

## **AGBL5 Antibody (N-term)**

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP11785a

### **Specification**

## AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application IF, IHC-P, WB,E

Primary Accession Q8NDL9

Other Accession Q58CX9, NP 068603.4

Reactivity
Predicted
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW
Antigen Region

Human
Bovine
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
97534
99-127

# AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID** 60509

#### **Other Names**

Cytosolic carboxypeptidase-like protein 5, 3417-, ATP/GTP-binding protein-like 5, AGBL5, CCP5

## Target/Specificity

This AGBL5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 99-127 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human AGBL5.

### **Dilution**

IF~~1:10~50 IHC-P~~1:50~100 WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

#### **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

## **Precautions**

AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information



### Name AGBL5 (HGNC:26147)

**Function** Metallocarboxypeptidase that mediates deglutamylation of tubulin and non-tubulin target proteins. Catalyzes the removal of polyglutamate side chains present on the gamma-carboxyl group of glutamate residues within the C-terminal tail of alpha- and beta- tubulin. Cleaves alpha- and gamma-linked polyglutamate tubulin side- chain, as well as the branching point glutamate. Also catalyzes the removal of alpha-linked glutamate residues from the carboxy-terminus of alpha-tubulin. Mediates deglutamylation of nucleotidyltransferase CGAS, leading to CGAS antiviral defense response activation.

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q09M02}. Nucleus Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Midbody. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic. Slight accumulation in the nucleus is observed (By similarity). Colocalizes with alpha-tubulin in the mitotic spindle and with midbody microtubules in the intercellular bridges formed during cytokinesis {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q09M02, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23085998}

# **Tissue Location**

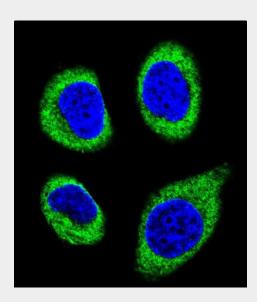
Expressed in brain.

#### AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cvtometv
- Cell Culture

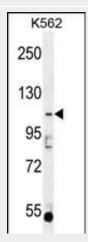
# AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) - Images



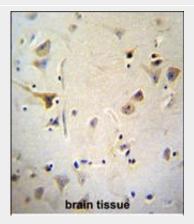
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of AGBL5 Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP11785a) with U-251MG cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain



the cell nuclear (blue).



AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11785a) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the AGBL5 antibody detected the AGBL5 protein (arrow).



AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11785a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

### AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) - Background

AGBL5 has a function in the processing of cytosolic proteins such as alpha tubulin, which is known to be modified by the removal of a C terminal tyrosine. It is expressed in the brain. There are three named isoforms.

## AGBL5 Antibody (N-term) - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press: Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009) Wang, A.G., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 345(3):1022-1032(2006) Simpson, J.C., et al. EMBO Rep. 1(3):287-292(2000)