

Rabbit Anti-Dynamin 3/DNM3 Polyclonal: RC0045-0.1ML

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Dynamin 3 protein is encoded by the DNM3 gene, a GTP-binding dynamin-like GTPase that associates with microtubules and participates in vesicular transport. It is a member of the dynamin family which possess mechanochemical properties involved in actin-membrane processes, predominantly in membrane budding. Highly enriched in the central nervous system (brain) and testis, with alternative splicing producing multiple distinct protein. Dynamin 3 is upregulated in Sézary's syndrome. Its known biological roles include development of megakaryocytes, and it is placed within signal transduction and vesicle-mediated transport pathways. DNM3 is involved in endocytosis, synaptic vesicle budding from the presynaptic endocytic zone membrane, synaptic vesicle endocytosis, synapse assembly, and filopodium assembly. It localizes to the cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, dendritic spine, and extracellular exosome, and expression measurements show prominent levels in brain, consistent with its roles in neuronal and vesicle dynamics.

Specifications:

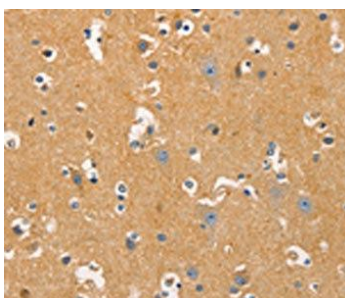
Clone:	Polyclonal
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Fusion protein of human Dynamin 3
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Dynamin 3/DNM3 Polyclonal Concentrated	RC0045-0.1ML	0.1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue:	Brain, lung, testis
Concentrated Dilution:	10-100
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	Overnight at 4°C
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human brain stained with anti-Dynamin 3 using DAB

References:

1. Dynamin 3 overexpression suppresses the proliferation, migration and invasion of cervical cancer cells. Jing Fa, et al. Oncol Lett. May 12;22(1):524, 2021. doi: 10.3892/ol.2021.12785.
2. Differential Targeting of Dynamin-1 and Dynamin-3 to Nerve Terminals During Chronic Suppression of Neuronal Activity. Barbara Calabrese, et al. Mol Cell Neurosci. Author manuscript; available in PMC: 2016 Sep 1. doi: 10.1016/j.mcn.2015.03.016

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Rev. A