

Recombinant DRP1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301080L**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

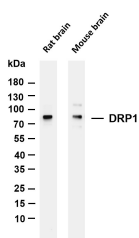
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human DRP1 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	B835
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

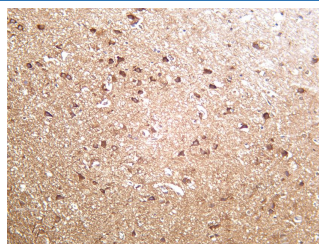
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:200-1000
WB	1:1000-5000
IF	1:200-1000
ELISA	1:5000-20000
IP	1:50-200

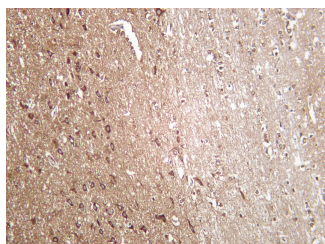
Data



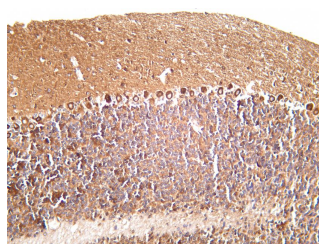
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-DRP1 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Rat brain
Lane 2: Mouse brain Predicted band size: 83kDa Observed band size: 83kDa



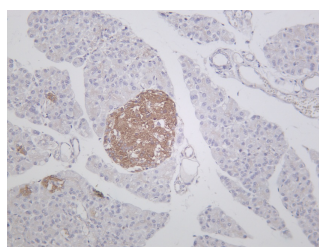
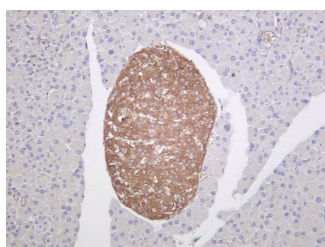
Human brain was stained with Anti-DRP1 rabbit antibody



Mouse brain was stained with Anti-DRP1 rabbit antibody



Rat brain was stained with Anti-DRP1 rabbit antibody



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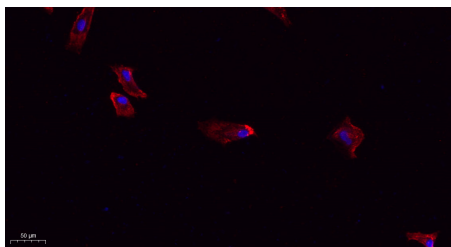
Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

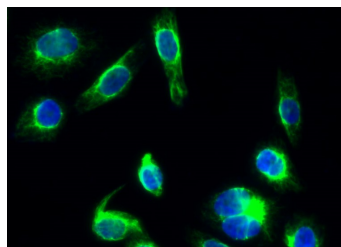
Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.2

Mouse pancreas was stained with Anti-DRP1 rabbit antibody



Rat pancreas was stained with Anti-DRP1 rabbit antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1,primary Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 594 Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).3, DAPI(blue) 10min.

Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cell. 1,primary Antibody(green) was diluted at 1:200(4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 488 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min). 3 DAPI(blue) 10min.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

This gene encodes a member of the dynamin superfamily of GTPases. The encoded protein mediates mitochondrial and peroxisomal division, and is involved in developmentally regulated apoptosis and programmed necrosis. Dysfunction of this gene is implicated in several neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease. Mutations in this gene are associated with the autosomal dominant disorder, encephalopathy, lethal, due to defective mitochondrial and peroxisomal fission (EMPF). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

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