

C19orf21 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99001

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q8IVT2
Other Accession	Q8IVT2
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	75357
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human C19orf21
Epitope Specificity	231-330/679
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	C19orf21 is a 679 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 19. Chromosome 19 consists of approximately 63 million bases and makes up over 2% of human genomic DNA. Chromosome 19 includes a diversity of interesting genes and is recognized for having the greatest gene density of the human chromosomes. It is the genetic home for a number of immunoglobulin superfamily members including the killer cell and leukocyte Ig-like receptors, a number of ICAMs, the CEACAM and PSG family, and Fcα receptors. Key genes for eye color and hair color also map to chromosome 19. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, spinocerebellar ataxia type 6, the stroke disorder CADASIL, hypercholesterolemia and insulin-dependent diabetes have been linked to chromosome 19. Translocations with chromosome 19 and chromosome 14 can be seen in some lymphoproliferative disorders and typically involve the proto-oncogene BCL3.

Additional Information

Gene ID	126353
Other Names	C19orf21; MISP1; MISP_HUMAN; MISP; Mitotic spindle positioning protein; mitotic spindle positioning; chromosome 19 open reading frame 21; mitotic interactor and substrate of Plk1
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	MISP (HGNC:27000)
Function	Plays a role in mitotic spindle orientation and mitotic progression. Regulates the distribution of dynactin at the cell cortex in a PLK1-dependent manner, thus stabilizing cortical and astral microtubule attachments required for proper mitotic spindle positioning. May link microtubules to the actin cytoskeleton and focal adhesions. May be required for directed cell migration and centrosome orientation. May also be necessary for proper stacking of the Golgi apparatus.
Cellular Location	Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Note=Predominantly localizes to cortical actin structures during interphase and mitosis. Present in retraction fibers, which are formed at former adhesion sites during mitosis, and at spicular membrane protrusions in re-attaching cytokinetic cells. Partially colocalizes with cytoplasmic F-actin. Not detected at microtubules at interphase, nor at spindle during mitosis

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