

Rabbit Anti-CEP152/APC Conjugated antibody

SL7787R-APC

Product Name	Anti-CEP152/APC
Chinese Name	APC 标记的中心体蛋白 152 抗体
Alias	CE152_HUMAN; Centrosomal protein 152kDa; Centrosomal protein of 152 kDa; Cep152; FLJ21594; KIAA0912; MCPH4.
Research Area	Cell biology Cyclin Cell differentiation Epigenetics
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Horse) IF=1:100-500
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	189kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CEP152
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. 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.
Storage	
Product Detail	background: Defects in CEP152 are the cause of microcephaly primary type 4 (MCPH4). A disease defined as a head circumference more than 3 standard deviations below the age-related mean. Brain weight is markedly reduced and the cerebral cortex is disproportionately small. Despite this marked reduction in size, the gyral pattern is relatively well preserved, with no major abnormality

in cortical architecture. Affected individuals are mentally retarded. Primary microcephaly is further defined by the absence of other syndromic features or significant neurological deficits due to degenerative brain disorder.

Function:

Regulator of genomic integrity and cellular response to DNA damage acting through ATR-mediated checkpoint signaling. Necessary for centrosome duplication. It functions as a molecular scaffold facilitating the interaction of PLK4 and CENPJ, two molecules involved in centriole formation.

Subunit:

Interacts (via N-terminus) with PLK4. Interacts (via C-terminus) with CENPJ (via-N-terminus). Interacts with CINP. Interacts with CEP63; this interaction recruits CEP152 to centrosomes.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, centrosome. Note=Colocalizes with CEP63 in a discrete ring around the proximal end of the parental centriole. At this site, a cohesive structure is predicted to engage parental centrioles and procentrioles.

DISEASE:

Defects in CEP152 are the cause of microcephaly primary type 4 (MCPH4) [MIM:604321]. A disease defined as a head circumference more than 3 standard deviations below the age-related mean. Brain weight is markedly reduced and the cerebral cortex is disproportionately small. Despite this marked reduction in size, the gyral pattern is relatively well preserved, with no major abnormality in cortical architecture. Affected individuals are mentally retarded. Primary microcephaly is further defined by the absence of other syndromic features or significant neurological deficits due to degenerative brain disorder.

Defects in CEP152 are the cause of Seckel syndrome type 5 (SCKL5) [MIM:613823]. A rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by proportionate dwarfism of prenatal onset associated with low birth weight, growth retardation, severe microcephaly with a bird-headed like appearance, and mental retardation.

Database links:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: O94986.3

Important Note:

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