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Centrin 2 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP55318

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F
Primary Accession	P41208
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	19738
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Centrin 2
Epitope Specificity	1-100/172
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > centrosome > centriole. Nucleus. Centrosome of S-phase, interphase and mitotic cells.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Caltractin belongs to a family of calcium-binding proteins and is a structural component of the centrosome. The high level of conservation from algae to humans and its association with the centrosome suggested that caltractin plays a fundamental role in the structure and function of the microtubule-organizing center, possibly required for the proper duplication and segregation of the centrosome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	1069
Other Names	Centrin-2, Caltractin isoform 1, CETN2, CALT, CEN2
Dilution	IHC-P=1:50-200,IHC-F=1:50-200
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

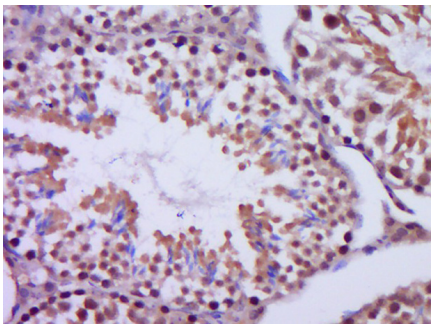
Name	CETN2

Synonyms	CALT, CEN2
Function	Plays a fundamental role in microtubule organizing center structure and function. Required for centriole duplication and correct spindle formation. Has a role in regulating cytokinesis and genome stability via cooperation with CALM1 and CCP110. The XPC complex is proposed to represent the first factor bound at the sites of DNA damage and together with other core recognition factors, XPA, RPA and the TFIIH complex, is part of the pre-incision (or initial recognition) complex. The XPC complex recognizes a wide spectrum of damaged DNA characterized by distortions of the DNA helix such as single-stranded loops, mismatched bubbles or single-stranded overhangs. The orientation of XPC complex binding appears to be crucial for inducing a productive NER. XPC complex is proposed to recognize and to interact with unpaired bases on the undamaged DNA strand which is followed by recruitment of the TFIIH complex and subsequent scanning for lesions in the opposite strand in a 5'-to-3' direction by the NER machinery. Cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPDs) which are formed upon UV-induced DNA damage esacpe detection by the XPC complex due to a low degree of structural perurbation. Instead they are detected by the UV-DDB complex which in turn recruits and cooperates with the XPC complex in the respective DNA repair.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole. Nucleus envelope. Nucleus, nuclear pore complex. Nucleus. Note=Localizes to the inner scaffold in the central region of centrioles and to the distal end of centrioles.

Background

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Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse testis); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Centrin 2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP55318) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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