着丝粒蛋白 J 抗体

产品货号： mlR13835

英文名称： CENPJ

中文名称： 着丝粒蛋白 J 抗体

别　　名： CENP-J; CENPJ; CENPJ_HUMAN; Centromere protein J; Centrosomal P4.1-associated protein; CPAP; LAG-3-associated protein; LAP; LIP1; LYST-interacting protein 1; MCPH6.

研究领域： 细胞生物　神经生物学　信号转导　转录调节因子　细胞分化

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 153kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CENPJ:351-450/1338

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ℃ 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℃. 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 ℃.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the centromere protein family. During cell division, this protein plays a structural role in the maintenance of centrosome integrity and normal spindle morphology, and it is involved in microtubule disassembly at the centrosome. This protein can function as a transcriptional coactivator in the Stat5 signaling pathway, and also as a coactivator of NF-kappaB-mediated transcription, likely via its interaction with the coactivator p300/CREB-binding protein. Mutations in this gene are associated with primary autosomal recessive microcephaly, a disorder characterized by severely reduced brain size and mental retardation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012]

Function:

Plays an important role in cell division and centrosome function by participating in centriole duplication. Inhibits microtubule nucleation from the centrosome.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > centrosome. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > centrosome > centriole. Localized within the center of microtubule asters. During centriole biogenesis, it is concentrated within the proximal lumen of both parental centrioles and procentrioles.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation at Ser-589 and Ser-595 by PLK2 is required for procentriole formation and centriole elongation. Phosphorylation by PLK2 oscillates during the cell cycle: it increases at G1/S transition and decreases during the exit from mitosis. Phosphorylation at Ser-595 is also mediated by PLK4 but is not a critical step in PLK4 function in procentriole assembly.

DISEASE:

Defects in CENPJ are the cause of microcephaly primary type 6 (MCPH6) [MIM:608393]. A disorder 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. Primary microcephaly is further defined by the absence of other syndromic features or significant neurological deficits.

Defects in CENPJ are the cause of Seckel syndrome type 4 (SCKL4) [MIM:613676].

SCKL4 is 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.

Similarity:

Belongs to the TCP10 family.

SWISS:

Q9HC77

Gene ID:

55835

Important Note:

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

applications.

产品图片