

**Product Name: Dynein IC1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AP Rab10227**



## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	Dynein IC1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	DNAI1
<b>Alternative Names</b>	DNAI1; Dynein intermediate chain 1; axonemal; Axonemal dynein intermediate chain 1
<b>Gene ID</b>	27019.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	Q9UI46. The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human DNAI1. AA range:211-260

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000, ELISA 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	79kDa

## Background

This gene encodes a member of the dynein intermediate chain family. The encoded protein is part of the dynein complex in

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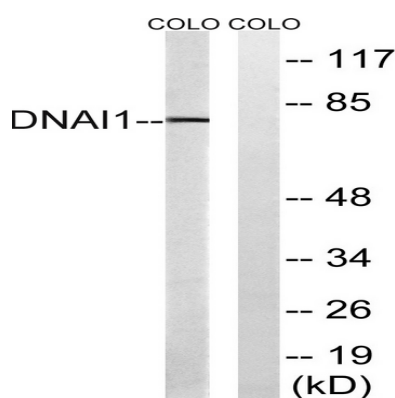


respiratory cilia. The inner- and outer-arm dyneins, which bridge between the doublet microtubules in axonemes, are the force-generating proteins responsible for the sliding movement in axonemes. The intermediate and light chains, thought to form the base of the dynein arm, help mediate attachment and may also participate in regulating dynein activity. Mutations in this gene result in abnormal ciliary ultrastructure and function associated with primary ciliary dyskinesia and Kartagener syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],disease: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),disease: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.,function:Part of the dynein complex of respiratory cilia.,similarity:Belongs to the dynein intermediate chain family.,similarity:Contains 5 WD repeats.,subunit:Consists of at least two heavy chains and a number of intermediate and light chains.,

## Research Area

Huntington's disease;

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO cells, using DNAI1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

## Note

For research use only.

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