



Stathmin mouse mAb(ABT266)

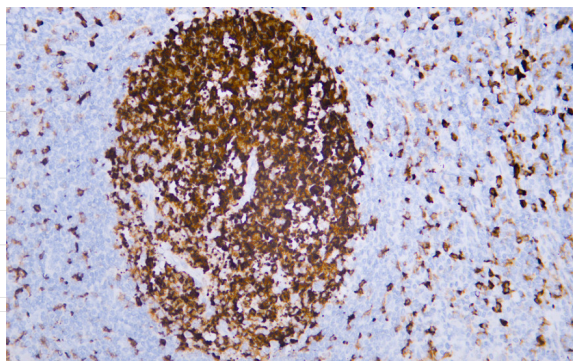
Catalog No	YP-Ab-15623
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IHC, WB
Gene Name	STMN1 C1orf215 LAP18 OP18
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Stathmin
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human Stathmin protein. In western blotting of HepG2 cell lysate, the antibody can label a 17KDa band corresponding to Stathmin.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.112% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2a, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:200-1000, IF 1:100-500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Stathmin 1; STMN1 C1orf215 LAP18 OP18; Stathmin; Stathmin (Leukemia-associated phosphoprotein p18; Metablastin; Oncoprotein 18; Op18; Phosphoprotein p19; pp19; Prosolin; Protein Pr22; pp17)
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.
Tissue Specificity	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.



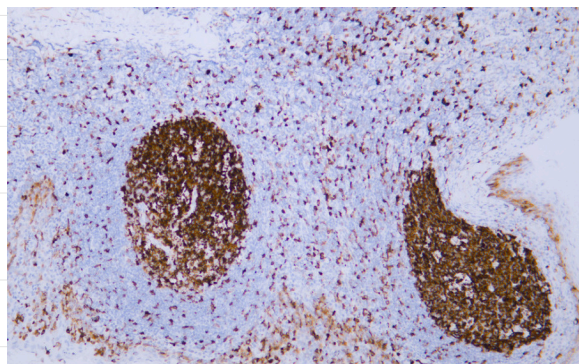
Function	disease:Present in much greater abundance in cells from patients with acute leukemia of different subtypes than in normal peripheral blood lymphocytes, non-leukemic proliferating lymphoid cells, bone marrow cells, or cells from patients with chronic lymphoid or myeloid leukemia.,function:Involved 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.



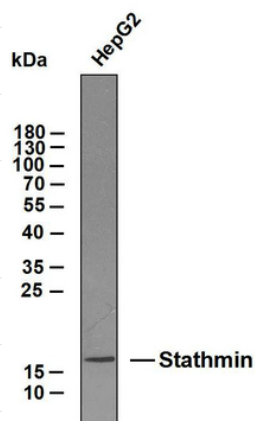
Products Images



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-Stathmin (ABT266) Antibody



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-Stathmin (ABT266) Antibody



Whole cell lysates of HepG2 separated by 8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Stathmin. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody. Predicted band size: 17 kDa