

Product Name: Op18 (phospho Ser62) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab05137**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight	22kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	STMN1
Alternative Names	STMN1; C1orf215; LAP18; OP18; Stathmin; Leukemia-associated phosphoprotein p18; Metablastin; Oncoprotein 18; Op18; Phosphoprotein p19; pp19; ProsoLin; Protein Pr22; pp17
Gene ID	3925.0
SwissProt ID	P16949
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human STMN1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser62. AA range:26-75

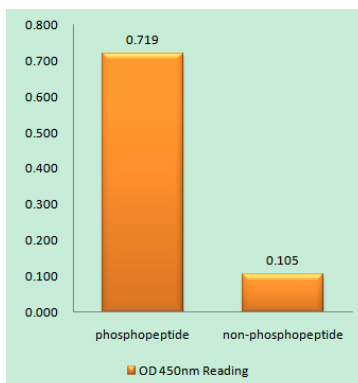
Background

This gene belongs to the stathmin family of genes. It encodes a ubiquitous cytosolic phosphoprotein proposed to function as an intracellular relay integrating regulatory signals of the cellular environment. The encoded protein is involved in the regulation of the microtubule filament system by destabilizing microtubules. It prevents assembly and promotes disassembly of microtubules. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2009],disease:Present in much greater abundance in cells from patients with acute leukemia of different subtypes than in normal peripheral blood lymphocytes, non-leukemic proliferating lymphoid cells, bone marrow cells, or cells from patients with chronic lymphoid or myeloid leukemia.,function:Involved in the regulation of the microtubule (MT) filament system by destabilizing microtubules. Prevents assembly and promotes disassembly of microtubules. Phosphorylation at Ser-16 may be required for axon formation during neurogenesis. Involved in the control of the learned and innate fear.,PTM:Many different phosphorylated forms are observed depending on specific combinations among the sites which can be phosphorylated. MAPK is responsible for the phosphorylation of stathmin in response to NGF. Phosphorylation at Ser-16 seems to be required for neuron polarization (By similarity). Phosphorylation at Ser-63 reduces tubulin binding 10-fold and suppresses the MT polymerization inhibition activity.,similarity:Belongs to the stathmin family.,subunit:Binds to two alpha/beta-tubulin heterodimers. Interacts with KIST.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous. Expression is strongest in fetal and adult brain, spinal cord, and cerebellum, followed by thymus, bone marrow, testis, and fetal liver. Expression is intermediate in colon, ovary, placenta, uterus, and trachea, and is readily detected at substantially lower levels in all other tissues examined. Lowest expression is found in adult liver.,

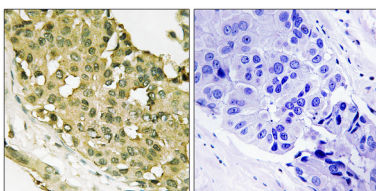
Research Area

MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;

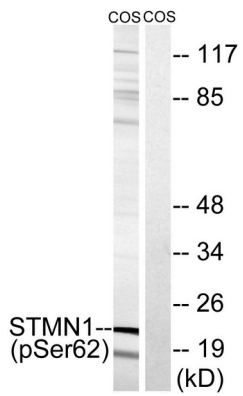
Image Data



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right) , using STMN1 (Phospho-Ser62) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using STMN1 (Phospho-Ser62) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells treated with nocodazole 1ug/ml 16h, using STMN1 (Phospho-Ser62) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.