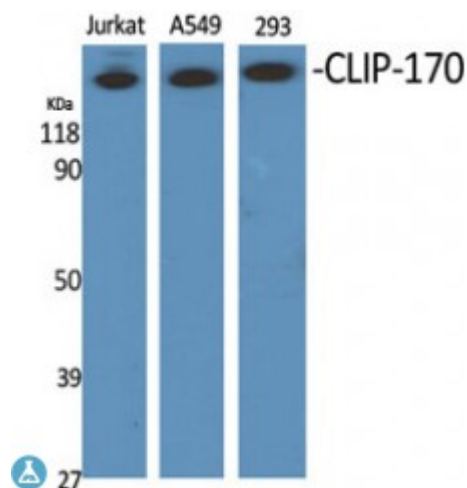


Anti-CLIP-170 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CLIP-170.
Model	STJ92333
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CLIP-170
Immunogen Region	1260-1340 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	6249
Gene Symbol	CLIP1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	CLIP-170 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CLIP-170 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in dendritic cells (at protein level). Highly expressed in the Reed-Sternberg cells of Hodgkin disease.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	CAP-Gly domain-containing linker protein 1 Cytoplasmic linker protein 170 alpha-2 CLIP-170 Reed-Sternberg intermediate filament-associated protein Restin

Molecular Weight	161 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10461OMIM:179838
Alternative Names	CAP-Gly domain-containing linker protein 1 Cytoplasmic linker protein 1 Cytoplasmic linker protein 170 alpha-2 CLIP-170 Reed-Sternberg intermediate filament-associated protein Restin
Function	Binds to the plus end of microtubules and regulates the dynamics of the microtubule cytoskeleton. Promotes microtubule growth and microtubule bundling. Links cytoplasmic vesicles to microtubules and thereby plays an important role in intracellular vesicle trafficking. Plays a role macropinocytosis and endosome trafficking.
Sequence and Domain Family	Intramolecular interaction between the zinc finger domain and the CAP-Gly domains may inhibit interaction with tubulin.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane. Localizes to microtubule plus ends . Localizes preferentially to the ends of tyrosinated microtubules . Accumulates in plasma membrane regions with ruffling and protrusions. Associates with the membranes of intermediate macropinocytic vesicles .
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated. Phosphorylation induces conformational changes by increasing the affinity of the N-terminus for C-terminus, resulting in inhibition of its function thus decreasing its binding to microtubules and DCTN1. Exhibits a folded, autoinhibited conformation when phosphorylated and an open conformation when dephosphorylated with increased binding affinity to microtubules and DCTN1. Phosphorylation regulates its recruitment to tyrosinated microtubules and the recruitment of vesicular cargo to microtubules in neurons . Phosphorylation by MTOR may positively regulate CLIP1 association with microtubules .