


Product datasheet

Anti-Dysbindin antibody [EPR7042(B)] ab124967

Recombinant RabMAb

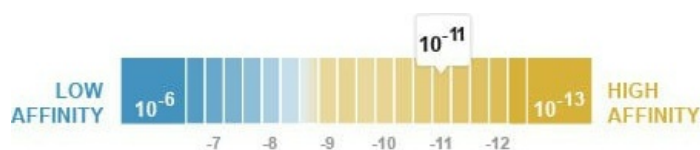
[2 References](#) [3 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-Dysbindin antibody [EPR7042(B)]
Description	Rabbit monoclonal [EPR7042(B)] to Dysbindin
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB Unsuitable for: IHC-P
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat 
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
Positive control	SH-SY5Y, HeLa, HepG2, and 293T cell lysates
General notes	<p>This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility - Improved sensitivity and specificity - Long-term security of supply - Animal-free production <p>For more information see here.</p> <p>Our RabMAb[®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb[®] patents.</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Dissociation constant (K_D)	K _D = 2.34 x 10 ⁻¹¹ M



[Learn more about K_D](#)

Storage buffer	pH: 7.2
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	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide
	Constituents: 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 9.85% Tris glycine, 50% Tissue culture supernatant
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EPR7042(B)
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab124967 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

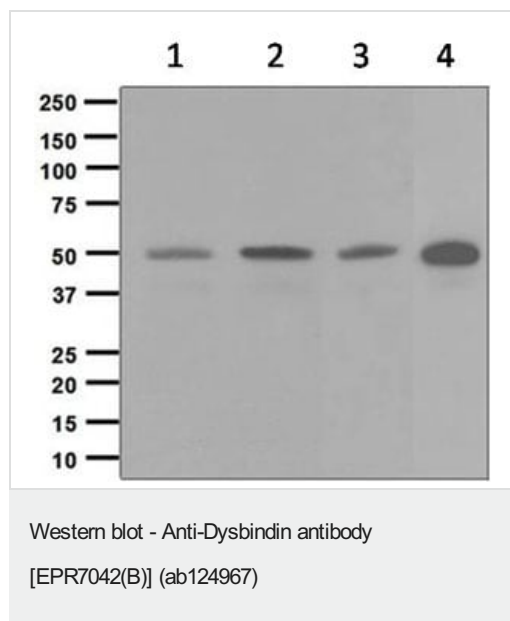
Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/1000 - 1/10000. Predicted molecular weight: 39 kDa.

Application notes Is unsuitable for IHC-P.

Target

Function	The BLOC-1 complex is required for normal biogenesis of lysosome-related organelles, such as platelet dense granules and melanosomes. Plays a role in intracellular vesicle trafficking. Plays a role in synaptic vesicle trafficking and in neurotransmitter release. May be required for normal dopamine homeostasis in the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, and hypothalamus. Plays a role in the regulation of cell surface exposure of DRD2. Contributes to the regulation of dopamine signaling. May play a role in actin cytoskeleton reorganization and neurite outgrowth. May modulate MAPK8 phosphorylation.
Tissue specificity	Detected in brain, in neurons and in neuropil. Detected in dentate gyrus and in pyramidal cells of hippocampus CA2 and CA3 (at protein level).
Involvement in disease	Defects in DTNBP1 are the cause of Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome type 7 (HPS7) [MIM:203300]. Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome (HPS) is a genetically heterogeneous, rare, autosomal recessive disorder characterized by oculocutaneous albinism, bleeding due to platelet storage pool deficiency, and lysosomal storage defects. This syndrome results from defects of diverse cytoplasmic organelles including melanosomes, platelet dense granules and lysosomes. Ceroid storage in the lungs is associated with pulmonary fibrosis, a common cause of premature death in individuals with HPS.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the dysbindin family.
Post-translational modifications	Ubiquitinated by TRIM32. Ubiquitination leads to DTNBP1 degradation. Phosphorylated by PRKDC.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle > secretory vesicle > synaptic vesicle membrane. Endosome membrane. Melanosome membrane. Nucleus. Cell junction > synapse > postsynaptic cell membrane > postsynaptic density. Endoplasmic reticulum. Detected in neuron cell bodies, axons and dendrites. Detected at synapses, at post-synaptic density, at pre-synaptic vesicle membranes and microtubules. Detected at tubulovesicular elements in the vicinity of the Golgi apparatus and of melanosomes. Occasionally detected at the membrane of pigmented melanosomes in cultured melanoma cells.

Images



All lanes : Anti-Dysbindin antibody [EPR7042(B)] (ab124967) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1 : SH-SY5Y cell lysate

Lane 2 : HeLa cell lysate

Lane 3 : HepG2 cell lysate

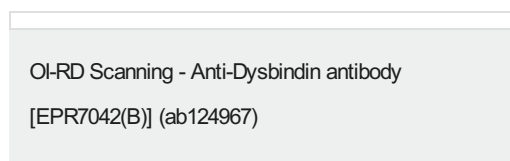
Lane 4 : 293T cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes : HRP labelled goat anti-rabbit at 1/2000 dilution

Predicted band size: 39 kDa



Equilibrium disassociation constant (K_D)

[Learn more about \$K_D\$](#)

[Click here to learn more about \$K_D\$](#)

Why choose a recombinant antibody?

Research with confidence
Consistent and reproducible results

Long-term and scalable supply
Recombinant technology

Success from the first experiment
Confirmed specificity

Ethical standards compliant
Animal-free production

Anti-Dysbindin antibody [EPR7042(B)] (ab124967)

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