

# Rabbit Anti-HOOK1 antibody

SL12287R

Product Name:	HOOK1
Chinese Name:	HOOK1蛋白抗体
Alias:	A930033L17Rik; Abnormal spermatozoon head shape; azh; h-hook1; hHK1; HK1; HOOK 1; Hook homolog 1 (Drosophila); Hook1; HOOK1_HUMAN; MGC10642; OTTHUMP00000010548; OTTMUSP0000008480; Protein Hook homolog 1; RP23- 80B16.4.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,
	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-
Applications:	500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
Applications.	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	85kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Human HOOK1:551-650/728
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Microtubules mediate the spatial organization of diverse membrane-trafficking systems. The HOOK proteins, HOOK1, HOOK2 and HOOK3, comprise a family of cytosolic coiled-coil proteins that contain conserved N-terminal domains, which attach to microtubules; and more divergent C-terminal domains, which mediate binding to

organelles. HOOK1, a cytoskeletal linker protein, may play a role in endocytic membrane trafficking. It exists as a homodimer, most likely mediated through its central coiled-coil domain. HOOK1 interacts with VPS18 and is required for spermatid differentiation, in which it is most likely involved in the positioning of the manchette microtubules and the flagellum. HOOK1 localizes primarily to the cytoplasm and does not associate with the Golgi complex, unlike HOOK3, which participates in the organization of the cis-Golgi compartment.

### **Function:**

Required for spermatid differentiation. Probably involved in the positioning of the microtubules of the manchette and the flagellum in relation to the membrane skeleton. Component of the FTS/Hook/FHIP complex (FHF complex). The FHF complex may function to promote vesicle trafficking and/or fusion via the homotypic vesicular protein sorting complex (the HOPS complex).

## Subunit:

Self-associates. Component of the FTS/Hook/FHIP complex (FHF complex), composed of AKTIP/FTS, FAM160A2, and one or more members of the Hook family of proteins HOOK1, HOOK2, and HOOK3. May interact directly with AKTIP/FTS, HOOK2 and HOOK3. Associates with several subunits of the homotypic vesicular sorting complex (the HOPS complex) including VPS16, VPS18, VPS39 and VPS41; these interactions may be indirect. Interacts with microtubules.

## Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, Cytoplasm. Note=Localizes to the spermatid manchette during spermiogenesis but is not present in mature spermatozoa. Localizes to punctate cytoplasmic foci which do not appear to overlap with early or late endosomes, the endoplasmic reticulum, the Golgi complex, multivesicular bodies (MVBs), lysosomes, or mitochondria. Often found in close association with microtubules.

## Similarity:

Belongs to the hook family.

## SWISS:

Q9UJC3

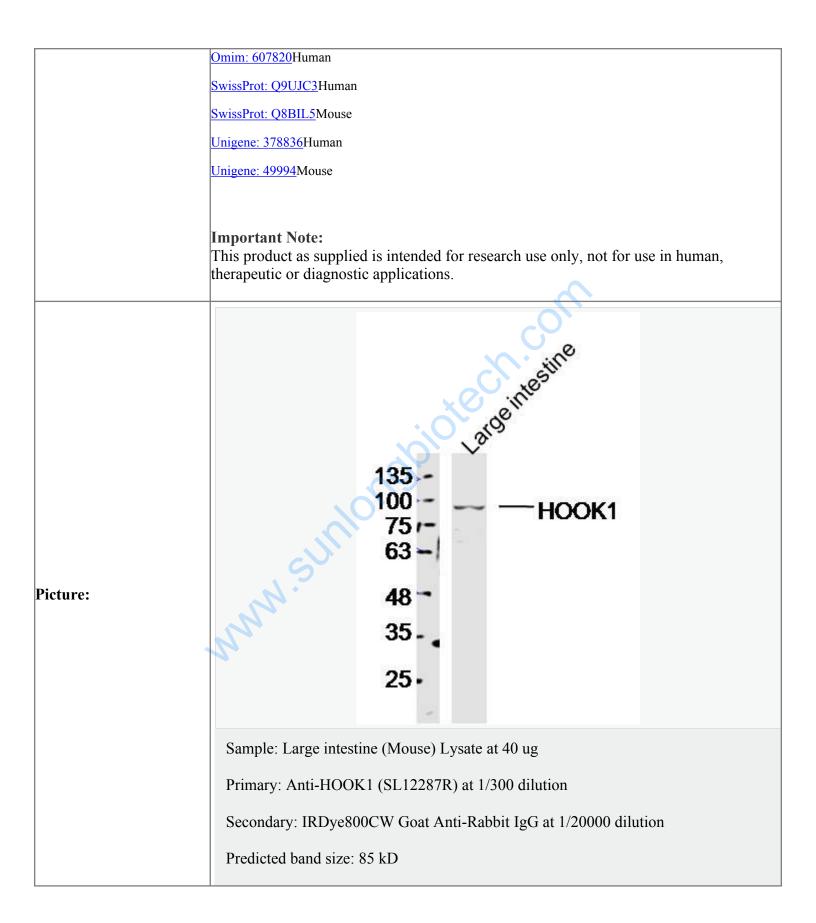
Gene ID: 51361

## Database links:

Entrez Gene: 51361Human

Entrez Gene: 77963Mouse

Entrez Gene: 313370Rat



	Observed band size: 85 kD

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