10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP69597

Specification

DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IF**
Primary Accession	O00429
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10059

Other Names
DNM1L; DLP1; DRP1; Dynamin-1-like protein; Dnm1p/Vps1p-like protein; DVLP; Dynamin family member proline-rich carboxyl-terminal domain less; Dymple; Dynamin-like protein; Dynamin-like protein 4; Dynamin-like protein IV; HdynIV; Dynamin-rela

Dilution
WB~~IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A
IF~~IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions
-20℃

DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name DNM1L (HGNC:2973)

Synonyms DLP1, DRP1

Function
Functions in mitochondrial and peroxisomal division (PubMed:11514614, PubMed:12499366, PubMed:17301055, PubMed:17460227, PubMed:17553808, PubMed:18695047, PubMed:18838687, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19342591" target="_blank">19342591, PubMed:19411255, PubMed:19638400, PubMed:23283981, PubMed:23530241, PubMed:23921378, PubMed:26992161, PubMed:27145208, PubMed:27145933, PubMed:27301544, PubMed:27328748, PubMed:29478834, PubMed:32439975, PubMed:32484300, PubMed:9570752, PubMed:9786947). Mediates membrane fission through oligomerization into membrane-associated tubular structures that wrap around the scission site to constrict and sever the mitochondrial membrane through a GTP hydrolysis-dependent mechanism (PubMed:23530241, PubMed:23584531, PubMed:33850055). The specific recruitment at scission sites is mediated by membrane receptors like MFF, MIEF1 and MIEF2 for mitochondrial membranes (PubMed:23283981, PubMed:23921378, PubMed:29899447). While the recruitment by the membrane receptors is GTP-dependent, the following hydrolysis of GTP induces the dissociation from the receptors and allows DNM1L filaments to curl into closed rings that are probably sufficient to sever a double membrane (PubMed:29899447). Acts downstream of PINK1 to promote mitochondrial fission in a PRKN-dependent manner (PubMed:32484300). Plays an important role in mitochondrial fission during mitosis (PubMed:19411255, PubMed:26992161, PubMed:27301544, PubMed:27328748). Through its function in mitochondrial division, ensures the survival of at least some types of postmitotic neurons, including Purkinje cells, by suppressing oxidative damage (By similarity). Required for normal brain development, including that of cerebellum (PubMed:17460227, PubMed:26992161, PubMed:27145208, PubMed:27301544, PubMed:27328748). Facilitates developmentally regulated apoptosis during neural tube formation (By similarity). Required for a normal rate of cytochrome c release and caspase activation during apoptosis; this requirement may depend upon the cell type and the physiological apoptotic cues (By similarity). Required for formation of endocytic vesicles (PubMed:20688057, PubMed:23792689, PubMed:9570752). Proposed to regulate synaptic vesicle membrane dynamics through association with BCL2L1 isoform Bcl-X(L) which stimulates its GTPase activity in synaptic vesicles; the function may require its recruitment by MFF to clathrin-containing vesicles (PubMed:17015472, PubMed:23792689). Required for programmed necrosis execution (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22265414" target="_blank">22265414). Rhythmic control of its activity following phosphorylation at Ser-637 is essential for the circadian control of mitochondrial ATP production (PubMed:29478834).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytosol. Golgi apparatus. Endomembrane system; Peripheral membrane protein. Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Peroxisome. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35303}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35303}. Note=Mainly cytosolic. Recruited by RALA and RALBP1 to mitochondrion during mitosis (PubMed:21822277). Translocated to the mitochondrial membrane through O-GlcNAcylation and interaction with FIS1. Colocalized with MARCHF5 at mitochondrial membrane (PubMed:17606867). Localizes to mitochondria at sites of division (PubMed:15208300). Localizes to mitochondria following necrosis induction. Recruited to the mitochondrial outer membrane by interaction with MIEF1. Mitochondrial recruitment is inhibited by C11orf65/MFI (By similarity). Associated with peroxisomal membranes, partly recruited there by PEX11B. May also be associated with endoplasmic reticulum tubules and cytoplasmic vesicles and found to be perinuclear (PubMed:9422767, PubMed:9570752). In some cell types, localizes to the Golgi complex (By similarity). Binds to phospholipid membranes (By similarity). {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8K1M6, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15208300, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17606867, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21822277, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9422767, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9570752}

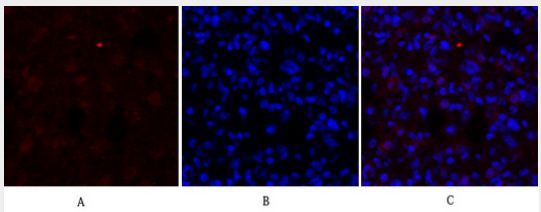
Tissue Location
Ubiquitously expressed with highest levels found in skeletal muscles, heart, kidney and brain. Isoform 1 is brain-specific Isoform 2 and isoform 3 are predominantly expressed in testis and skeletal muscles respectively. Isoform 4 is weakly expressed in brain, heart and kidney. Isoform 5 is dominantly expressed in liver, heart and kidney. Isoform 6 is expressed in neurons

DRP1 Polyclonal 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

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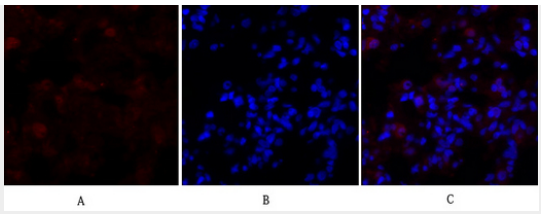

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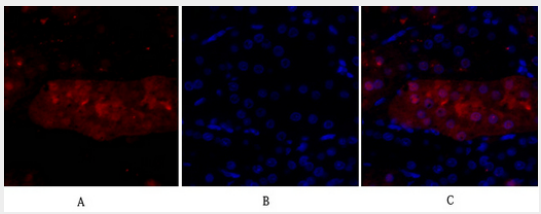
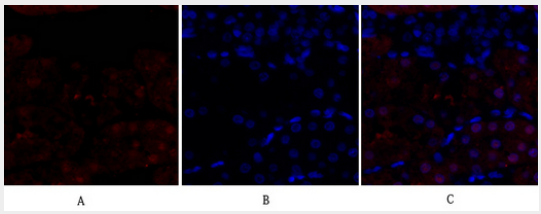


Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



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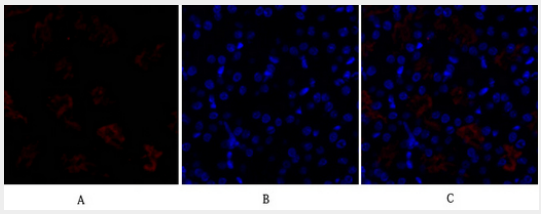
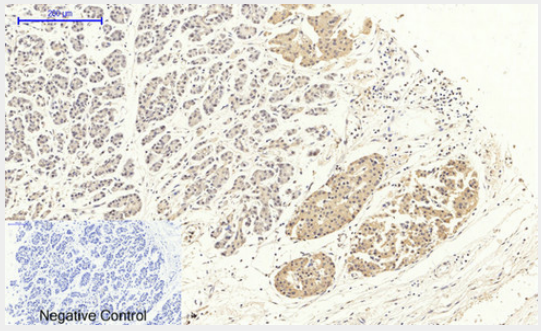


Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-stomach-cancer tissue. 1,DRP1

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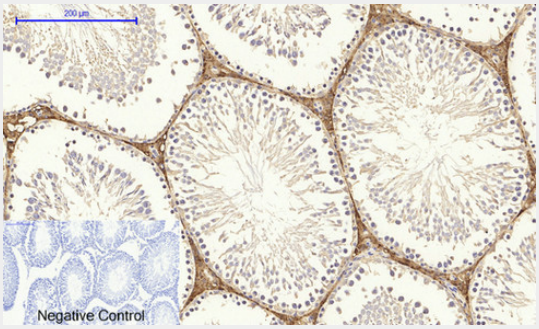
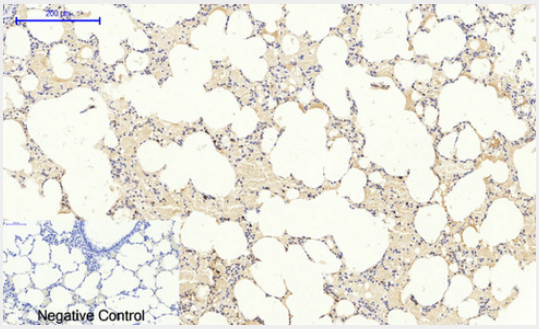
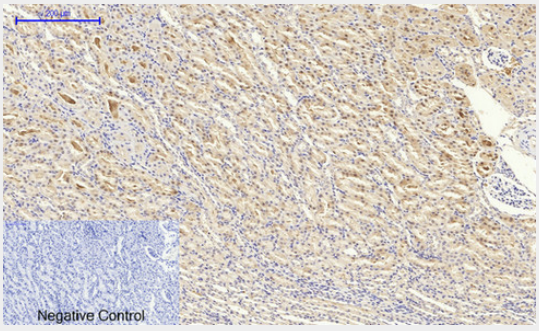
Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-testis tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

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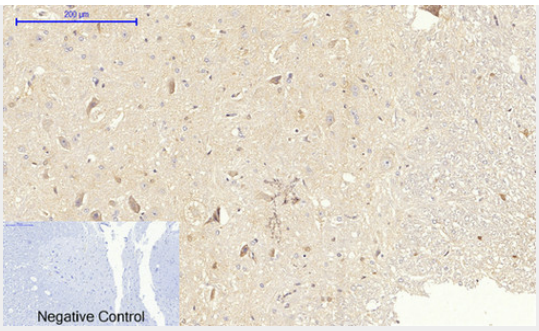
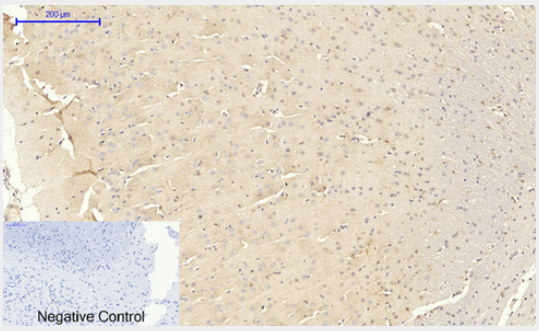
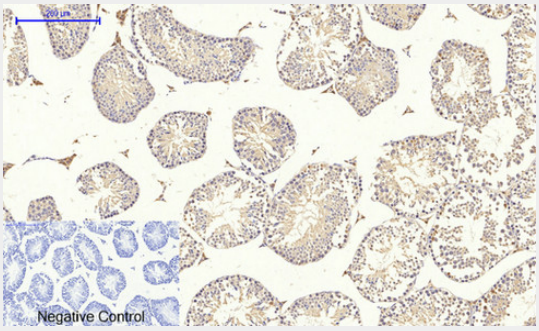


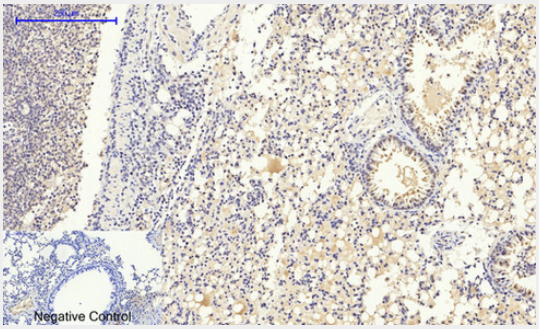
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-spinal-cord tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-brain tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-testis tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



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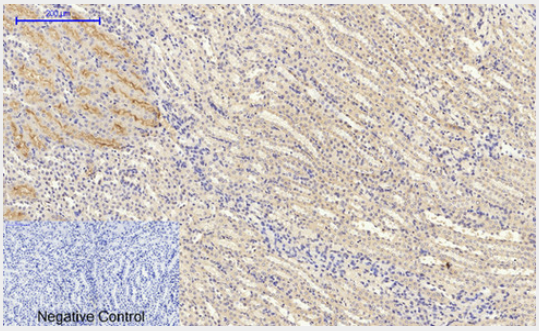
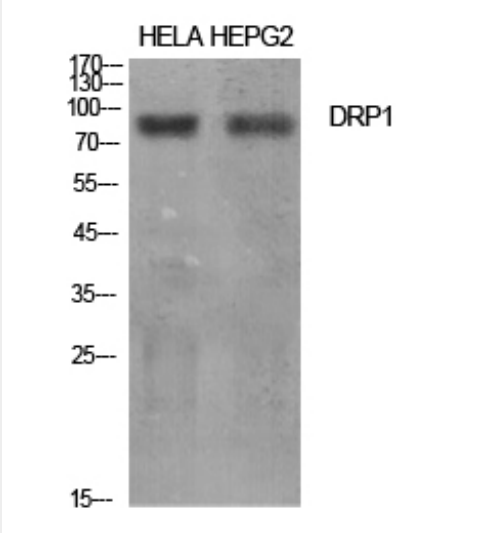
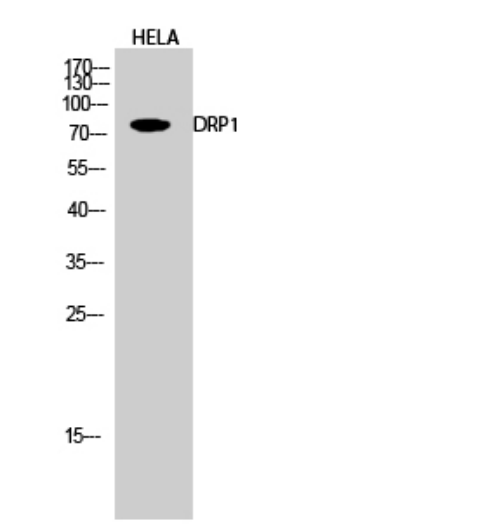
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-lung tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1,DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1□500



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Western Blot analysis of HELA cells using DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1□500

DRP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Functions in mitochondrial and peroxisomal division. Mediates membrane fission through oligomerization into membrane- associated tubular structures that wrap around the scission site to constrict and sever the mitochondrial membrane through a GTP hydrolysis-dependent mechanism. The specific recruitment at scission sites is mediated by membrane receptors like MFF, MIEF1 and MIEF2 for mitochondrial membranes (PubMed:29899447). While the recruitment by the membrane receptors is GTP-dependent, the following hydrolysis of GTP induces the dissociation from the receptors and allows DNM1L filaments to curl into closed rings that are probably sufficient to sever a double membrane (PubMed:29899447). Through its function in mitochondrial division, ensures the survival of at least some types of postmitotic neurons, including Purkinje cells, by suppressing oxidative damage. Required for normal brain development, including that of cerebellum. Facilitates developmentally regulated apoptosis during neural tube formation. Required for a normal rate of cytochrome c release and caspase activation during apoptosis; this requirement may depend upon the cell type and the physiological apoptotic cues. Plays an important role in mitochondrial fission during mitosis (PubMed:26992161, PubMed:27301544, PubMed:27328748). Required for formation of endocytic vesicles. Proposed to regulate synaptic vesicle membrane dynamics through association with BCL2L1 isoform Bcl-X(L) which stimulates its GTPase activity in synaptic vesicles; the function may require its recruitment by MFF to clathrin-containing vesicles. Required for programmed necrosis execution.