DYH5 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN4146

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- IHC,IF

MW
- 509kD (Calculated)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:50-200
IF 1:50-200

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human DYH5 AA range: 2445-2495
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of DYH5 at Human/Mouse

Target Information

Gene name	DNAH5 DNAHC5 HL1 KIAA1603

Protein Name DYH5

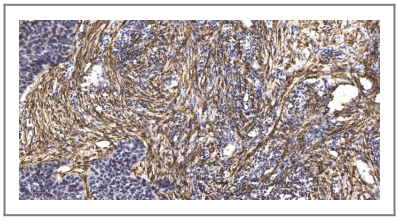
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	1767;	Q8TE73;
Mouse	110082;	Q8VHE6;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium axoneme .

Tissue specificity Expressed in airway epithelial cells (at protein level). Not detected in spermatozoa (at protein level).

Function Disease:Defects in DNAH5 are a 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).,Disease:Defects in DNAH5 are the cause of primary ciliary dyskinesia type 3 (CILD3) [MIM:608644]. CILD3 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.,Domain:Dynein heavy chains probably consist of an N-terminal stem (which binds cargo and interacts with other dynein components), and the head or motor domain. The motor contains six tandemly-linked AAA domains in the head, which form a ring. A stalk-like structure (formed by two of the coiled coil domains) protrudes between AAA 4 and AAA 5 and terminates in a microtubule-binding site. A seventh domain may also contribute to this ring; it is not clear whether the N-terminus or the C-terminus forms this extra domain. There are four well-conserved and two non-conserved ATPase sites, one per AAA domain. Probably only one of these (within AAA 1) actually hydrolyzes ATP, the others may serve a regulatory function.,Function:Force generating protein of respiratory cilia. Produces force towards the minus ends of microtubules. Dynein has ATPase activity; the force-producing power stroke is thought to occur on release of ADP. Required for structural and functional integrity of the cilia of ependymal cells lining the brain ventricles.,similarity:Belongs to the dynein heavy chain family.,subunit:Consists of at least two heavy chains and a number of intermediate and light chains.,

Validation Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Squamous cell carcinoma of lung. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).

Contact information

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