

Rabbit Anti-SEPT14 antibody

SL7772R

Product Name:	SEPT14
Chinese Name:	Cell differentiation蛋白SEPT14抗体
Alias:	SEPT14; SEPT 14; SEP14_HUMAN; Septin-14; Septin 14; Septin14; FLJ44060.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
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:	50kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SEPT14:351-432/432
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:	<u>PubMed</u>
Product Detail:	Septin 14, also known as SEPT14, is a 432 amino acid protein that belongs to the septin
	family. The highly conserved septin family of GTP-binding cytoskeletal proteins is
	implicated in membrane transport, apoptosis, cell polarity, cell cycle regulation,
	cytokinesis and other cellular functions. Septins polymerize into heterooligomeric
	protein complexes that form filaments, and can associate with cellular membranes, actin
	filaments and microtubules. Septin 14 has a GTPase domain followed by a C-terminal
	coiled-coil domain characteristic of group II septins. Septin 14 interacted with all
	septins except those that are members of its phylogenetic cluster, including itself. Septin

14 shares highest identity (67%) with Septin 10. Expressed in testis and more weakly in fetal liver, tonsil and thymus, the Septin 14 protein is not detected in testicular cancer or other normal or cancer cell lines. The Septin 14 gene is conserved in chimpanzee, dog, cow, mouse and rat, and maps to human chromosome 7p11.2.

Function:

SEPT14 is a filament-forming cytoskeletal GTPase. It may play a role in cytokinesis.

Subunit:

Septins polymerize into heterooligomeric proteincomplexes that form filaments, and can associate with cellularmembranes, actin filaments and microtubules. GTPase activity isrequired for filament formation (By similarity). Interacts with SEPT9.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

Testis-specific.

Similarity:

Belongs to the septin family.

SWISS:

O6ZU15

Gene ID:

346288

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 346288Human

Omim: 612140Human

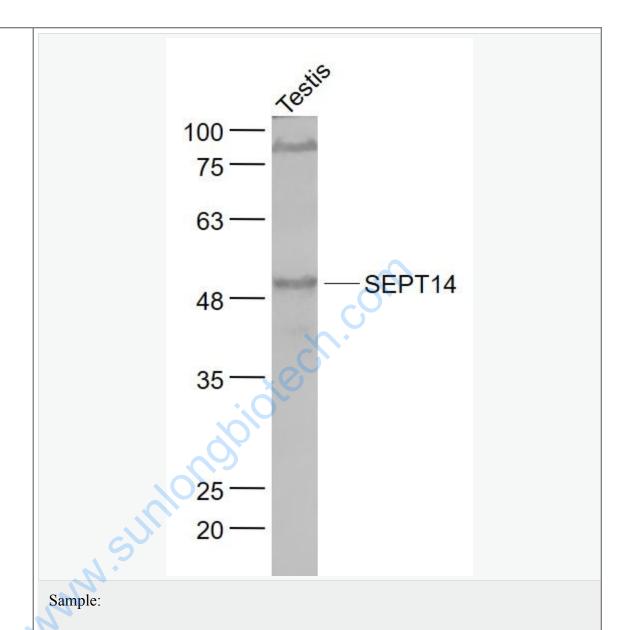
SwissProt: Q6ZU15Human

Unigene: 453629Human

Important Note:

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

SEPTIN(SEPT)家族是Cytoskeleton蛋白的一种,具有GTPase的活性。经研究发現,S EPT参与细胞的分裂、The cell membrane的运输以及构成Cytoskeleton。



Picture:

Testis (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- SEPT14 (SL7772R) at 1/1000 dilution

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

Predicted band size: 50 kD

Observed band size: 50 kD