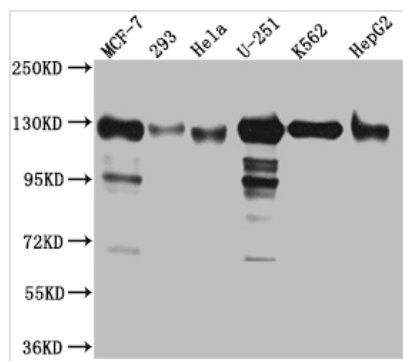




KIF11 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA956956A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P52732
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Eg5
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
Relevance	Motor protein required for establishing a bipolar spindle during mitosis (PubMed:19001501). Required in non-mitotic cells for transport of secretory proteins from the Golgi complex to the cell surface (PubMed:23857769).
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling; Signal transduction
Gene Names	KIF11
Clone No.	1G11

Image



Western Blot

Positive WB detected in: MCF-7 whole cell lysate, 293 whole cell lysate, HeLa whole cell lysate, U-251 whole cell lysate, K562 whole cell lysate, HepG2 whole cell lysate
All lanes: Eg5 Antibody at 1:1000

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution
Predicted band size: 120 kDa
Observed band size: 130 kDa

Description

After immunizing animals with a synthesized peptide derived from human KIF11, B cells were isolated and fused with myeloma cells to generate hybridomas for KIF11 antibody production. The KIF11 antibody gene was then sequenced and cloned into a vector. The KIF11 monoclonal antibody gene-containing vector was transfected into cells for cultivation, and the resulting KIF11 recombinant



monoclonal antibody was isolated and purified using affinity chromatography from the cell culture supernatant. The purified antibody has been specifically tested and shown to react with only human KIF11 samples in both ELISA and WB applications.

The KIF11 protein, also known as Eg5, is a motor protein involved in the organization of the mitotic spindle and cell division. Specifically, KIF11 plays a critical role in the formation and function of the spindle apparatus during mitosis. It is responsible for the separation of duplicated chromosomes, by moving the microtubules apart, allowing for proper distribution of genetic material to daughter cells during cell division. KIF11 is also involved in the maintenance of the spindle checkpoint, which ensures that each daughter cell receives an accurate and complete set of chromosomes. It is also implicated in other cellular processes such as axon formation and maintenance, intracellular transport, and neuronal development.