Anti-DYLT1 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to DYLT1

Model	STJ190776
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	6993
Gene Symbol	DYNLT1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	DYLT1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	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).
Purification	DYLT1 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Dynein light chain Tctex-type 1 Protein CW-1 T-complex testis-specific protein 1 homolog
Molecular Weight	12 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11697OMIM:601554
Alternative Names	Dynein light chain Tctex-type 1 Protein CW-1 T-complex testis-specific protein 1 homolog
Function	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. May also be a accessory component of axonemal dynein.; Plays a role in neuronal morphogenesis; the function is independent of cytoplasmic dynein and seems to be coupled to regulation of the actin cytoskeleton by enhancing Rac1 activity. The function in neurogenesis may be regulated by association with a G-protein beta-gamma dimer. May function as a receptor-independent activator of heterotrimeric G-protein signaling; the activation appears to be independent of a nucleotide exchange. Plays a role in regulating neurogenesis; inhibits the genesis of neurons from precursor cells during cortical development presumably by antagonizing ARHGEF2. Involved in the regulation of mitotic spindle orientation . Unrelated to the role in retrograde microtubule-associated movement may play a role in the dimerization of cytoplasmic proteins/domains such as for ACVR2B. Binds to the cytoplasmic domain of ACVR2B and, in vitro, inhibits ACVR2B signaling . (Microbial infection) Is involved in intracellular targeting of D-type retrovirus gag polyproteins to the cytoplasmic assembly site.
Cellular Localization	Golgi apparatus Cytoplasm Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Localizes to mitotic spindles.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated by BMPR2; the phosphorylation is abolished by BMPR2 mutations in exon 12 which lead to truncated forms of BMPR2 and which are linked to primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH1) [MIM:178600]. The phosphorylation status is proposed to regulate the association with the cytoplasmic dynein complex and may have role in cytoplasmic dynein cargo release .