

INCENP (Phospho Thr59) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YP1759
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB
Target :	INCENP
Gene Name :	INCENP
Protein Name :	INCENP (Phospho-Thr59)
Human Gene Id :	3619
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9NQS7
Mouse Gene Id :	16319
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9WU62
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human INCENP (Phospho-Thr59)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of INCENP (Phospho-Thr59) at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 101kD

Background : In mammalian cells, 2 broad groups of centromere-interacting proteins have been described: constitutively binding centromere proteins and ‘passenger,’ or transiently interacting, proteins (reviewed by Choo, 1997). The constitutive proteins include CENPA (centromere protein A; MIM 117139), CENPB (MIM 117140), CENPC1 (MIM 117141), and CENPD (MIM 117142). The term ‘passenger proteins’ encompasses a broad collection of proteins that localize to the centromere during specific stages of the cell cycle (Earnshaw and Mackay, 1994 [PubMed 8088460]). These include CENPE (MIM 117143); MCAK (MIM 604538); KID (MIM 603213); cytoplasmic dynein (e.g., MIM 600112); CliPs (e.g., MIM 179838); and CENPF/mitosin (MIM 600236). The inner centromere proteins (INCENPs) (Earnshaw and Cooke, 1991 [PubMed 1860899]), the initial members of the passenger protein group, display a broad localization also

Function : caution:PubMed:11139336 experiments have been carried out partly in chicken and partly in human.,function:Component of the chromosomal passenger complex (CPC), a complex that acts as a key regulator of mitosis. The CPC complex has essential functions at the centromere in ensuring correct chromosome alignment and segregation and is required for chromatin-induced microtubule stabilization and spindle assembly. Probably acts through association with AURKB or AURKC. Seems to bind directly to microtubules.,similarity:Belongs to the INCENP family.,subcellular location:Localizes on chromosome arms and inner centromeres from prophase through metaphase and then transferring to the spindle midzone and midbody from anaphase through cytokinesis. Colocalizes with AURKB at mitotic chromosomes.,subunit:Homodimer or heterodimer. Interacts with H2AFZ (By similarity). Interacts with CBX3. Interacts with t

Subcellular Location : Nucleus . Chromosome, centromere . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . Midbody . Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore . Colocalized at synaptonemal complex central element from zygotene up to late pachytene when it begins to relocate to heterochromatic chromocenters. Colocalizes with AURKB at a connecting strand traversing the centromere region and joining sister kinetochores, in metaphase II centromeres. This strand disappears at the metaphase II/anaphase II transition and relocates to the spindle midzone (By similarity). Colocalizes with AURKB at mitotic chromosomes (PubMed:11453556). Localizes to inner kinetochore (PubMed:16760428). Localizes on chromosome arms and inner centromeres from prophase through metaphase and then transferring to the spindle midzone and midbody from anaphase

Expression : Epithelium,Lung,Testis,

Products Images

Western Blot analysis of various, using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody (catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000

