ARG10924
anti-Spastin antibody [Sp 6C6]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [Sp 6C6] recognizes Spastin
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Rat
Tested Application	ELISA, ICC/IF, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	Sp 6C6
Target Name	Spastin
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Spastin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	ADPSP; SPG4; Spastin; FSP2; EC 3.6.4.3; Spastic paraplegia 4 protein

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	Assay-dependent
ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
WB	1:500

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified by affinity chromatography.
Buffer	PBS and 0.02% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	SPAST
Gene Full Name	spastin
Background	This gene encodes a member of the AAA (ATPases associated with a variety of cellular activities) protein family. Members of this protein family share an ATPase domain and have roles in diverse cellular processes including membrane trafficking, intracellular motility, organelle biogenesis, protein folding, and proteolysis. The encoded ATPase may be involved in the assembly or function of nuclear protein complexes. Two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene. Other alternative splice variants have been described but their full length sequences have not been determined. Mutations associated with this gene cause the most frequent form of autosomal dominant spastic paraplegia 4. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	ATP-dependent microtubule severing protein. Microtubule severing may promote reorganization of cellular microtubule arrays and the release of microtubules from the centrosome following nucleation. Required for membrane traffic from the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) to the Golgi and for completion of the abscission stage of cytokinesis. May also play a role in axon growth and the formation of axonal branches. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	67 kDa