

Product datasheet

Anti-DCTN1/p150-glued antibody ab11806

★★★★★ 6 Abreviews 8 References 4 Images

Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-DCTN1/p150-glued antibody
<b>Description</b>	Goat polyclonal to DCTN1/p150-glued
<b>Host species</b>	Goat
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody is expected to recognise both human isoforms.
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> IHC-P, ICC, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, WB
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Mouse, Human <b>Predicted to work with:</b> Rat, Drosophila melanogaster 
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human DCTN1/p150-glued aa 1266-1278 (C terminal). Sequence: C-QEQLHQLHSRLIS  (Peptide available as <a href="#">ab23214</a> )  <a href="#">Run BLAST with</a>  <a href="#">Run BLAST with</a>
<b>Positive control</b>	A549 and Human Testis lysates.
<b>General notes</b>	Previously labelled as DCTN1.

Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: Tris buffered saline, 0.5% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Purification notes</b>	Purified from goat serum by ammonium sulphate precipitation followed by antigen affinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

Applications

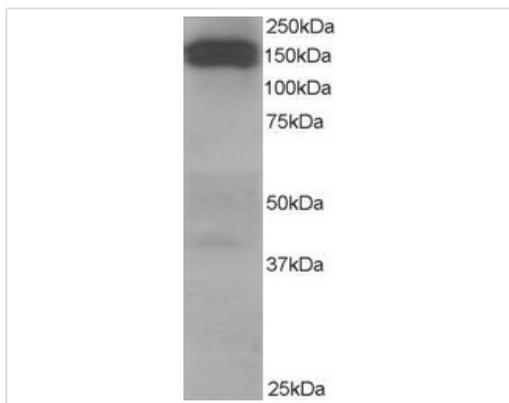
Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab11806** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P	★★★★☆	Use a concentration of 2 - 4 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.
ICC	★★★★★	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF	★★★★☆	Use at an assay dependent dilution. PubMed: 17932487
IHC-Fr	★★★★☆	Use at an assay dependent dilution. PubMed: 17932487
WB	★★★★★	Use a concentration of 0.5 - 2 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 150 kDa. Can be blocked with <a href="#">Human DCTN1/p150-glued peptide (ab23214)</a> . Approx 150kDa band observed in A549 and Human Testis lysates

## Target

<b>Function</b>	Required for the cytoplasmic dynein-driven retrograde movement of vesicles and organelles along microtubules. Dynein-dynactin interaction is a key component of the mechanism of axonal transport of vesicles and organelles.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Brain.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	<p>Defects in DCTN1 are the cause of distal hereditary motor neuropathy type 7B (HMN7B) [MIM:607641]; also known as progressive lower motor neuron disease (PLMND). HMN7B is a neuromuscular disorder. Distal hereditary motor neuropathies constitute a heterogeneous group of neuromuscular disorders caused by selective degeneration of motor neurons in the anterior horn of the spinal cord, without sensory deficit in the posterior horn. The overall clinical picture consists of a classical distal muscular atrophy syndrome in the legs without clinical sensory loss. The disease starts with weakness and wasting of distal muscles of the anterior tibial and peroneal compartments of the legs. Later on, weakness and atrophy may expand to the proximal muscles of the lower limbs and/or to the distal upper limbs.</p> <p>Defects in DCTN1 are a cause of susceptibility to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) [MIM:105400]. ALS is a neurodegenerative disorder affecting upper and lower motor neurons, and resulting in fatal paralysis. Sensory abnormalities are absent. Death usually occurs within 2 to 5 years. The etiology is likely to be multifactorial, involving both genetic and environmental factors.</p> <p>Defects in DCTN1 are the cause of Perry syndrome (PERRYS) [MIM:168605]; also called parkinsonism with alveolar hypoventilation and mental depression. Perry syndrome is a neuropsychiatric disorder characterized by mental depression not responsive to antidepressant drugs or electroconvulsive therapy, sleep disturbances, exhaustion and marked weight loss. Parkinsonism develops later and respiratory failure occurred terminally.</p>
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	<p>Belongs to the dynactin 150 kDa subunit family.</p> <p>Contains 1 CAP-Gly domain.</p>
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Ubiquitinated by a SCF complex containing FBXL5, leading to its degradation by the proteasome.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.



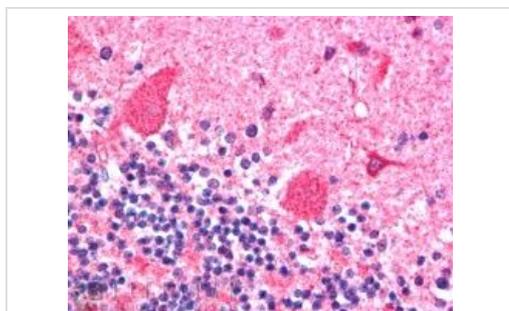
Western blot - Anti-DCTN1/p150-glued antibody (ab11806)

Anti-DCTN1/p150-glued antibody (ab11806) at 1 µg/ml + Human testis tissue lysate at 35 µg

**Predicted band size:** 150 kDa

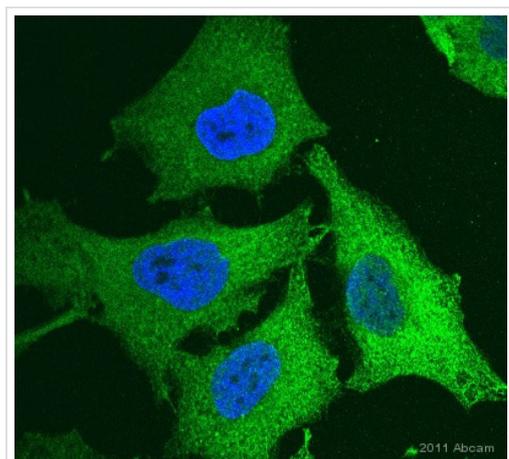
Ab11806 staining (1µg/ml) of Human testis lysate (RIPA buffer, 35µg total protein per lane). Primary incubated for 1 hour. Detected by western blot using chemiluminescence.

Primary incubated for 1 hour. Detected by western blot using chemiluminescence.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-DCTN1/p150-glued antibody (ab11806)

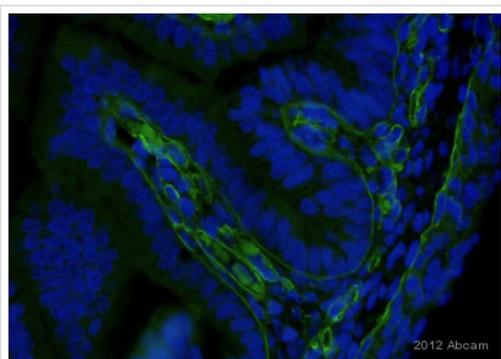
ab11806 at 2.5ug/ml staining DCTN1/p150-glued in human cerebellum tissue section by Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA fixed paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue underwent antigen retrieval in steam with citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The AP-staining procedure was used for detection.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-DCTN1/p150-glued antibody (ab11806)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

ab11806 staining DCTN1/p150-glued in Human HeLa cells by ICC/IF (Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence). Cells were fixed with methanol, permeabilized with 0.5% Triton X and blocked with 3% BSA for 1 hour at 23°C. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/100) for 1 hour. An Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup>488-conjugated Donkey anti-goat polyclonal (1/2000) was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-DCTN1/p150-glued antibody (ab11806)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

Immunohistochemical analysis of murine colon tissue, staining DCTN1/p150-glued with ab11806.

Tissue was fixed with paraformaldehyde, permeabilized with 0.01% Triton X-100 and blocked with 5% BSA for 1 hour at 23°C. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/200 in diluent) for 12 hours at 4°C. An AlexaFluor®488-conjugated donkey anti-goat polyclonal IgG (1/800) was used as the secondary antibody.

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