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AZI1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68611

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q9UPN4
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	122149

Additional Information

Gene ID	22994
Other Names	AZI1; CEP131; KIAA1118; 5-azacytidine-induced protein 1; Centrosomal protein of 131 kDa; Cep131; Pre-acrosome localization protein 1
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	CEP131
Synonyms	AZI1, KIAA1118
Function	Component of centriolar satellites contributing to the building of a complex and dynamic network required to regulate cilia/flagellum formation (PubMed:17954613, PubMed:24185901). In proliferating cells, MIB1-mediated ubiquitination induces its sequestration within centriolar satellites, precluding untimely cilia formation initiation (PubMed:24121310). In contrast, during normal and ultraviolet or heat shock cellular stress-induced ciliogenesis, its non-ubiquitinated form is rapidly displaced from centriolar satellites and recruited to centrosome/basal bodies in a microtubule- and p38 MAPK-dependent manner (PubMed:24121310, PubMed:26616734). Also acts as a negative regulator of BBSome ciliary trafficking (PubMed:24550735). Plays a role in sperm flagellar formation; may be involved in the regulation of intraflagellar transport (IFT) and/or intramanchette (IMT) trafficking, which are important for axoneme extension and/or cargo delivery to the nascent sperm tail (By similarity). Required for optimal cell proliferation and cell cycle

progression; may play a role in the regulation of genome stability in non-ciliogenic cells (PubMed:22797915, PubMed:26297806). Involved in centriole duplication (By similarity). Required for CEP152, WDR62 and CEP63 centrosomal localization and promotes the centrosomal localization of CDK2 (PubMed:26297806). Essential for maintaining proper centriolar satellite integrity (PubMed:30804208).

Cellular Location

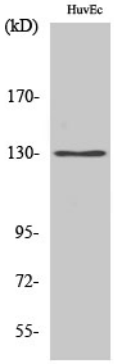
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriolar satellite. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62036}. Note=Colocalized with pericentriolar material protein PCM1 at centriolar satellites. During spermiogenesis, becomes enriched with nephrocystin NPHP1 at the transition zone, a structure at the base of the ciliary axoneme important for regulating traffic into the ciliary compartment. Traffics towards and away from the centrosome/basal body and the transition zone of the ciliary axoneme in a microtubule-dependent manner. Localized at the Golgi- derived acrosome and the centrosome-containing head-tail coupling apparatus (HTCA) (By similarity). Ubiquitinated form is sequestered and colocalized with BBS4, CEP290, PCM1 and PCNT at centriolar satellites in proliferating cells. Colocalized with the pericentriolar material protein PCM1 at centrosome. Traffics towards and away from centriolar satellites and centrosome in a microtubule- and dynein-dependent manner in interphase cells. Displaced from centriolar satellites but still remains associated with the centrosome in response to cellular stress, such as ultraviolet light (UV) radiation or heat shock, in a process that requires p38 MAPK signaling (PubMed:26616734). {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26616734}

Background

Component of centriolar satellites contributing to the building of a complex and dynamic network required to regulate cilia/flagellum formation (PubMed:17954613, PubMed:24185901). In proliferating cells, MIB1-mediated ubiquitination induces its sequestration within centriolar satellites, precluding untimely cilia formation initiation (PubMed:24121310). In contrast, during normal and ultraviolet or heat shock cellular stress-induced ciliogenesis, its non-ubiquitinated form is rapidly displaced from centriolar satellites and recruited to centrosome/basal bodies in a microtubule- and p38 MAPK-dependent manner (PubMed:24121310, PubMed:26616734). Acts also as a negative regulator of BBSome ciliary trafficking (PubMed:24550735). Plays a role in sperm flagellar formation; may be involved in the regulation of intraflagellar transport (IFT) and/or intramanchette (IMT) trafficking, which are important for axoneme extension and/or cargo delivery to the nascent sperm tail (By similarity). Required for optimal cell proliferation and cell cycle progression; may play a role in the regulation of genome stability in non-ciliogenic cells (PubMed:22797915, PubMed:26297806). Involved in centriole duplication (By similarity). Required for CEP152, WDR62 and CEP63 centrosomal localization and promotes the centrosomal localization of CDK2 (PubMed:26297806).

Images

Western Blot analysis of various cells using AZI1 Polyclonal Antibody



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