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Rabbit Anti-Ensconsin/Biotin Conjugated antibody

SL5718R-Bio

Product Name	Anti-Ensconsin/Biotin
Chinese Name	生物素标记的 epithelial cells 微管相关蛋白 7 抗体
Alias	E MAP 115; EMAP115; Epithelial microtubule associated protein of 115 kDa; MAP 7; MAP7; Microtubule associated protein 7; MAP7_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology immunology Developmental biology Signal transduction Stem cells
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep)
Applications	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500-5000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	84kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Ensconsin
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** Ensconsin is a microtubule associated protein that is predominantly expressed in cells of epithelial origin. Microtubule associated proteins are thought to be involved in microtubule dynamics, which is essential for cell polarization and differentiation. This protein has been shown to be able to stabilize

microtubules, and may serve to modulate microtubule functions. Studies of the related mouse protein also suggested an essential role in microtubule function required for spermatogenesis.

Function:
Microtubule-stabilizing protein that may play an important role during reorganization of microtubules during polarization and differentiation of epithelial cells. Associates with microtubules in a dynamic manner. May play a role in the formation of intercellular contacts. Colocalization with TRPV4 results in the redistribution of TRPV4 toward the membrane and may link cytoskeletal microfilaments.

Subunit:
Interacts with TRPV4 (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Basolateral cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Colocalized on microtubules. An intracellular redistribution is triggered during induction of keratinocyte terminal differentiation from microtubules with a perinuclear localization to cortical microtubules organized in spike-like bundles facing intercellular contacts.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in the skin and cells of epithelial origin. Predominantly expressed in the suprabasal layers of the normal epidermis and relatively abundant in squamous cell carcinomas but barely detectable in basal cell carcinomas.

Post-translational modifications:
The association with microtubules is regulated by phosphorylation during the cell cycle. During interphase only phosphorylated on serine. Phosphorylated on threonine in mitosis.

Similarity:
Belongs to the MAP7 family.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 9053 Human

Entrez Gene: 17761 Mouse

Omim: 604108 Human

SwissProt: Q14244 Human

SwissProt: O88735 Mouse

Unigene: 486548 Human

Unigene: 20928 Mouse

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.