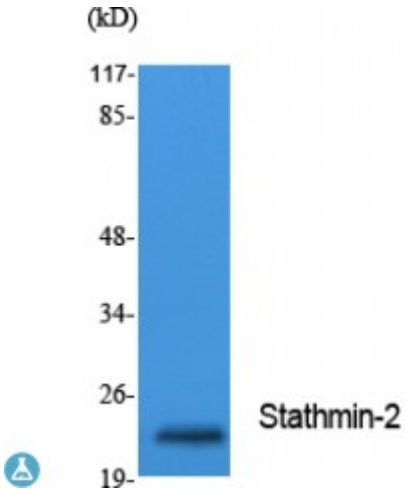
Anti-Stathmin-2 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Stathmin-2.

Model	STJ96441
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Stathmin-2.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	11075
Gene Symbol	STMN2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	Stathmin-2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Stathmin-2 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Neuron specific.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Stathmin-2 Superior cervical ganglion-10 protein Protein SCG10
Molecular Weight	23 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:10577OMIM:600621
Alternative Names	Stathmin-2 Superior cervical ganglion-10 protein Protein SCG10
Function	Regulator of microtubule stability. When phosphorylated by MAPK8, stabilizes microtubules and consequently controls neurite length in cortical neurons. In the developing brain, negatively regulates the rate of exit from multipolar stage and retards radial migration from the ventricular zone .
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Cytoplasm, perinuclear region Cell projection, growth cone. Membrane Cell projection, axon. Golgi apparatus. Endosome Cell projection, lamellipodium. Associated with punctate structures in the perinuclear cytoplasm, axons, and growth cones of developing neurons. SCG10 exists in both soluble and membrane-bound forms. Colocalized with CIB1 in neurites of developing hippocampal primary neurons . Colocalized with CIB1 in the cell body, neuritis and growth cones of neurons. Colocalized with CIB1 to the leading edge of lamellipodia.
Post-translational Modifications	Sumoylated. Phosphorylated mostly by MAPK8, but also by MAPK9 and MAPK10 in the developing brain cortex. N-terminal palmitoylation promotes specific anchoring to the cytosolic leaflet of Golgi membranes and subsequent vesicular trafficking along dendrites and axons. Neuronal Stathmins are substrates for palmitoyltransferases ZDHHC3, ZDHHC7 and ZDHHC15.