Elabscience®

SEPT5 Polyclonal Antibody

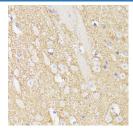
catalog number: E-AB-64397

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

| Description | |
|--------------|--|
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Immunogen | Recombinant fusion protein of human 44079 (NP_002679.2). |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |
| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
| ІНС | 1:100-1:200 |
| IF | 1:50-1:200 |

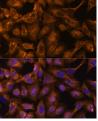
Data





lens).

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat brain usingImmunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse brainSEPT5 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).using SEPT5 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x



Immunofluorescence analysis of U-2 OS cells using SEPT5 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for

nuclear staining.

| Preparation & Storage | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Storage | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Web:<u>w w .elabscience.com</u>

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This gene is a member of the septin gene family of nucleotide binding proteins, originally described in yeast as cell division cycle regulatory proteins. Septins are highly conserved in yeast, Drosophila, and mouse and appear to regulate cytoskeletal organization. Disruption of septin function disturbs cytokinesis and results in large multinucleate or polyploid cells. This gene is mapped to 22q11, the region frequently deleted in DiGeorge and velocardiofacial syndrome s. A translocation involving the MLL gene and this gene has also been reported in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The presence of a non-consensus polyA signal (AACAAT) in this gene also results in read-through transcription into the downstream neighboring gene (GP1BB; platelet glycoprotein lb), whereby larger, non-coding transcripts are produced.

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