10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

HEPACAM2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP96495

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	A8MVW5
Other Accession	A8MVW5
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	51407
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HEPACAM2
Epitope Specificity	351-450/462
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.
Post-translational modifications	Poly-ADP-ribosylated (PARsylated) by tankyrase TNKS during late G2 and prophase, leading to translocation to mitotic centrosomes. N-glycosylated.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Widely expressed.

Additional Information

Gene ID	253012
Other Names	MIKI; RGD1305697; HECA2_HUMAN; HEPACAM2; Mitotic kinetics regulator; HECA2_MOUSE; HEPACAM family member 2
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
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	HEPACAM2
Synonyms	MIKI

Required during prometaphase for centrosome maturation. Following

Function	poly-ADP-ribosylation (PARsylation) by TNKS, translocates from the Golgi apparatus to mitotic centrosomes and plays a key role in the formation of robust microtubules for prompt movement of chromosomes: anchors AKAP9/CG-NAP, a scaffold protein of the gamma- tubulin ring complex and promotes centrosome maturation.
Cellular Location	Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Midbody. Note=In interphase, localizes to the Golgi apparatus. Localizes to centrosomes and spindles during prophase, prometaphase, and metaphase of mitosis, and to midbodies at telophase Translocation to mitotic centrosomes is the result of poly-ADP- ribosylation (PARsylation).
Tissue Location	Widely expressed..

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