

Mapre1 antibody - C-terminal region Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # Al14714

## **Specification**

# Mapre1 antibody - C-terminal region - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity

Predicted Host Clonality Calculated MW WB <u>O61166</u> <u>NM\_007896</u>, <u>NP\_031922</u> Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Goat, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog Mouse, Pig, Dog Rabbit Polyclonal 30kDa KDa

## Mapre1 antibody - C-terminal region - Additional Information

Gene ID 13589

Alias Symbol

5530600P05Rik, Al462499, Al504412, AW260097, BIM1p, D2Ertd459e, Eb1

**Other Names** 

Microtubule-associated protein RP/EB family member 1, APC-binding protein EB1, End-binding protein 1, EB1, Mapre1

### Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

### **Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-Mapre1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** Maprel antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Mapre1 antibody - C-terminal region - Protein Information

### Name Mapre1

### Function

Plus-end tracking protein (+TIP) that binds to the plus-end of microtubules and regulates the dynamics of the microtubule cytoskeleton. Recruits other +TIP proteins to microtubules by binding to a conserved Ser-X-Leu-Pro (SXLP) motif in their polypeptide chains. Promotes cytoplasmic microtubule nucleation and elongation. Involved in mitotic spindle positioning by stabilizing microtubules and promoting dynamic connection between astral microtubules and the cortex during mitotic chromosome segregation. Assists chromosome alignment in metaphase by



recruiting the SKA complex to the spindle and stabilizing its interactions with microtubule bundles (K-fibers). Also acts as a regulator of minus-end microtubule organization: interacts with the complex formed by AKAP9 and PDE4DIP, leading to recruit CAMSAP2 to the Golgi apparatus, thereby tethering non-centrosomal minus-end microtubules to the Golgi, an important step for polarized cell movement. Promotes elongation of CAMSAP2-decorated microtubule stretches on the minus-end of microtubules. Acts as a regulator of autophagosome transport via interaction with CAMSAP2 (By similarity). Functions downstream of Rho GTPases and DIAPH1 in stable microtubule formation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15311282" target="\_blank">15311282</a>). May play a role in cell migration (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15311282" target="\_blank">15311282</a>).

**Cellular Location** 

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome {ECO:000250|UniProtKB:Q15691} Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q15691} Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q15691} Note=Associated with the microtubule network at the growing distal tip of microtubules (PubMed:21357749). In addition to localizing to microtubule plus-ends, also exhibits some localization along the length of the microtubules (By similarity). Also enriched at the centrosome (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q15691, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21357749}

### **Tissue Location**

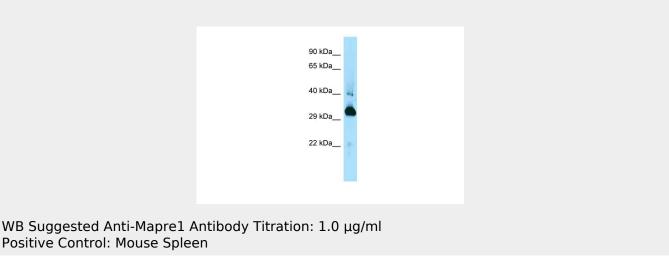
Expressed within the midpiece of sperm tail (at protein level).

## Mapre1 antibody - C-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Mapre1 antibody - C-terminal region - Images



Mapre1 antibody - C-terminal region - References



Sparks A.B., et al.Submitted (MAR-1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Bienvenut W.V., et al.Submitted (FEB-2008) to UniProtKB. Wen Y., et al.Nat. Cell Biol. 6:820-830(2004). Wu X., et al.Cell 135:137-148(2008). Fong K.W., et al.Mol. Biol. Cell 20:3660-3670(2009).