SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-DTNBP1 antibody

Catalog Number: SL1561R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	DTNBP1
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DTNBP1: 101-200/351
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Rat(predicted:Human,Mouse,Chicken,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Predicted MW.:	39kDa
Subcellular Location:	The nucleus cytoplasmic The cell membrane
Background:	Dysbindin may play a role in organelle biogenesis associated with melanosomes, platelet dense granules, and lysosomes. A similar protein in mouse is a component of a protein complex termed biogenesis of lysosome-related organelles complex 1 (BLOC1), and binds to alpha and beta dystrobrevins, which are components of the dystrophin associated protein complex (DPC). Mutations in Dysbindin gene are associated with Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome type 7. Dysbindin gene may also be associated with schizophrenia. Multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene. **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

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

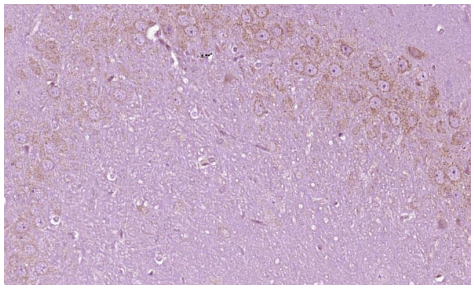
	trafficking and in neurotransmitter release. May be required for normal dopamine homeostasis in the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, and hypothalamus. Plays a role in the regulation of cell surface exposure of DRD2. Contributes to the regulation of dopamine signaling. May play a role in actin cytoskeleton reorganization and neurite outgrowth. May modulate MAPK8 phosphorylation **Subcellular Location:** 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. **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). **Post-translational modifications:** Ubiquitinated by TRIM32. Ubiquitination leads to DTNBP1 degradation. Phosphorylated by PRKDC. 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. **Similarity:** Belongs to the dysbindin family. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 84062 Human **Entrez Gene:** 94245 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 641528 Rat Omim: 607145 Human **SwissProt:** Q96EV8 Human **SwissProt:** Q91WZ8 Mouse **SwissProt:** Q5M834 Rat **Unigene:** 571148 Human **Unigene:** 352311 Mouse **Unigene:** 187290 Rat

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	dysbindin-1(DTNBP1)The gene is a susceptibility gene for schizophrenia, and this gene is actually also a key factor affecting general intelligence and cognitive ability。Therefore, researchers believe that DTNBP1 plays an important role in brain cell communication: helping to enhance cell survival.

[VALIDATION IMAGES]



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (DTNBP1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL1561R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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