G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ PAFAH1B1 Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITA7982
Product Description	Immunotag™ PAFAH1B1 Antibody
Size	100 µg, 200 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PAFAH1B1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:1000-3000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human PAFAH1B1
Specificity	PAFAH1B1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total PAFAH1B1
Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography.
Form	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt
Gene Name	PAFAH1B1
Accession No.	P43034
Alternate Names	LIS 1; LIS 2; LIS-1; LIS1; LIS1_HUMAN; LIS2; Lissencephaly 1 protein; Lissencephaly-1 protein; MDCR; MDS; PAF acetylhydrolase 45 kDa subunit; PAF AH 45 kDa subunit; PAF AH alpha; PAF-AH 45 kDa subunit; PAF-AH alpha; PAFAH alpha; PAFAH; PAFAH1B1; PAFAHA; Platelet activating factor acetylhydrolase 1b regulatory subunit 1; Platelet activating factor acetylhydrolase isoform Ib alpha subunit; Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase IB subunit alpha;

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Description	Required for proper activation of Rho GTPases and actin polymerization at the leading edge of locomoting cerebellar neurons and postmigratory hippocampal neurons in response to calcium influx triggered via NMDA receptors. Non-catalytic subunit of an acetylhydrolase complex which inactivates platelet-activating factor (PAF) by removing the acetyl group at the SN-2 position (By similarity). Positively regulates the activity of the minus-end directed microtubule motor protein dynein. May enhance dynein-mediated microtubule sliding by targeting dynein to the microtubule plus end. Required for several dynein- and microtubule-dependent processes such as the maintenance of Golgi integrity, the peripheral transport of microtubule fragments and the coupling of the nucleus and centrosome. Required during brain development for the proliferation of neuronal precursors and the migration of newly formed neurons from the ventricular/subventricular zone toward the cortical plate. Neuronal migration involves a process called nucleokinesis, whereby migrating cells extend an anterior process into which the nucleus subsequently translocates. During nucleokinesis dynein at the nuclear surface may translocate the nucleus towards the centrosome by exerting force on centrosomal microtubules. May also play a role in other forms of cell locomotion including the migration of fibroblasts during wound healing. Required for dynein recruitment to microtubule plus ends and BICD2-bound cargos (PubMed:22956769).
Cell Pathway/ Category	Primary Polyclonal Antibody
Protein MW	47 kDa
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.