



Rabbit Anti-SCG10 antibody

SL3753R

Product Name:	SCG10
Chinese Name:	神经生长相关蛋白SCG10抗体
Alias:	Neuronal growth associated protein; SCG 10; SCG10; SCG10 protein; SCGN 10; SCGN10; SGC 10; SGC10; Stathmin 2; Stathmin like 2; STMN 2; STMN-2; Superior cervical ganglia neural specific 10; Superior cervical ganglion 10 protein; Superiorcervical ganglia neural specific 10.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	20kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human STMN2/SCG10:8-100/179
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:	This gene encodes a member of the stathmin family of phosphoproteins. Stathmin proteins function in microtubule dynamics and signal transduction. The encoded protein plays a regulatory role in neuronal growth and is also thought to be involved in osteogenesis. Reductions in the expression of this gene have been associated with Down's syndrome and Alzheimer's disease. Alternatively spliced transcript variants

have been observed for this gene. A pseudogene of this gene is located on the long arm of chromosome 6. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010].

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.

Subunit:

Interacts with MAPK8. Interacts with ITM2C.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cell projection, growth cone. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side (Potential). Cell projection, axon. Golgi apparatus. Endosome. Note=Associated with punctate structures in the perinuclear cytoplasm, axons, and growth cones of developing neurons. SCG10 exists in both soluble and membrane-bound forms.

Tissue Specificity:

Neuron specific.

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.

Similarity:

Belongs to the stathmin family.

SWISS:

Q93045

Gene ID:

11075

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 11075](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 20257](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 84510](#)Rat

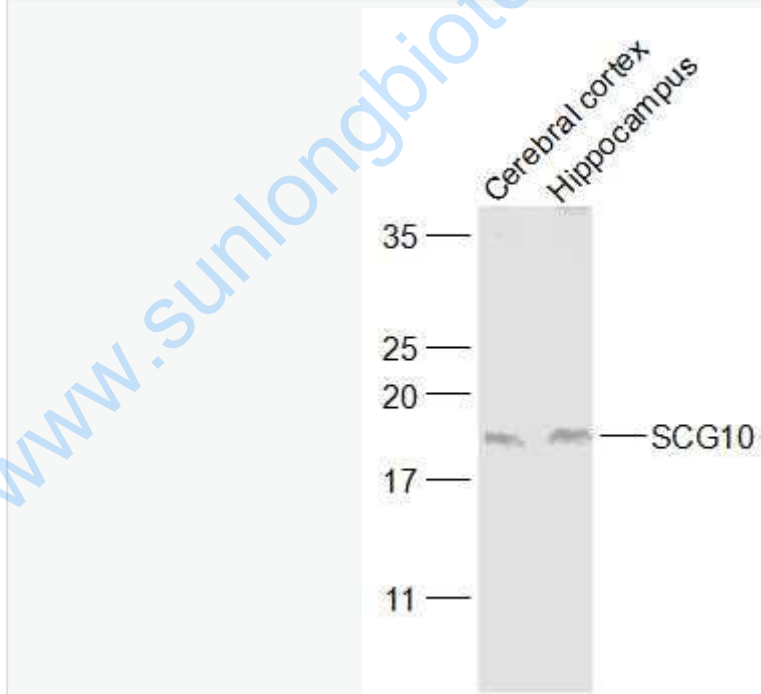
[Omim: 600621](#)Human
[SwissProt: Q93045](#)Human
[SwissProt: P55821](#)Mouse
[SwissProt: P21818](#)Rat
[Unigene: 521651](#)Human
[Unigene: 29580](#)Mouse
[Unigene: 34335](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

STMN2神经生长相关蛋白又称:颈上神经节神经特异性因子10, 该蛋白可调节神经细胞的分化、神经细胞轴突的增殖及Cytoskeleton的构成。

Picture:



Sample:

Cerebral cortex (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Hippocampus (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-SCG10 (SL3753R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 20 kD

Observed band size: 18 kD

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