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Anti-Human TCP1 alpha DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 2E7)

Catalog # ABO14795

Product Information

Application	FC
Primary Accession	P17987
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-Human TCP1 alpha DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody (monoclonal, 2E7) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Additional Information

Gene ID	6950
Other Names	T-complex protein 1 subunit alpha, TCP-1-alpha, CCT-alpha, Chaperonin containing T-complex polypeptide 1 subunit 1, TCP1, CCT1, CCTA
Calculated MW	60344
Application Details	Flow Cytometry, 1-3 □g/1x10^6 cells
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.02% NaN3.
Clone Names	Clone: Clone: 2E7
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human TCP1 alpha, different from the related mouse sequence by one amino acid, and from the related rat sequence by two amino acids.
Cross Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.

Protein Information

Name	TCPA

Function	Component of the chaperonin-containing T-complex (TRiC), a molecular chaperone complex that assists the folding of actin, tubulin and other proteins upon ATP hydrolysis (PubMed:25467444, PubMed:36493755, PubMed:35449234, PubMed:37193829). The TRiC complex mediates the folding of WRAP53/TCAB1, thereby regulating telomere maintenance (PubMed:25467444). As part of the TRiC complex may play a role in the assembly of BBSome, a complex involved in ciliogenesis regulating transports vesicles to the cilia (PubMed:20080638).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome

Background

T-complex protein 1 subunit alpha is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TCP1 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a molecular chaperone that is a member of the chaperonin containing TCP1 complex (CCT), also known as the TCP1 ring complex (TRiC). This complex consists of two identical stacked rings, each containing eight different proteins. Unfolded polypeptides enter the central cavity of the complex and are folded in an ATP-dependent manner. The complex folds various proteins, including actin and tubulin. Alternate transcriptional splice variants of this gene, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. In addition, three pseudogenes that appear to be derived from this gene have been found.

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