

CTTNBP2NL Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98865

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9P2B4
Other Accession	Q9P2B4
Reactivity	Rat
Predicted	Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Chicken, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	70158
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CTTNBP2NL
Epitope Specificity	5-110/639
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	CTTNBP2NL is a 639 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 1p13.2. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1.

Additional Information

Gene ID	55917
Other Names	mKIAA1433; RGD1310822; CT2NL_HUMAN; CTTNBP2NL; KIAA1433; CT2NL_MOUSE; D4A8X8_RAT; CTTNBP2 N-terminal like
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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	CTTNBP2NL (HGNC:25330)
Synonyms	KIAA1433
Function	Regulates lamellipodial actin dynamics in a CTTN-dependent manner (By similarity). Associates with core striatin-interacting phosphatase and kinase (STRIPAK) complex to form CTTNBP2NL-STRIPAK complexes. STRIPAK complexes have critical roles in protein (de)phosphorylation and are regulators of multiple signaling pathways including Hippo, MAPK, nuclear receptor and cytoskeleton remodeling. Different types of STRIPAK complexes are involved in a variety of biological processes such as cell growth, differentiation, apoptosis, metabolism and immune regulation (PubMed: 18782753).
Cellular Location	Cell projection, lamellipodium {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q8SX68}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, stress fiber {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q99LJ0}

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