10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

SEPT5 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14767a

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession	Q99719
Other Accession	Q9JJM9, Q9Z2Q6, NP_002679.2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB35028
Calculated MW	42777
Antigen Region	1-30

Additional Information

Gene ID	5413
Other Names	Septin-5, Cell division control-related protein 1, CDCrel-1, Peanut-like protein 1, SEPT5, PNUTL1
Target/Specificity	This SEPT5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SEPT5.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SEPTIN5 (HGNC:9164)
Synonyms	PNUTL1, SEPT5

Function	Filament-forming cytoskeletal GTPase (By similarity). May play a role in cytokinesis (Potential). May play a role in platelet secretion (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=In platelets, found in areas surrounding alpha- granules
Tissue Location	Expressed at high levels in the CNS, as well as in heart and platelets (at protein level).

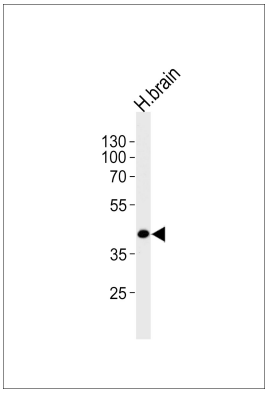
Background

This gene is a member of the septin gene family of nucleotide binding proteins, originally described in yeast as cell division cycle regulatory proteins. Septins are highly conserved in yeast, Drosophila, and mouse and appear to regulate cytoskeletal organization. Disruption of septin function disturbs cytokinesis and results in large multinucleate or polyploid cells. This gene is mapped to 22q11, the region frequently deleted in DiGeorge and velocardiofacial syndromes. A translocation involving the MLL gene and this gene has also been reported in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The presence of a non-consensus polyA signal (AACAAT) in this gene also results in read-through transcription into the downstream neighboring gene (GP1BB; platelet glycoprotein Ib), whereby larger, non-coding transcripts are produced. [provided by RefSeq].

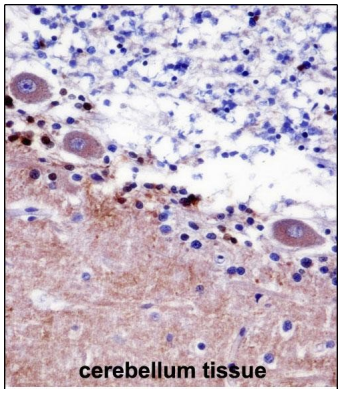
References

Jung, A.E., et al. Mol. Ther. 16(6):1048-1055(2008)
Amin, N.D., et al. J. Neurosci. 28(14):3631-3643(2008)
Xin, X., et al. J. Histochem. Cytochem. 55(11):1089-1094(2007)
Blaser, S., et al. J. Pathol. 210(1):103-110(2006)
Ballif, B.A., et al. Mol. Cell Proteomics 3(11):1093-1101(2004)

Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from human brain tissue lysate, using SEPT5 Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP14767a). AP14767a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.



SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) (AP14767a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human cerebellum tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

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