

MAP-9 Polyclonal Antibody

Description

Product type	Primary Antibody
Code	BT-AP05208
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Size	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MAP9. AA range:121-170
Mol wt	74234
Species reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Recommended application	WB, ELISA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Full name	MAP-9 Antibody
Synonyms	MAP9; ASAP; Microtubule-associated protein 9; Aster-associated protein

This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.

Background

Microtubules, the primary component of the cytoskeletal network, interact with proteins called microtubule-associated proteins (MAPs). The microtubule-associated proteins can be divided into two groups, structural and dynamic. The MAP proteins function to stimulate tubulin assembly, enhance microtubule stability, influence the spatial distribution of microtubules within cells and utilize microtubule polarity to translocate cellular components. MAP-9 (microtubule-associated protein 9), also known as ASAP, is a 647 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that is constitutively expressed during the cell cycle. MAP-9 localizes to microtubules in interphase, associates with the mitotic spindle during mitosis and localizes to the central body during cytokinesis. Involved in organization of the bipolar mitotic spindle, MAP-9 is required for bipolar spindle assembly, mitosis progression and cytokinesis. MAP-9 may be involved in stabilizing interphase microtubules. Two isoforms of MAP-9 are produced due to alternative splicing events.

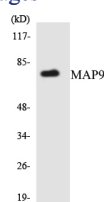
Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

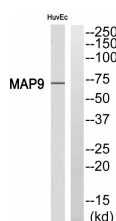
ELISA: 1: 40000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Images



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HUVEC cells using MAP9 antibody.



Western blot analysis of MAP9 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the MAP9 peptide.

Storage

-20°C for one year

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