abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Dynein intermediate chain 1 antibody [70.1] ab88722

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Dynein intermediate chain 1 antibody [70.1]
製品の詳細	Mouse monoclonal [70.1] to Dynein intermediate chain 1
由来種	Mouse
特異性	Detect cytoplasmic Dynein intermediate chains. Reactivity with the axonemal form is not known.
アプリケーション	**適用あり:** ELISA, IP, WB, ICC/IF, ICC
種交差性	**交差種:** Rat, Chicken, Hamster, Human, Fish, Marsupial, Deer **交差が予測される動物種:** Amphibian
免疫原	Cytoplasmic, full length, native Dynein intermediate chain protein purified from Chick brain

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
バッファー	Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide Constituent: Ascites
精製度	Ascites
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	70.1
アイソタイプ	IgM

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise保証は、** 次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab88722の使用に適用されます

アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
ELISA		
IP		

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB		
ICC/IF		
ICC		

追加情報

ELISA: Use at an assay dependent dilution.
ICC: Use at an assay dependent dilution.
ICC/IF: 1/100.
IP: Use at an assay dependent dilution.
WB: 1/2000. Detects a ~ 70 kDa triplet.

Not yet tested in other applications.
Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

ターゲット情報

機能

Part of the dynein complex of respiratory cilia.

関連疾患

Defects in DNAI1 are the cause of primary ciliary dyskinesia type 1 (CILD1) [MIM:244400]. CILD1 is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by axonemal abnormalities of motile cilia. Respiratory infections leading to chronic inflammation and bronchiectasis are recurrent, due to defects in the respiratory cilia; reduced fertility is often observed in male patients due to abnormalities of sperm tails. Half of the patients exhibit situs inversus, due to dysfunction of monocilia at the embryonic node and randomization of left-right body asymmetry. Primary ciliary dyskinesia associated with situs inversus is referred to as Kartagener syndrome.
Defects in DNAI1 are the cause of Kartagener syndrome (KTGS) [MIM:244400]. KTGS is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by the association of primary ciliary dyskinesia with situs inversus. Clinical features include recurrent respiratory infections, bronchiectasis, infertility, and lateral transposition of the viscera of the thorax and abdomen. The situs inversus is most often total, although it can be partial in some cases (isolated dextrocardia or isolated transposition of abdominal viscera).

配列類似性

Belongs to the dynein intermediate chain family.
Contains 5 WD repeats.

細胞内局在

Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > cilium axoneme.

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