

MAP1S Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP5769c

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q66K74
Other Accession	NP_060644.4
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB27289
Calculated MW	112211
Antigen Region	493-520

Additional Information

Gene ID	55201
Other Names	Microtubule-associated protein 1S, MAP-1S, BPY2-interacting protein 1, Microtubule-associated protein 8, Variable charge Y chromosome 2-interacting protein 1, VCY2-interacting protein 1, VCY2IP-1, MAP1S heavy chain, MAP1S light chain, MAP1S, BPY2IP1, C19orf5, MAP8, VCY2IP1
Target/Specificity	This MAP1S antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 493-520 amino acids from the Central region of human MAP1S.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 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	MAP1S Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	MAP1S
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Synonyms	BPY2IP1, C19orf5, MAP8, VCY2IP1
Function	Microtubule-associated protein that mediates aggregation of mitochondria resulting in cell death and genomic destruction (MAGD). Plays a role in anchoring the microtubule organizing center to the centrosomes. Binds to DNA. Plays a role in apoptosis. Involved in the formation of microtubule bundles (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Note=Detected in filopodia-like protrusions and synapses (By similarity). Detected in perinuclear punctate network corresponding to mitochondrial aggregates and in the nucleus in cells exhibiting apoptosis. Associated specifically with microtubules stabilized by paclitaxel and colocalizes with RASSF1 isoform A. In interphase cells, shows a diffuse cytoplasmic staining with partial localization to the microtubules. During the different stages of mitosis detected at the spindle microtubules.
Tissue Location	Expressed in neurons (at protein level). Expressed in spermatocytes, spermatids and spermatozoa. Expressed in the cerebral cortex. Highly expressed in testis. Moderately expressed in the brain, colon, heart, kidney, liver, lung, placenta, small intestine, spleen and stomach. Weakly expressed in muscle.

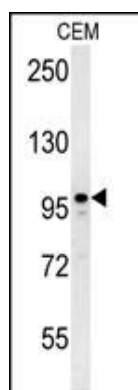
Background

Microtubule-associated protein that mediates aggregation of mitochondria resulting in cell death and genomic destruction (MAGD). Plays a role in anchoring the microtubule-organizing center to the centrosomes. Binds to DNA. Plays a role in apoptosis. Involved in the formation of microtubule bundles (By similarity).

References

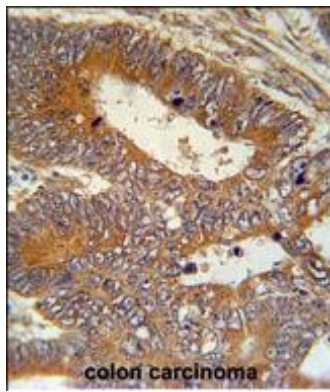
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Wong, E.Y., et al. Biol. Reprod. 70(3):775-784(2004)
Liu, L., et al. In Vitro Cell. Dev. Biol. Anim. 38(10):582-594(2002)
Liu, L., et al. Genomics 79(1):124-136(2002)

Images

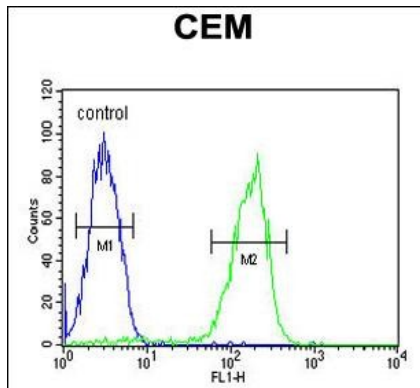


MAP1S Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP5769c) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the MAP1S antibody detected the MAP1S protein (arrow).

MAP1S Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP5769c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human colon carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and



DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the MAP1S Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



MAP1S Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP5769c) flow cytometric analysis of CEM cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Citations

- [Microtubule-associated protein 1S-related autophagy inhibits apoptosis of intestinal epithelial cells via Wnt/ \$\beta\$ -catenin signaling in Crohn's disease.](#)

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