

## DNM1L

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:**79kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human DNM1L

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bh

**Synonym:**

DNM1L ;DLP1; DRP1; DVLP; DYMPLE; DYNIV-11; FLJ41912; HDYNIV; VPS1;

**Catalog #:**A2586

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**10059

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**O00429

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

As normal cell growth and development is controlled, in part, by the phosphorylation of DNM1L at Ser616 by Cdk1/cyclin B and at Ser637 by protein kinase A (PKA) (reviewed in 6). When phosphorylated at Ser616, DNM1L stimulates mitochondrial fission during mitosis. Conversely, fission is inhibited when DNM1L is phosphorylated at Ser637 (reviewed in 6). Dephosphorylation at Ser637 by calcineurin reverses this inhibition (7). In addition to phosphorylation, sumoylation of DNM1L is also an enhancer of mitochondrial fission (8). Balancing fission and fusion events is essential for proper mitochondrial function. Research studies have demonstrated mitochondrial defects in a variety of neurodegenerative diseases including Alzheimers disease, Parkinsons disease, and Huntingtons disease (reviewed in 6).

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