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Nuclear Mitotic Apparatus Protein (NuMA) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM300]
Catalog # AH12021

Product Information

Application	IHC, IF, FC
Primary Accession	Q14980
Other Accession	4926, 325978
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Clone Names	SPM300
Calculated MW	238260

Additional Information

Gene ID	4926
Other Names	Nuclear mitotic apparatus protein 1 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:8059}, NuMA protein, Nuclear matrix protein-22, NMP-22, SP-H antigen, NUMA1 (HGNC:8059)
Application Note	IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Nuclear Mitotic Apparatus Protein (NuMA) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	NUMA1 (HGNC:8059)
Function	Microtubule (MT)-binding protein that plays a role in the formation and maintenance of the spindle poles and the alignement and the segregation of chromosomes during mitotic cell division (PubMed:17172455, PubMed:19255246, PubMed:24996901, PubMed:26195665, PubMed:27462074, PubMed:7769006). Functions to tether the minus ends of MTs at the spindle poles, which is critical for the establishment and maintenance of the spindle poles (PubMed:11956313, PubMed:12445386). Plays a role in the establishment of the mitotic spindle orientation during metaphase and elongation during anaphase in a dynein-dynactin- dependent manner (PubMed:23870127, PubMed:24109598, PubMed:24996901, PubMed:26765568). In metaphase, part of a ternary complex composed of

GPSM2 and G(i) alpha proteins, that regulates the recruitment and anchorage of the dynein-dynactin complex in the mitotic cell cortex regions situated above the two spindle poles, and hence regulates the correct oritentation of the mitotic spindle (PubMed:22327364, PubMed:23027904, PubMed:23921553). During anaphase, mediates the recruitment and accumulation of the dynein-dynactin complex at the cell membrane of the polar cortical region through direct association with phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PI(4,5)P2), and hence participates in the regulation of the spindle elongation and chromosome segregation (PubMed:22327364, PubMed:23921553, PubMed:24371089, PubMed:24996901). Also binds to other polyanionic phosphoinositides, such as phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate (PIP), lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) and phosphatidylinositol triphosphate (PIP3), in vitro (PubMed:24371089, PubMed:24996901). Also required for proper orientation of the mitotic spindle during asymmetric cell divisions (PubMed:21816348). Plays a role in mitotic MT aster assembly (PubMed:11163243, PubMed:11229403, PubMed:12445386). Involved in anastral spindle assembly (PubMed:25657325). Positively regulates TNKS protein localization to spindle poles in mitosis (PubMed:16076287). Highly abundant component of the nuclear matrix where it may serve a non-mitotic structural role, occupies the majority of the nuclear volume (PubMed:10075938). Required for epidermal differentiation and hair follicle morphogenesis (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus matrix. Chromosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Lateral cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:E9Q7G0}. Note=Mitotic cell cycle- dependent shuttling protein that relocalizes from the interphase nucleus to the spindle poles and cell cortex (PubMed:10811826, PubMed:1541636). The localization to the spindle poles is regulated by AAAS (PubMed:26246606). In interphase, resides in the nuclear matrix (PubMed:1541630, PubMed:1541636, PubMed:23921553). In prophase, restricted to the interchromatin or condensed chromosome space (PubMed:10811826). In prometaphase, after nuclear envelope disassembly, forms aggregates both in the spindle midzone and at duplicated centrosomes and astral microtubules (MTs) of the bipolar spindle apparatus (PubMed:10811826). Translocates from the spindle midzone towards the spindle poles along spindle fibers in a MT- and dynein-dynactin-dependent manner until the anaphase onset (PubMed:10811826, PubMed:1541636). In metaphase, recruited to the polar cortical region in a GPSM2- and GNAI1-dependent manner (PubMed:23870127, PubMed:24109598, PubMed:24996901). Excluded from the metaphase equatorial cortical region in a RanGTP-dependent manner (PubMed:22327364, PubMed:23870127). Phosphorylation on Thr-2055 by CDK1 results in its localization at spindle poles in metaphase, but not at the cell cortex (PubMed:23921553). In anaphase, recruited and anchored at the cell membrane of the polar cortical region in a EPB41-, EPB41L2-, phosphatidylinositol-dependent and GPSM2- and G(i) alpha proteins-independent manner (PubMed:23870127, PubMed:24109598, PubMed:24371089, PubMed:24996901). Excluded from the anaphase equatorial region of the cell cortex in a RACGAP1- and KIF23-dependent and RanGTP-independent manner (PubMed:24996901). Associated with astral MTs emanating from the spindle poles during anaphase (PubMed:12445386, PubMed:24996901). Nonphosphorylated Thr-2055 localizes at the cell cortex, weakly during metaphase and more prominently during anaphase in a phosphatase PPP2CA-dependent manner (PubMed:23921553). As mitosis progresses it reassociates with telophase chromosomes very early during nuclear reformation, before substantial accumulation of lamins on chromosomal surfaces is evident (PubMed:1541636). Localizes to the tips of cortical MTs in prometaphase (PubMed:26765568). Localizes along MTs and

specifically to both MT plus and minus ends (PubMed:26765568). Also accumulates at MT tips near the cell periphery (PubMed:26765568) Colocalizes with GPSM2 at mitotic spindle poles during mitosis (PubMed:11781568, PubMed:21816348). Colocalizes with SPAG5 at mitotic spindle at prometaphase and at mitotic spindle poles at metaphase and anaphase (PubMed:27462074). Colocalizes with ABRO1 at mitotic spindle poles (PubMed:26195665). Colocalized with TNKS from prophase through to anaphase in mitosis (PubMed:16076287). Colocalizes with tubulin alpha (PubMed:12445386). CCSAP is essential for its centrosomal localization (PubMed:26562023). In horizontally retinal progenitor dividing cells, localized to the lateral cortical region (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:E9Q7G0, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10811826, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11781568, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12445386, ECO:0000269|PubMed:1541630, ECO:0000269|PubMed:1541636, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16076287, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21816348, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22327364, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23870127, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23921553, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24109598, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24371089, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24996901, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26195665, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26246606, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26562023, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26765568, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27462074} [Isoform 4]: Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Note=During interphase, mainly clustered at the centrosomal region in the cytosol After entry into mitosis, detected at mitotic spindle poles

Background

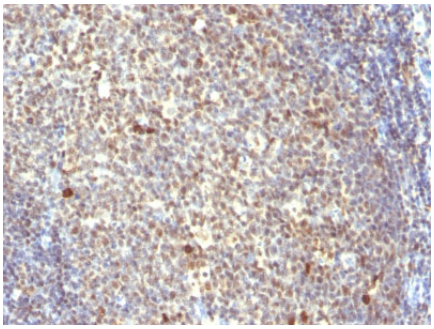
Recognizes a phosphorylated protein of 228kDa, identified as nuclear mitotic apparatus protein (NuMA). Its epitope is resistant to phosphatases. NuMA is intra-nuclear protein and present in nucleus during interphase. At the onset of mitosis, it redistributes from the nucleus to two centrosomal structures that later will become part of the mitotic spindle pole. After anaphase, the protein redistributes from the spindle polar region into reforming nucleus. NuMA is an essential protein during mitosis for the terminal phases of chromosome separation and/or nuclear reassembly. Recently a study shows that NuMA is cleaved to a 180 to 200kDa during apoptosis. Chromosomal translocation of this gene with the RARA (retinoic acid receptor, alpha) gene on chromosome 17 has been detected in patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia.

References

Butschak G et al. New monoclonal antibodies recognizing phosphorylated proteins in mitotic cells. Acta Histochem 1995, 97(1):19-31 | Compton DA and Cleveland DW. NuMA is required for the proper completion of mitosis. J Cell Biol 1993, 120(4):947-57 | Price CM and Pettijohn DE. Redistribution of the nuclear mitotic apparatus protein (NuMA) during mitosis and nuclear assembly. Properties of purified NuMA protein. Exp Cell Res 1986, 166:295-311. | Gueth-Hallonet C et al. Cleavage of the nuclear matrix protein NuMA during apoptosis. Exp Cell Res 1997, 233(1):21-24. |

Images

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with NuMA Monoclonal Antibody (SPM300)



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.