

## Dynamin 3

Cat.No. 115-3P; control peptide, 100 µg peptide (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg peptide, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Control peptides should also be stored at -20°C when still lyophilized!
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 773 to 794 from mouse Dynamin3 (UniProt Id: Q8BZ98)
Recommended dilution	Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.
matching antibodies	115 302, 115 303
Remarks	This control peptide consists of the synthetic peptide (aa 773 - 794 in mouse dynamin 3) that has been used for immunization. It has been tested in preadsorption experiments and blocks efficiently and specifically the corresponding signal in Western blots. The amount of peptide needed for efficient blocking depends on the titer and on the affinity of the antibody to the antigen.

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY  
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

**Dynamin** was discovered because of its binding to microtubules. It was later shown not to function in the cytoskeleton but in endocytosis. Dynamin is required for clathrin - mediated endocytosis. It contains a NH<sub>2</sub> - terminal GTPase domain, a middle pleckstrin - homology domain, and a COOH-terminal proline - rich sequence. The COOH - terminal sequence binds to amphiphilin which contains a SH3 domain that recognizes the proline - rich sequence of dynamin.

There are at least three isoforms of dynamin: Dynamin 1 is enriched in synapses whereas dynamin 2 is ubiquitous and dynamin 3 is expressed in brain and testis. Neuronal dynamin 1 is phosphorylated by protein kinase C and dephosphorylated by calcineurin during an action potential in the nerve terminal. It is possible that the dephosphorylation provides a trigger for endocytosis.

### Selected General References

- Dynamin and its role in membrane fission.
- Hinshaw JE  
Annual review of cell and developmental biology (2000) 16: 483-519.
- Accessory factors in clathrin-dependent synaptic vesicle endocytosis.
- Slepnev VI, De Camilli P  
Nature reviews. Neuroscience (2000) 1(3): 161-72.
- Sequential steps in clathrin-mediated synaptic vesicle endocytosis.
- Brodin L, Löw P, Shupliakov O  
Current opinion in neurobiology (2000) 10(3): 312-20.
- Synaptic vesicle biogenesis.
- Hannah MJ, Schmidt AA, Huttner WB  
Annual review of cell and developmental biology (1999) 15: 733-98.
- The synaptic vesicle cycle: a cascade of protein-protein interactions.
- Südhof TC  
Nature (1995) 375(6533): 645-53.
- Complexins: cytosolic proteins that regulate SNAP receptor function.
- McMahon HT, Missler M, Li C, Südhof TC  
Cell (1995) 83(1): 111-9.
- Synaptic vesicles and exocytosis.
- Jahn R, Südhof TC  
Annual review of neuroscience (1994) 17: 219-46.
- Differential expression and regulation of multiple dynamins.
- Sontag JM, Fykse EM, Ushkaryov Y, Liu JP, Robinson PJ, Südhof TC  
The Journal of biological chemistry (1994) 269(6): 4547-54.
- Dynamin GTPase regulated by protein kinase C phosphorylation in nerve terminals.
- Robinson PJ, Sontag JM, Liu JP, Fykse EM, Slaughter C, McMahon H, Südhof TC  
Nature (1993) 365(6442): 163-6.
- Molecular cloning of the microtubule-associated mechanochemical enzyme dynamin reveals homology with a new family of GTP-binding proteins.
- Obar RA, Collins CA, Hammarback JA, Shpetner HS, Vallee RB  
Nature (1990) 347(6290): 256-61.