

Immunotag™ Op18 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT3465
Product Description	Immunotag™ Op18 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 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	Op18
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from Op18, at AA range: 10-90
Specificity	Op18 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Op18 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	STMN1
Accession No.	P16949 P54227 P13668
Alternate Names	STMN1; C1orf215; LAP18; OP18; Stathmin; Leukemia-associated phosphoprotein p18; Metablastin; Oncoprotein 18; Op18; Phosphoprotein p19; pp19; ProsoLin; Protein Pr22; pp17

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Description	stathmin 1(STMN1) Homo sapiens 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],
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,
Protein Expression	Bladder,Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Epithelium,Fetal brain cortex,Kidney,Lung,Placenta,T-cell,
Subcellular Localization	intracellular,cytoplasm,cytosol,microtubule,membrane,neuron projection,extracellular exosome,
Protein Function	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.,
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