

Rabbit Anti-Centrin 2 antibody

SL13849R

Product Name:	Centrin 2
Chinese Name:	中心体蛋白2抗体
Alias:	20kD calcium binding protein; CALT; caltractin; Caltractin isoform 1; CEN2; centrin; centrin, EF hand protein, 2; Centrin-2; Centrin2; CETN2; CETN2_HUMAN; EF hand protein 2; EF-hand protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100- 500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	20kDa 💙
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Centrin 2:1-100/172
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:	Caltractin belongs to a family of calcium-binding proteins and is a structural component of the centrosome. The high level of conservation from algae to humans and its association with the centrosome suggested that caltractin plays a fundamental role in the structure and function of the microtubule-organizing center, possibly required for the proper duplication and segregation of the centrosome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Plays a fundamental role in microtubule-organizing center structure and function. Required for centriole duplication and correct spindle formation. Has a role in regulating cytokinesis and genome stability via cooperation with CALM1 and CEP110. Involved in global genome nucleotide excision repair (GG-NER) by acting as component of the XPC complex. Cooperatively with RAD23B appears to stabilize XPC. In vitro, stimulates DNA binding of the XPC:RAD23B dimer. The XPC complex is proposed to represent the first factor bound at the sites of DNA damage and together with other core recognition factors, XPA, RPA and the TFIIH complex, is part of the pre-incision (or initial recognition) complex. The XPC complex recognizes a wide spectrum of damaged DNA characterized by distortions of the DNA helix such as single-stranded loops, mismatched bubbles or single stranded overhangs. The orientation of XPC complex binding appears to be crucial for inducing a productive NER. XPC complex is proposed to recognize and to interact with unpaired bases on the undamaged DNA strand which is followed by recruitment of the TFIIH complex and subsequent scanning for lesions in the opposite strand in a 5'-to-3' direction by the NER machinery. Cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPDs) which are formed upon UV-induced DNA damage esacpe detection by the XPC complex due to a low degree of structural perurbation. Instead they are detected by the UV-DDB complex which in turn recruits and cooperates with the XPC complex in the respective DNA repair.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > centrosome > centriole. Nucleus. Centrosome of S-phase, interphase and mitotic cells.

Similarity: Belongs to the centrin family. Contains 4 EF-hand domains.

SWISS: P41208

Gene ID: 1069

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 1069 Human

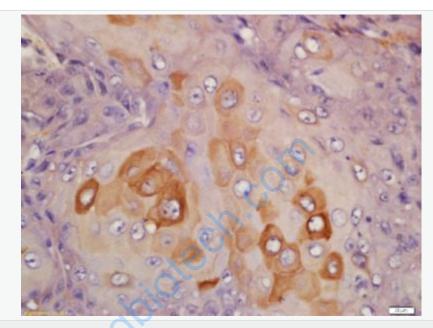
Entrez Gene: 26370 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 84593 Rat

<u>Omim: 300006</u> Human

	SwissProt: P41208 Human
	SwissProt: Q9R1K9 Mouse
	<u>Unigene: 82794</u> Human
	<u>Unigene: 24643</u> Mouse
	<u>Unigene: 9472</u> Rat
	Important Note:
	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	And the second secon
	Tissue/cell: human laryngo carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-
	embedded;
	Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block
	endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer
	(normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
	Incubation: Anti-Centrin-2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL13849R) 1:200,

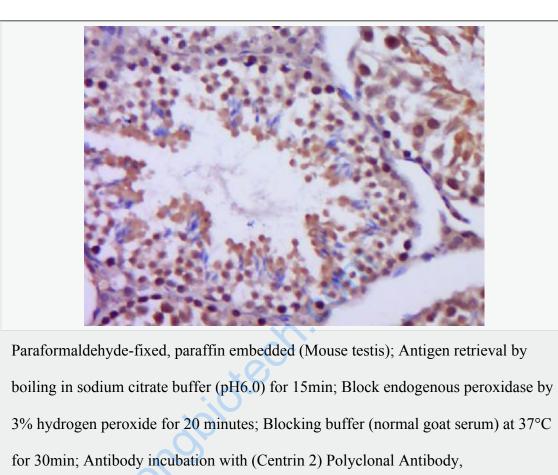
overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Tissue/cell: Human laryngeal tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffinembedded;

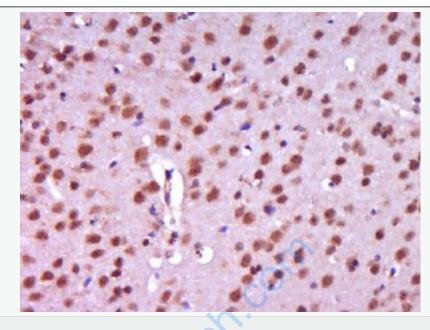
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-Centrin 2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL13849R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Unconjugated (SL13849R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating

according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Centrin 2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL13849R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

