

Anti-EB1 (C-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1752

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	Q61166
Host	Rat
Clonality	Rat Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Clone Names	KT51
Calculated MW	30016

Additional Information

Gene ID	13589
Other Names	Microtubule RP/EB, MAPRE1, APC, EB1, End-binding

Target/Specificity	The microtubule (MT) plus-end is a crucial site for the regulation of MT dynamics and interactions by several groups of plus-end tracking proteins (+TIPs). These +TIPs form comet-like accumulations at the plus ends of MTs to regulate MT dynamics and interactions with organelles and macromolecular complexes. The +TIPs include diverse groups of proteins, such as motor and nonmotor proteins, MT polymerases and depolymerases as well as various regulatory and adaptor proteins. The CLIP-associated protein (CLASP) family includes CLASP1 and CLASP2 proteins, which are expressed as long (α) and short (β) isoforms. These +TIPs contain an N-terminal TOG domain, multiple TOG-like domains, and a basic and serine-rich motif (SxIP). The TOG domain facilitates interaction with tubulin dimers, while the SxIP motif promotes interaction with EB1 and MTs. A C-terminal domain is involved in interaction with CLIPs, as well as several other proteins. CLASPs are MT stabilizing factors that localize to mitotic spindles, kinetochores, and the midbody. CLASPs are important for cell division, and may regulate cell migration and neuronal growth cone motility.
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Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A
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Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
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Precautions	Anti-EB1 (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
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Shipping	Blue Ice
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Background

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MTs to regulate MT dynamics and interactions with organelles and macromolecular complexes. The +TIPs include diverse groups of proteins, such as motor and nonmotor proteins, MT polymerases and depolymerases as well as various regulatory and adaptor proteins. The CLIP-associated protein (CLASP) family includes CLASP1 and CLASP2 proteins, which are expressed as long (α) and short (β) isoforms. These +TIPs contain an N-terminal TOG domain, multiple TOG-like domains, and a basic and serine-rich motif (SxIP). The TOG domain facilitates interaction with tubulin dimers, while the SxIP motif promotes interaction with EB1 and MTs. A C-terminal domain is involved in interaction with CLIPs, as well as several other proteins. CLASPs are MT stabilizing factors that localize to mitotic spindles, kinetochores, and the midbody. CLASPs are important for cell division, and may regulate cell migration and neuronal growth cone motility.

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