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VCP Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2262b

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E
Primary Accession	P55072
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,κ
Clone Names	1344CT150.163.114
Antigen Region	1-225

Additional Information

Other Names	Transitional endoplasmic reticulum ATPase, TER ATPase, 15S Mg(2+)-ATPase p97 subunit, Valosin-containing protein, VCP, VCP
Target/Specificity	This VCP antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein from human VCP.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 IF~~0.059027777777778 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	VCP Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Background

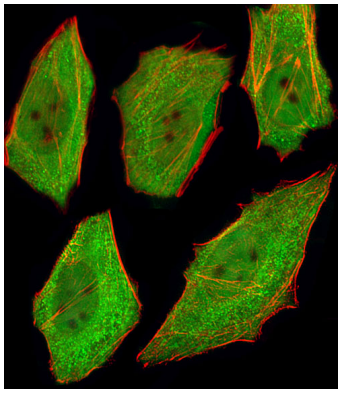
Necessary for the fragmentation of Golgi stacks during mitosis and for their reassembly after mitosis. Involved in the formation of the transitional endoplasmic reticulum (tER). The transfer of membranes from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus occurs via 50-70 nm transition vesicles which derive from part-rough, part-smooth transitional elements of the endoplasmic reticulum (tER). Vesicle budding from the tER is an ATP-dependent process. The ternary complex containing UFD1L, VCP and NPLOC4 binds ubiquitinated proteins and is necessary for the export of misfolded proteins from the ER to the cytoplasm,

where they are degraded by the proteasome. The NPLOC4-UFD1L-VCP complex regulates spindle disassembly at the end of mitosis and is necessary for the formation of a closed nuclear envelope. Regulates E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity of RNF19A (By similarity). Component of the VCP/p97-AMFR/gp78 complex that participates in the final step of the sterol-mediated ubiquitination and endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) of HMGCR. Also involved in DNA damage response: recruited to double-strand breaks (DSBs) sites in a RNF8- and RNF168- dependent manner and promotes the recruitment of TP53BP1 at DNA damage sites. Recruited to stalled replication forks by SPRTN: may act by mediating extraction of DNA polymerase eta (POLH) to prevent excessive translesion DNA synthesis and limit the incidence of mutations induced by DNA damage.

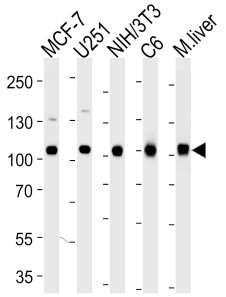
References

Lamerdin J.E.,et al.Submitted (MAR-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Hu R.-M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97:9543-9548(2000).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Humphray S.J.,et al.Nature 429:369-374(2004).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



Fluorescent image of U251 cells stained with VCP Antibody (Cat#AM2262b). AM2262b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-mouse lgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody (green). Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor® 555 conjugated with Phalloidin (red).



Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7, U251, mouse NIH/3T3, rat C6 cell line and mouse liver tissue lysate (from left to right) using VCP Antibody (Cat. # AM2262b). AM2262b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:3000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35µg per lane.