

Rabbit Anti-Phospho-Stathmin 1 (Ser25) antibody

SL5623R

Product Name:	Phospho-Stathmin 1 (Ser25)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化原癌基因蛋白18
Alias:	Stathmin 1 (phospho S25); Stathmin 1 (Phospho-Ser25); Stathmin (Phospho Ser25);
	Stathmin (Phospho S25); Lag; LAP 18; LAP18; Leukemia associated phosphoprotein
	p18; Metablastin; Oncoprotein 18; OP 18; OP18; p18; p19; Phosphoprotein 19;
	Phosphoprotein p19; PP17; PP19; PR22; Pr22 protein; Prosolin; Protein Pr22; SMN;
	Stathmin; Stathmin1; STMN 1; STMN1; STMN1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	17kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicExtracellular matrix
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human Stathmin around the
	phosphorylation site of Ser25:IL(p-S)PR
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 belongs to the stathmin family of genes. It encodes a ubiquitous cytosolic

phosphoprotein proposed to function as an intracellular relay integrating regulatory signals of the cellular environment. The encoded protein is involved in the regulation of the microtubule filament system by destabilizing microtubules. It prevents assembly and promotes disassembly of microtubules. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2009]

Function:

Involved in the regulation of the microtubule (MT) filament system by destabilizing microtubules. Prevents assembly and promotes disassembly of microtubules. Phosphorylation at Ser-16 may be required for axon formation during neurogenesis. Involved in the control of the learned and innate fear.

Subunit:

Binds to two alpha/beta-tubulin heterodimers. Interacts with KIST.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous. Expression is strongest in fetal and adult brain, spinal cord, and cerebellum, followed by thymus, bone marrow, testis, and fetal liver. Expression is intermediate in colon, ovary, placenta, uterus, and trachea, and is readily detected at substantially lower levels in all other tissues examined. Lowest expression is found in adult liver. Present in much greater abundance in cells from patients with acute leukemia of different subtypes than in normal peripheral blood lymphocytes, non-leukemic proliferating lymphoid cells, bone marrow cells, or cells from patients with chronic lymphoid or myeloid leukemia.

Post-translational modifications:

Many different phosphorylated forms are observed depending on specific combinations among the sites which can be phosphorylated. MAPK is responsible for the phosphorylation of stathmin in response to NGF. Phosphorylation at Ser-16 seems to be required for neuron polarization. Phosphorylation at Ser-63 reduces tubulin binding 10fold and suppresses the MT polymerization inhibition activity.

Similarity:

Belongs to the stathmin family.

SWISS:

P16949

Gene ID: 3925

Database links:

