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DYNLL1 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90569

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, IHF
Primary Accession	P63167
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	DLC8; DLC1; DNCL1; DYNLL1; HDLC1; LC8a; PIN;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	10366

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 IP 1:50
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human DYNLL1
Description	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. May play a role in changing or maintaining the spatial distribution of cytoskeletal structures.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

Name	DYNLL1 {ECO:0000303|Ref.9, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:15476}
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 (By similarity). Cytoplasmic dynein 1 acts as a motor for the intracellular retrograde motility of vesicles and organelles along microtubules (By similarity). May play a role in changing or maintaining the spatial distribution of cytoskeletal structures (By similarity). In addition to its role in cytoskeleton and transport, acts as a protein-protein adapter, which inhibits and/or sequesters target proteins (PubMed:10198631, PubMed:15193260, PubMed:15891768, PubMed:16684779, PubMed:30464262, PubMed:37696958). Involved in the response to DNA damage by acting as a

key regulator of DNA end resection: when phosphorylated at Ser-88, recruited to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) by TP53BP1 and acts by disrupting MRE11 dimerization, thereby inhibiting DNA end resection (PubMed:30464262, PubMed:37696958). In a subset of DSBs, DYNLL1 remains unphosphorylated and promotes the recruitment of the Shieldin complex (PubMed:37696958). Binds and inhibits the catalytic activity of neuronal nitric oxide synthase/NOS1 (By similarity). Promotes transactivation functions of ESR1 and plays a role in the nuclear localization of ESR1 (PubMed:15891768, PubMed:16684779). Regulates apoptotic activities of BCL2L11 by sequestering it to microtubules (PubMed:10198631, PubMed:15193260). Upon apoptotic stimuli the BCL2L11- DYNLL1 complex dissociates from cytoplasmic dynein and translocates to mitochondria and sequesters BCL2 thus neutralizing its antiapoptotic activity (PubMed:10198631, PubMed:15193260).

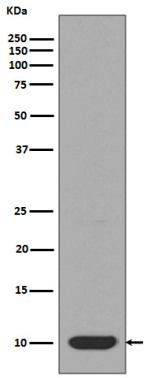
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Chromosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus Mitochondrion. Note=Upon induction of apoptosis translocates together with BCL2L11 to mitochondria (PubMed:18084006). Recruited to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) by TP53BP1 when phosphorylated at Ser-88 (PubMed:37696958)

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous (PubMed:8628263). Expressed in testis (PubMed:22965910).

Images



Western blot analysis of DYNLL1 expression in HeLa cell lysate.

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