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Product datasheet

Anti-LIS1 antibody ab2607

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概述

产品名称	Anti-LIS1抗体
描述	**兔多克隆抗体**to LIS1
宿主	Rabbit
经测试应用	**适用于:** WB
种属反应性	**与反应:** Mouse, Rat, Human **预测可用于:** Rabbit, Chicken, Guinea pig, Cow, Dog, Turkey, Pig, Xenopus laevis, Chimpanzee, Zebrafish, Rhesus monkey, Gorilla, Orangutan, Xenopus tropicalis
免疫原	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human LIS1. Represents a portion of human Lissencephaly 1 (Lis 1) protein encoded in part by exons 3 and 4.
阳性对照	WB: HeLa, Jurkat, K562, TCMK-1, C6 whole cell lysates
常规说明	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
存储溶液	pH: 7 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.021% PBS, 1.764% Sodium citrate, 1.815% Tris
纯化说明	Affinity purified using the immunising peptide immobilized on solid support.
克隆	**多克隆**
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab2607于以下的经测试应用**

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
WB		1/500 - 1/2500.

靶标

功能 Required for proper activation of Rho GTPases and actin polymerization at the leading edge of locomoting cerebellar neurons and postmigratory hippocampal neurons in response to calcium influx triggered via NMDA receptors. Non-catalytic subunit of an acetylhydrolase complex which inactivates platelet-activating factor (PAF) by removing the acetyl group at the SN-2 position (By similarity). Positively regulates the activity of the minus-end directed microtubule motor protein dynein. May enhance dynein-mediated microtubule sliding by targeting dynein to the microtubule plus end. Required for several dynein- and microtubule-dependent processes such as the maintenance of Golgi integrity, the peripheral transport of microtubule fragments and the coupling of the nucleus and centrosome. Required during brain development for the proliferation of neuronal precursors and the migration of newly formed neurons from the ventricular/subventricular zone toward the cortical plate. Neuronal migration involves a process called nucleokinesis, whereby migrating cells extend an anterior process into which the nucleus subsequently translocates. During nucleokinesis dynein at the nuclear surface may translocate the nucleus towards the centrosome by exerting force on centrosomal microtubules. May also play a role in other forms of cell locomotion including the migration of fibroblasts during wound healing.

组织特异性 Fairly ubiquitous expression in both the frontal and occipital areas of the brain.

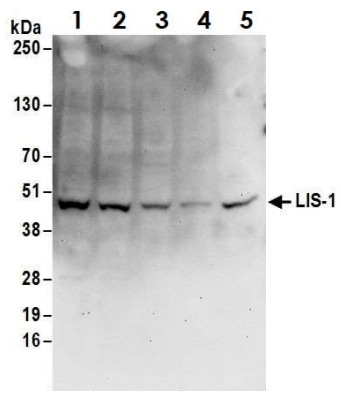
疾病相关 Defects in PAFAH1B1 are the cause of lissencephaly type 1 (LIS1) [MIM:607432]; also known as classic lissencephaly. LIS1 is characterized by agyria or pachgyria and disorganization of the clear neuronal lamination of normal six-layered cortex. The cortex is abnormally thick and poorly organized with 4 primitive layers. LIS1 is associated with enlarged and dysmorphic ventricles and often hypoplasia of the corpus callosum.
Defects in PAFAH1B1 are the cause of subcortical band heterotopia (SBH) [MIM:607432]. SBH is a mild brain malformation of the lissencephaly spectrum. It is characterized by bilateral and symmetric ribbons of gray matter found in the central white matter between the cortex and the ventricular surface.
Defects in PAFAH1B1 are a cause of Miller-Dieker lissencephaly syndrome (MDLS) [MIM:247200]. MDLS is a contiguous gene deletion syndrome of chromosome 17p13.3, characterized by classical lissencephaly and distinct facial features. Additional congenital malformations can be part of the condition.

序列相似性 Belongs to the WD repeat LIS1/nudF family.
Contains 1 LisH domain.
Contains 7 WD repeats.

结构域 Dimerization mediated by the LisH domain may be required to activate dynein.

细胞定位 Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > centrosome. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > spindle. Nucleus membrane. Redistributes to axons during neuronal development. Also localizes to the microtubules of the manchette in elongating spermatids and to the meiotic spindle in spermatocytes (By similarity). Localizes to the plus end of microtubules and to the centrosome. May localize to the nuclear membrane.

图片



Western blot - Anti-LIS1 antibody (ab2607)

All lanes : Anti-LIS1 antibody (ab2607) at 1 µg/ml

Lane 1 : HeLa (human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate
Lane 2 : Jurkat (human T cell leukemia cell line from peripheral blood) whole cell lysate
Lane 3 : K562 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line from bone marrow) whole cell lysate
Lane 4 : TCMK-1 (mouse kidney epithelial cell line) whole cell lysate
Lane 5 : C6 (rat glioma cell line) whole cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 50 µg per lane.

Exposure time: 30 seconds

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