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CORO1B Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP55372

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9BR76
Reactivity	Rat, Pig, Mouse, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	54235
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CORO1B
Epitope Specificity	301-400/489
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. Localized to the leading edge in fibroblasts, as well as weakly along actin stress fibers.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the WD repeat coronin family. Contains 5 WD repeats.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylation by PKC on Ser-2 regulates the interaction with the Arp2/3 complex and cell motility in fibroblasts. Phosphorylation does not seem to affect subcellular location.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Coronins are a family of WD repeat-containing, actin-binding proteins that localize to submembraneous areas and regulate cell motility and cytoskeletal rearrangement. Coronin 1A (CORO1A, CLIPINA, CLABP, TACO, p57) can form coiled coil-mediated homotrimeric complexes that influence early phagosome formation. PKC-dependent phosphorylation of Coronin 1B (CORO1B) at Serine 2 regulates leading edge dynamics and cell motility in fibroblasts through interactions with Arp2/3 complex. Coronin 1C (CORO1C, Coronin 3, HCRNN4) is abundant in differentiating Neuro-2a cells, PC-12 cells and primary oligodendrocytes, where it is thought to influence neuron morphogenesis and migration. Coronin 2A (CORO2A, CLIPINB, IR10, WDR2) is a component of the approximately 1.5-2 megadalton N-CoR (nuclear receptor corepressor) complex of 10-12 proteins, which recruits HDACs to generate repressive chromatin. Coronin 7 (CORO7, CRN7) localizes to the Golgi membrane and influences the organization of intracellular membrane compartments and vesicular trafficking. Coronin 2B (CORO2B, CLIPINC) and Coronin 6 (CORO6) are similar to other members of this family, since they possess a conserved basic N-terminal motif and 3-10 WD repeats clustered in one to two core domains.

Additional Information

Gene ID	57175
Other Names	Coronin-1B, Coronin-2, CORO1B
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
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	CORO1B
Function	Regulates leading edge dynamics and cell motility in fibroblasts. May be involved in cytokinesis and signal transduction (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, stress fiber. Note=Localized to the leading edge in fibroblasts, as well as weakly along actin stress fibers

Background

Coronins are a family of WD repeat-containing, actin-binding proteins that localize to submembraneous areas and regulate cell motility and cytoskeletal rearrangement. Coronin 1A (CORO1A, CLIPINA, CLABP, TACO, p57) can form coiled coil-mediated homotrimeric complexes that influence early phagosome formation. PKC-dependent phosphorylation of Coronin 1B (CORO1B) at Serine 2 regulates leading edge dynamics and cell motility in fibroblasts through interactions with Arp2/3 complex. Coronin 1C (CORO1C, Coronin 3, HCRNN4) is abundant in differentiating Neuro-2a cells, PC-12 cells and primary oligodendrocytes, where it is thought to influence neuron morphogenesis and migration. Coronin 2A (CORO2A, CLIPINB, IR10, WDR2) is a component of the approximately 1.5-2 megadalton N-CoR (nuclear receptor corepressor) complex of 10-12 proteins, which recruits HDACs to generate repressive chromatin. Coronin 7 (CORO7, CRN7) localizes to the Golgi membrane and influences the organization of intracellular membrane compartments and vesicular trafficking. Coronin 2B (CORO2B, CLIPINC) and Coronin 6 (CORO6) are similar to other members of this family, since they possess a conserved basic N-terminal motif and 3-10 WD repeats clustered in one to two core domains.