight cristae, by mediating mitochondrial membrane remodeling: OPA1 is required for interleukin-17 (IL-17) production (By similarity). Its role in mitochondrial morphology is required for mitochondrial genome maintenance (PubMed:18158317, PubMed:20974897).

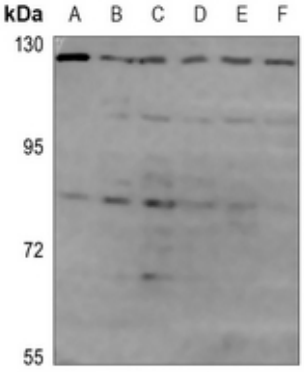
Cellular Location

[Dynamin-like GTPase OPA1, long form]: Mitochondrion inner membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Note=Detected at contact sites between endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondrion membranes.

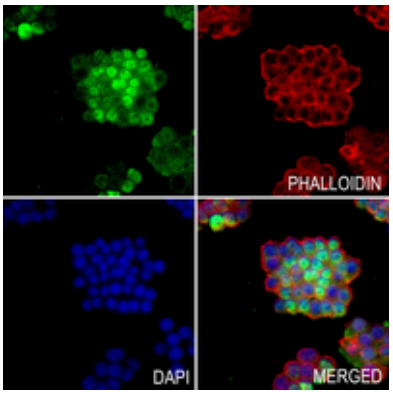
Tissue Location

Highly expressed in retina (PubMed:11017079, PubMed:11017080, PubMed:11810270). Also expressed in brain, testis, heart and skeletal muscle (PubMed:11810270). Low levels of all isoforms expressed in a variety of tissues (PubMed:11810270) [Isoform 2]: Isoform 2 expressed in colon, liver, kidney, thyroid gland and leukocytes.

Images



Western blot analysis of OPA1 expression in HEK293T (A), H1688 (B), H1792 (C), mouse kidney (D), rat kidney (E), rat heart (F) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 111 kD; Observed band size: 120 kD)



Immunofluorescent analysis of OPA1 staining in MDAMB231 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

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