



# Op18 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-mAb-04049
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	STMN1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Stathmin
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Stathmin 1. AA range:9-58
<b>Specificity</b>	Op18 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Op18 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	STMN1; C1orf215; LAP18; OP18; Stathmin; Leukemia-associated phosphoprotein p18; Metablastin; Oncoprotein 18; Op18; Phosphoprotein p19; pp19; Prosolin; Protein Pr22; pp17
<b>Observed Band</b>	19kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Ubiquitous. Expression is strongest in fetal and adult brain, spinal cord, and cerebellum, followed by thymus, bone marrow, testis, and fetal liver. Expression is intermediate in colon, ovary, placenta, uterus, and trachea, and is readily detected at substantially lower levels in all other tissues examined. Lowest expression is found in adult liver. Present in much greater abundance in cells from patients with acute leukemia of different subtypes than in normal peripheral blood lymphocytes, non-leukemic proliferating lymphoid cells, bone marrow cells, or cells from patients with chronic lymphoid or myeloid leukemia.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Present in much greater abundance in cells from patients with acute leukemia of different subtypes than in normal peripheral blood lymphocytes, non-leukemic proliferating lymphoid cells, bone marrow cells, or cells from patients with chronic lymphoid or myeloid leukemia.;function:Involved in the regulation of the microtubule (MT) filament system by destabilizing microtubules. Prevents assembly and promotes disassembly of microtubules. Phosphorylation at Ser-16 may be required for axon formation during neurogenesis. Involved in the



control of the learned and innate fear.,PTM:Many different phosphorylated forms are observed depending on specific combinations among the sites which can be phosphorylated. MAPK is responsible for the phosphorylation of stathmin in response to NGF. Phosphorylation at Ser-16 seems to be required for neuron polarization (By similarity). Phosphorylation at

#### Background

This gene belongs to the stathmin family of genes. It encodes a ubiquitous cytosolic phosphoprotein proposed to function as an intracellular relay integrating regulatory signals of the cellular environment. The encoded protein is involved in the regulation of the microtubule filament system by destabilizing microtubules. It prevents assembly and promotes disassembly of microtubules. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2009],

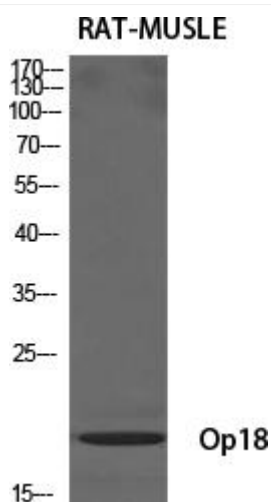
#### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

#### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

### Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Op18 Monoclonal Antibody