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HEPACAM2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11579

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	A8MVW5
Other Accession	NP_001034461, 86439957
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	51407
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	HEPACAM2 antibody can be used for detection of HEPACAM2 by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	253012
Other Names	HEPACAM family member 2, Mitotic kinetics regulator, HEPACAM2, MIKI
Target/Specificity	HEPACAM2; HEPACAM2 antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive. At least two isoforms of HEPACAM2 are known to exist; this antibody will detect both isoforms. HEPACAM2 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with HEPACAM.
Reconstitution & Storage	HEPACAM2 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	HEPACAM2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	HEPACAM2
Synonyms	MIKI
Function	Required during prometaphase for centrosome maturation. Following 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..

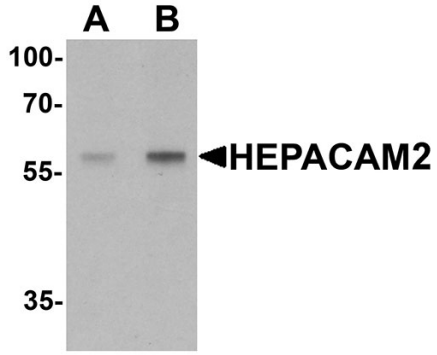
Background

HEPACAM2 Antibody: HEPACAM2 (Hepatocyte cell adhesion molecule 2), a type I N-linked transmembrane glycoprotein, belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. The exact function of HEPACAM2 is currently unknown, but the related protein HEPACAM forms cishomodimers on the cell surface to regulate the cell adhesion and may inhibit cell growth through suppression of cell proliferation. HEPACAM and HEPACAM2 mRNA are differentially regulated in canine tumors, with HEPACAM2 mRNA showing increased levels in adenomas, but decreased levels in metastatic carcinomas compared to normal tissues, while HEPACAM protein levels decreased in adenomas. It is therefore likely that HEPACAM2 plays a different role than HEPACAM in the development and progression to tumors.

References

Klopfleisch R, Klose P, da Costa A, et al. HEPACAM1 and 2 are differentially regulated in canine mammary adenomas and carcinomas and its lymph nodes metastases. BMC Veterinary Res. 2010; 6:15.
Moh MC, Tian Q, Zhang T, et al. The immunoglobulin-like cell adhesion molecule HEPACAM modulate cell adhesion and motility through direct interaction with the actin cytoskeleton. J. Cell Physiol. 2009; 219:382-91.
Lee LH, Moh MC, Zhang T, et al. The immunoglobulin-like cell adhesion molecule HEPACAM induces differentiation of human glioblastoma U373-MG cells. J. Cell Biochem. 2009; 107:1129-38.

Images



Western blot analysis of HEPACAM2 in mouse brain tissue lysate with HEPACAM2 antibody at (A) 0.5 µg/mL and (B) 1 µg/mL.

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