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Rabbit Anti-CEP152 antibody

SL7787R

Product Name:	CEP152
Chinese Name:	中心体蛋白152抗体
Alias:	CE152_HUMAN; Centrosomal protein 152kDa; Centrosomal protein of 152 kDa; Cep152; FLJ21594; KIAA0912; MCPH4.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Horse,
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:	189kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CEP152:901-1000/1654
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:	Defects in CEP152 are the cause of microcephaly primary type 4 (MCPH4). A disease defined as a head circumference more than 3 standard deviations below the age-related mean. Brain weight is markedly reduced and the cerebral cortex is disproportionately small. Despite this marked reduction in size, the gyral pattern is relatively well preserved, with no major abnormality in cortical architecture. Affected individuals are mentally retarded. Primary microcephaly is further defined by the absence of other

	syndromic features or significant neurological deficits due to degenerative brain disorder. **Function:** Regulator of genomic integrity and cellular response to DNA damage acting through ATR-mediated checkpoint signaling. Necessary for centrosome duplication. It functions as a molecular scaffold facilitating the interaction of PLK4 and CENPJ, two molecules involved in centriole formation. **Subunit:** Interacts (via N-terminus) with PLK4. Interacts (via C-terminus) with CENPJ (via-N-terminus). Interacts with CINP. Interacts with CEP63; this interaction recruits CEP152 to centrosomes. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, centrosome. Note=Colocalizes with CEP63 in a discrete ring around the proximal end of the parental centriole. At this site, a cohesive structure is predicted to engage parental centrioles and procentrioles. **DISEASE:** Defects in CEP152 are the cause of microcephaly primary type 4 (MCPH4) [MIM:604321]. A disease defined as a head circumference more than 3 standard deviations below the age-related mean. Brain weight is markedly reduced and the cerebral cortex is disproportionately small. Despite this marked reduction in size, the gyral pattern is relatively well preserved, with no major abnormality in cortical architecture. Affected individuals are mentally retarded. Primary microcephaly is further defined by the absence of other syndromic features or significant neurological deficits due to degenerative brain disorder. Defects in CEP152 are the cause of Seckel syndrome type 5 (SCKL5) [MIM:613823]. A rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by proportionate dwarfism of prenatal onset associated with low birth weight, growth retardation, severe microcephaly with a bird-headed like appearance, and mental retardation. **SWISS:** O94986 **Gene ID:** 22995 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 22995Human Entrez Gene: 99100Mouse Omim: 613529Human

	SwissProt: O94986Human SwissProt: A2AUM9Mouse Unigene: 443005Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.