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Rabbit Anti-katanin p80 antibody

SL7851R

Product Name:	katanin p80
Chinese Name:	剑蛋白p80抗体
Alias:	KAT; Katanin (80 kDa); Katanin p80 (WD repeat containing) subunit B 1; Katanin p80 subunit B 1; Katanin p80 subunit B1; Katanin p80 WD40-containing subunit B1; katnb1; KTNB1_HUMAN; OTTHUMP00000164672; p80 katanin.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Horse,Rabbit,
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:	72kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human katanin p80:151-250/655
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:	Microtubules, polymers of alpha and beta tubulin subunits,form the mitotic spindle of a dividing cell and help to organizemembranous organelles during interphase. Katanin is a heterodimerthat consists of a 60 kDa ATPase (p60 subunit A 1) and an 80 kDaaccessory protein (p80 subunit B 1). The p60 subunit acts to severand disassemble microtubules, while the p80 subunit targets theenzyme to the centrosome. Katanin is a

	member of the AAA family ofATPases. **Function:** Participates in a complex which severs microtubules inan ATP-dependent manner. May act to target the enzymatic subunit ofthis complex to sites of action such as the centrosome. Microtubulesevering may promote rapid reorganization of cellular microtubulearrays and the release of microtubules from the centrosomefollowing nucleation. Microtubule release from the mitotic spindlepoles may allow depolymerization of the microtubule end proximal tothe spindle pole, leading to poleward microtubule flux and polewardmotion of chromosome. Microtubule release within the cell body ofneurons may be required for their transport into neuronal processesby microtubule-dependent motor proteins. This transport is requiredfor axonal growth (By similarity). **Subunit:** Interacts with PAFAH1B1 (By similarity). Interacts withKATNA1. This interaction enhances the microtubule binding andsevering activity of KATNA1 and also targets this activity to thecentrosome. Interacts with dynein, microtubules and NDEL1. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton,centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Cytoplasm,cytoskeleton. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic. Localized to theinterphase centrosome and mitotic spindle poles **Similarity:** Belongs to the WD repeat KATNB1 family. Contains 6 WD repeats. **SWISS:** Q9BVA0 **Gene ID:** 10300 **Database links:** UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q9BVA0.1 **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.