

JLP (SPAG9) Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7287a**Specification**

JLP (SPAG9) Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P-Leica, WB,E
Primary Accession	O60271
Other Accession	Q58A65
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	146205
Antigen Region	91-120

JLP (SPAG9) Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9043**Other Names**

C-Jun-amino-terminal kinase-interacting protein 4, JIP-4, JNK-interacting protein 4, Cancer/testis antigen 89, CT89, Human lung cancer oncogene 6 protein, HLC-6, JNK-associated leucine-zipper protein, JLP, Mitogen-activated protein kinase 8-interacting protein 4, Proliferation-inducing protein 6, Protein highly expressed in testis, PHET, Sperm surface protein, Sperm-associated antigen 9, Sperm-specific protein, Sunday driver 1, SPAG9, HSS, KIAA0516, MAPK8IP4, SYD1

Target/Specificity

This JLP (SPAG9) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 91-120 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human JLP (SPAG9).

Dilution

IHC-P-Leica~~1:250

WB~~1:2000

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

JLP (SPAG9) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

JLP (SPAG9) Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name SPAG9 ([HGNC:14524](#))

Function The JNK-interacting protein (JIP) group of scaffold proteins selectively mediates JNK signaling by aggregating specific components of the MAPK cascade to form a functional JNK signaling module (PubMed:[14743216](#)). Regulates lysosomal positioning by acting as an adapter protein which links PIP4P1-positive lysosomes to the dynein- dynactin complex (PubMed:[29146937](#)). Assists PIKFYVE selective functionality in microtubule-based endosome-to-TGN trafficking (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q58A65}. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q58A65}. Lysosome membrane. Note=Perinuclear distribution in response to stress signals such as UV radiation {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q58A65}

Tissue Location

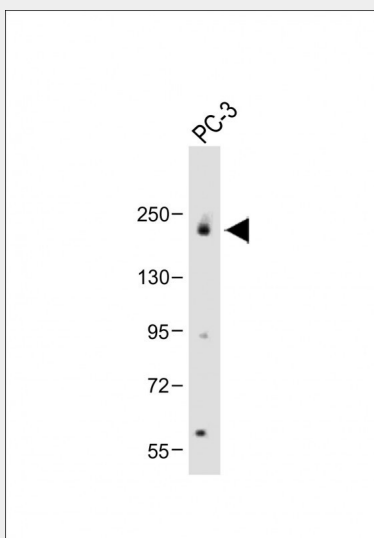
Expressed only in testis on the round spermatids of stage I, II and II. Absent in spermatogonia and spermatocyte [Isoform 3]: Expressed in testis.

JLP (SPAG9) Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

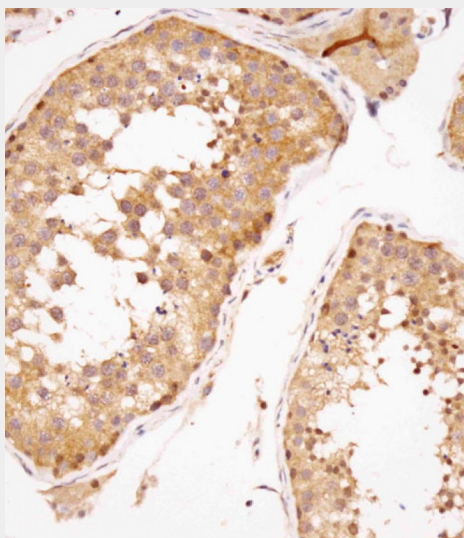
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

JLP (SPAG9) Antibody (N-term) - Images



Anti-JLP (SPAG9) Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution + PC-3 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at

20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 146 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Immunohistochemical analysis of AP7287a on paraffin-embedded human testis tissue was performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:250) for 15min at room temperature. Leica Bond Polymer Refine Detection was used as the secondary antibody.

JLP (SPAG9) Antibody (N-term) - Background

SPAG9, which is abundantly expressed in testicular haploid germ cells, is recognized by sperm-agglutinating antibodies and implicated in infertility.

JLP (SPAG9) Antibody (N-term) - References

- Rana,R., Hum. Reprod. 21 (11), 2894-2900 (2006)
- Rana,R., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 340 (1), 158-164 (2006)
- Jagadish,N., Keio J Med 54 (2), 66-71 (2005)