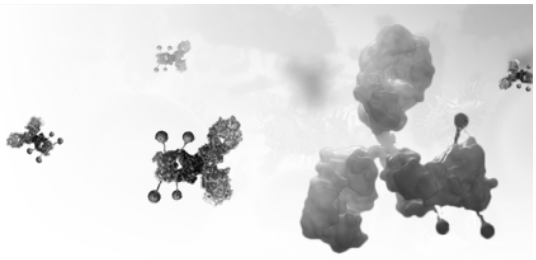

Mouse anti-Human Dynactin p50 monoclonal antibody, clone 36 (CABT-B9199)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Immunogen	Human Dynactin p50 aa. 55-196
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Fly
Clone	36
Purification	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB; IF
Format	Liquid
Concentration	250 μg/ml
Size	50 μg, 150 μg
Buffer	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.
Storage	Store undiluted at -20°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Dyneins are ubiquitous, multimeric proteins that are responsible for minus end-directed

45-1 Ramsey Road, Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Email: info@creative-diagnostics.com
Tel: 1-631-624-4882 Fax: 1-631-938-8221

	microtubule-based organelle transport. They are divided into two classes, cytosolic and axonemal. The activity of cytosolic dynein is regulated by the multiprotein dynactin complex with which it co-purifies. Dynactin is composed of at least nine polypeptides with p50 being the second most abundant subunit. The complex consists of an F-actin-like core filament of actin-related protein Arp1, a heterodimer that acts as a cap at one end, and a 62kDa subunit at the other end. p150[glued] is the largest subunit of the complex. The precise function of dynactin remains to be determined, but it may be recruited to prometaphase kinetochores to assist in alignment and spindle organization during mitosis. Additionally, dynactin localizes at the tail of cytosolic dynein and activates dynein-mediated vesicle movement. Therefore, dynactin may function to anchor or target dynein to the kinetochore during mitosis.
Keywords	dynamitin (p50) subunit; Dynactin P150; Dynactin

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