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MSF/Cell division control protein septin D1 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98886

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9UHD8
Other Accession	Q9UHD8
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Rabbit, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	65401
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MSF
Epitope Specificity	351-450/586
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the septin family.
SUBUNIT	Septins polymerize into heterooligomeric protein complexes that form filaments, and associate with cellular membranes, actin filaments, and microtubules. GTPase activity is required for filament formation. Interacts with SEPT2, SEPT6, SEPT7, SEPT11 and SEPT14. Interacts with RTKN and ARHGEF18. In a mesenchymal cell line, Rho/RTKN signals cause disruption of wild-type septin filaments, but not of those containing isoform 2 variants HNA Trp-106 and Phe-111. In a mesenchymal cell line, isoform 2 variants HNA Trp-106 and Phe-111, but not wild type, form filaments with SEPT4.
DISEASE	Note=A chromosomal aberration involving SEPT9/MSF is found in therapy-related acute myeloid leukemia (t-AML). Translocation t(11;17)(q23;q25) with MLL. Defects in SEPT9 are a cause of hereditary neuralgic amyotrophy (HNA) [MIM:162100]; also known as neuritis with brachial predilection (NAPB) or hereditary brachial plexus neuropathy or hereditary neuralgic amyotrophy with predilection for brachial plexus. HNA is an autosomal dominant form of recurrent focal neuropathy characterized clinically by acute, recurrent episodes of brachial plexus neuropathy with muscle weakness and atrophy preceded by severe pain in the affected arm. HNA is triggered by environmental factors such as infection or parturition.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Filament-forming cytoskeletal GTPase (By similarity). May play a role in cytokinesis (Potential). May play a role in the internalization of 2 intracellular microbial pathogens, Listeria monocytogenes and Shigella flexneri. Tissue specificity: Widely expressed. Isoforms are differentially expressed in testes, kidney, liver heart, spleen, brain, peripheral blood leukocytes, skeletal muscle and kidney. Specific isoforms appear to demonstrate tissue specificity. Isoform 5 is the most highly expressed in fetal tissue. Isoform 1 is detected in all tissues except the brain and thymus, while isoform 2, isoform 3, and isoform 4 are detected at low levels in approximately half of the fetal tissues.

Additional Information

Gene ID	10801
Other Names	AF17q25; MSF; MSF1; NAPB; PNUTL4; SEPT9; SINT1; SeptD1; Eseptin; Septin9l1; Slpa; SEPT9_HUMAN; SEPTIN9; MLL septin-like fusion protein MSF-A (MLL septin-like fusion protein); Ovarian/Breast septin (Ov/Br septin); Septin D1; KIAA0991; SEPT9_MOUSE; SL3-3 integration site 1 protein; SEPT9_RAT; Eighth septin; Septin-like protein (SLP); septin 9; MLL septin-like fusion; Ov/Br septin; peanut-like 4 (Drosophila)
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	SEPTIN9 (HGNC:7323)
Synonyms	KIAA0991, MSF, SEPT9
Function	Filament-forming cytoskeletal GTPase (By similarity). May play a role in cytokinesis (Potential). May play a role in the internalization of 2 intracellular microbial pathogens, Listeria monocytogenes and Shigella flexneri.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=In an epithelial cell line, concentrates at cell-cell contact areas. After TGF-beta1 treatment and induction of epithelial to mesenchymal transition, colocalizes partly with actin stress fibers. During bacterial infection, displays a collar shape structure next to actin at the pole of invading bacteria
Tissue Location	Widely expressed. Isoforms are differentially expressed in testes, kidney, liver heart, spleen, brain, peripheral blood leukocytes, skeletal muscle and kidney. Specific isoforms appear to demonstrate tissue specificity. Isoform 5 is the most highly expressed in fetal tissue. Isoform 1 is detected in all tissues except the brain and thymus, while isoform 2, isoform 3, and isoform 4 are detected at low levels in approximately half of the fetal tissues

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