

Anti-CD2AP Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10211

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IHC-P, IHC-F, FC, IC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	A01756-2
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for CD2AP detection. Tested with WB, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Other Names	update
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cell projection, ruffle . Colocalizes with F-actin and BCAR1/p130Cas in membrane ruffles. Located at podocyte slit diaphragm between podocyte foot processes (By similarity). During late anaphase and telophase, concentrates in the vicinity of the midzone microtubules and in the midbody in late telophase.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed in fetal and adult tissues.
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	E. coli-derived human CD2AP recombinant protein (Position: K253-K337).
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20 °C; for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 °C; for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Background

CD2-associated protein is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CD2AP gene. This gene encodes a

scaffolding molecule that regulates the actin cytoskeleton. The protein directly interacts with filamentous actin and a variety of cell membrane proteins through multiple actin binding sites, SH3 domains, and a proline-rich region containing binding sites for SH3 domains. The cytoplasmic protein localizes to membrane ruffles, lipid rafts, and the leading edges of cells. It is implicated in dynamic actin remodeling and membrane trafficking that occurs during receptor endocytosis and cytokinesis. Haploinsufficiency of this gene is implicated in susceptibility to glomerular disease.

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