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Ensconsin Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP58298

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q14244
Reactivity	Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	84052
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Ensconsin
Epitope Specificity	151-250/749
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, perinuclear region. Basolateral cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Colocalized on microtubules. An intracellular redistribution is triggered during induction of keratinocyte terminal differentiation from microtubules with a perinuclear localization to cortical microtubules organized in spike-like bundles facing intercellular contacts.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the MAP7 family.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with TRPV4 (By similarity).
Post-translational modifications	The association with microtubules is regulated by phosphorylation during the cell cycle. During interphase only phosphorylated on serine. Phosphorylated on threonine in mitosis.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Ensconsin is a microtubule associated protein that is predominantly expressed in cells of epithelial origin. Microtubule associated proteins are thought to be involved in microtubule dynamics, which is essential for cell polarization and differentiation. This protein has been shown to be able to stabilize microtubules, and may serve to modulate microtubule functions. Studies of the related mouse protein also suggested an essential role in microtubule function required for spermatogenesis.

Additional Information

Gene ID	9053
Other Names	Ensconsin, Epithelial microtubule-associated protein of 115 kDa, E-MAP-115, Microtubule-associated protein 7, MAP-7, MAP7
Target/Specificity	Expressed in the skin and cells of epithelial origin. Predominantly expressed in the suprabasal layers of the normal epidermis and relatively abundant in

	squamous cell carcinomas but barely detectable in basal cell carcinomas.
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
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	MAP7
Function	Microtubule-stabilizing protein that may play an important role during reorganization of microtubules during polarization and differentiation of epithelial cells. Associates with microtubules in a dynamic manner. May play a role in the formation of intercellular contacts. Colocalization with TRPV4 results in the redistribution of TRPV4 toward the membrane and may link cytoskeletal microfilaments.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Basolateral cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Colocalized on microtubules. An intracellular redistribution is triggered during induction of keratinocyte terminal differentiation from microtubules with a perinuclear localization to cortical microtubules organized in spike- like bundles facing intercellular contacts
Tissue Location	Expressed in the skin and cells of epithelial origin. Predominantly expressed in the suprabasal layers of the normal epidermis and relatively abundant in squamous cell carcinomas but barely detectable in basal cell carcinomas