

[KD]TCTEX-1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76733

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, FC, IP
Primary Accession	P63172
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	12452

Additional Information

Gene ID	6993
Other Names	DYNLT1
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A IHC-F~~N/A FC~~1:10~50 IP~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	DYNLT1
Synonyms	TCTEL1, TCTEX-1, TCTEX1
Function	Component of dynein, a family of motor proteins essential for movement along microtubules (By similarity). Required for structural and functional integrity of cilia (By similarity). Acts as one of several non-catalytic accessory components of the cytoplasmic dynein 1 complex that are thought to be involved in linking dynein to cargos and to adapter proteins that regulate dynein function. Cytoplasmic dynein 1 acts as a motor for the intracellular retrograde motility of vesicles and organelles along microtubules. Binds to transport cargos and is involved in apical cargo transport such as rhodopsin-bearing vesicles in polarized epithelia.
Cellular Location	Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle Note=Localizes to mitotic spindles.

Tissue Location

Expressed in heart, placenta, skeletal muscle kidney, pancreas, spleen, prostate, testis, ovary, ileum and colon Expressed in lung endothelial and smooth muscle cells (at protein level).

Background

This gene encodes a component of the motor complex, cytoplasmic dynein, which transports cellular cargo along microtubules in the cell. The encoded protein regulates the length of primary cilia which are sensory organelles found on the surface of cells. The protein encoded by this gene interacts with viral proteins, like the minor capsid protein L2 of human papillomavirus, and is required for dynein-mediated delivery of the viral nucleic acid to the host nucleus. This protein interacts with oncogenic nucleoporins to disrupt gene regulation and cause leukemic transformation. Pseudogenes of this gene are present on chromosomes 4 and 17. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

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