

## Product datasheet

# Anti-Dysbindin antibody ab118795

[2 Images](#)

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-Dysbindin antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to Dysbindin
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB, IP
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region within amino acids 301-351 of Human Dysbindin (NP_115498.2).
<b>Positive control</b>	HeLa, 293T and Jurkat whole cell lysates

### 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: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituent: 99% Tris citrate/phosphate  pH 7 to 8
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab118795** 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		1/500 - 1/2500. Predicted molecular weight: 39 kDa.
IP		Use at 2-10 µg/mg of lysate.

## 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.

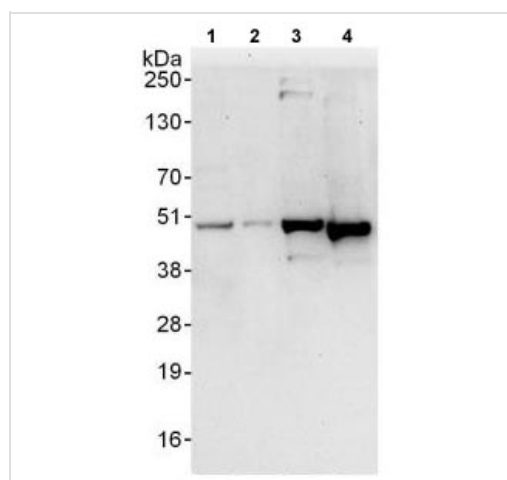
### Post-translational modifications

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



Western blot - Anti-Dysbindin antibody (ab118795)

**All lanes :** Anti-Dysbindin antibody (ab118795) at 1 µg/ml

**Lane 1 :** HeLa whole cell lysate at 50 µg

**Lane 2 :** HeLa whole cell lysate at 15 µg

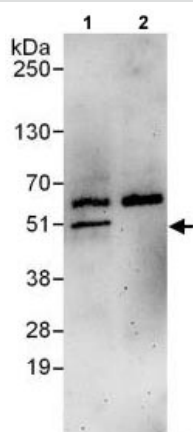
**Lane 3 :** 293T whole cell lysate at 50 µg

**Lane 4 :** Jurkat whole cell lysate at 50 µg

Developed using the ECL technique.

**Predicted band size:** 39 kDa

**Exposure time:** 30 seconds



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Dysbindin antibody  
(ab118795)

Detection of Dysbindin in Immunoprecipitates of HeLa whole cell lysates (1 mg for IP, 20% of IP loaded) using ab118795 at 6  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$  lysate for IP (Lane 1) and at 1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  for subsequent Western blot detection. Lane 2 represents control IgG IP.

Detection: Chemiluminescence with an exposure time of 3 minutes.

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