

**KD-Validated Anti-DYNLL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Rabbit monoclonal antibody**  
**Catalog # AGI1512****Specification****KD-Validated Anti-DYNLL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P63167</a>
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 10 kDa , observed, 10 kDa
Gene Name	KDa DYNLL1
Aliases	DYNLL1; Dynein Light Chain LC8-Type 1; DLC1; DLC8; PIN; DNCL1; LC8; Protein Inhibitor Of Neuronal Nitric Oxide Synthase; Dynein, Cytoplasmic, Light Polypeptide 1; Dynein Light Chain 1, Cytoplasmic; 8 KDa Dynein Light Chain; DNCLC1; Hd1c1; HDLC1; Cytoplasmic Dynein Light Polypeptide; LC8a
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human DYNLL1

**KD-Validated Anti-DYNLL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 8655

**Other Names**

Dynein light chain 1, cytoplasmic, 8 kDa dynein light chain, DLC8, Dynein light chain LC8-type 1, Protein inhibitor of neuronal nitric oxide synthase, PIN, DYNLL1 {ECO:0000303|Ref.9, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:15476}

**KD-Validated Anti-DYNLL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** DYNLL1 {ECO:0000303|Ref.9, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:15476}**Function**

Acts as one of several non-catalytic accessory components of the cytoplasmic dynein 1 complex that are thought to be involved in linking dynein to cargos and to adapter proteins that regulate dynein function (By similarity). Cytoplasmic dynein 1 acts as a motor for the intracellular retrograde motility of vesicles and organelles along microtubules (By similarity). May play a role in changing or maintaining the spatial distribution of cytoskeletal structures (By similarity). In addition to its role in cytoskeleton and transport, acts as a protein-protein adapter, which inhibits and/or sequesters target proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10198631" target="\_blank">10198631</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15193260" target="\_blank">15193260</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15891768" target="\_blank">15891768</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16684779" target="\_blank">16684779</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30464262" target="\_blank">30464262</a>)

target="\_blank">30464262</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37696958" target="\_blank">37696958</a>). Involved in the response to DNA damage by acting as a key regulator of DNA end resection: when phosphorylated at Ser-88, recruited to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) by TP53BP1 and acts by disrupting MRE11 dimerization, thereby inhibiting DNA end resection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30464262" target="\_blank">30464262</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37696958" target="\_blank">37696958</a>). In a subset of DSBs, DYNLL1 remains unphosphorylated and promotes the recruitment of the Shieldin complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37696958" target="\_blank">37696958</a>). Binds and inhibits the catalytic activity of neuronal nitric oxide synthase/NOS1 (By similarity). Promotes transactivation functions of ESR1 and plays a role in the nuclear localization of ESR1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15891768" target="\_blank">15891768</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16684779" target="\_blank">16684779</a>). Regulates apoptotic activities of BCL2L11 by sequestering it to microtubules (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10198631" target="\_blank">10198631</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15193260" target="\_blank">15193260</a>). Upon apoptotic stimuli the BCL2L11-DYNLL1 complex dissociates from cytoplasmic dynein and translocates to mitochondria and sequesters BCL2 thus neutralizing its antiapoptotic activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10198631" target="\_blank">10198631</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15193260" target="\_blank">15193260</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Chromosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus Mitochondrion. Note=Upon induction of apoptosis translocates together with BCL2L11 to mitochondria (PubMed:18084006). Recruited to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) by TP53BP1 when phosphorylated at Ser-88 (PubMed:37696958)

#### Tissue Location

Ubiquitous (PubMed:8628263). Expressed in testis (PubMed:22965910).

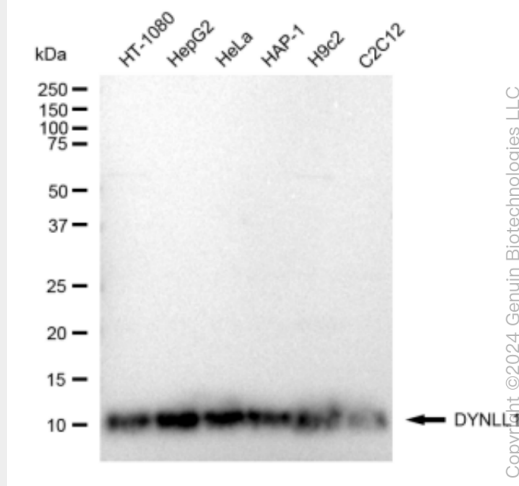
### KD-Validated Anti-DYNLL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

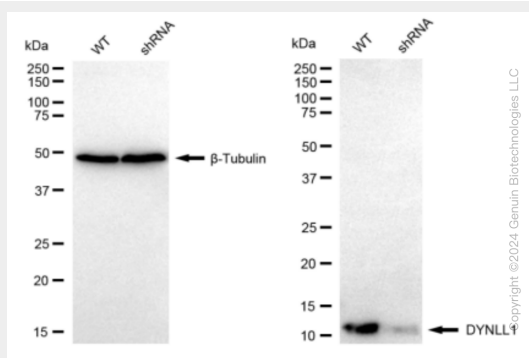
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### KD-Validated Anti-DYNLL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

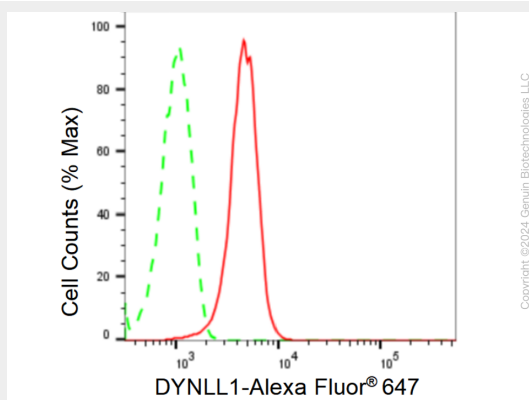




Western blotting analysis using anti-DYNLL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1512). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-DYNLL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1512, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-DYNLL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1512). DYNLL1 expression in wild type (WT) and DYNLL1 shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 30 µg of total cell lysates. β-Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-DYNLL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1512, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of DYNLL1 expression in HepG2 cells using DYNLL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1512, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, DYNLL1.