

CASC5 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-64459

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

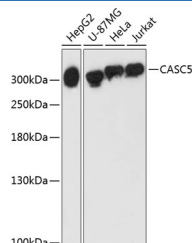
Description

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Reactivity | Human; Rat |
| Immunogen | Recombinant fusion protein of human CASC5 (NP_733468.3). |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

Applications

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|--------------|----------------------|
| WB | 1:500-1:2000 |
| IHC | 1:50-1:100 |

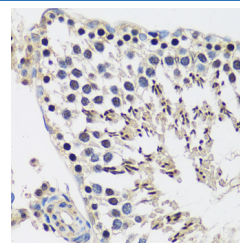
Data



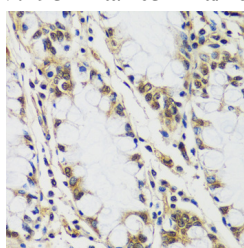
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using CASC5 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

Observed-MW:300 kDa

Calculated-MW:195 kDa/205 kDa/262 kDa/265 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat testis using CASC5 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon using CASC5 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

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

The protein encoded by this gene is a component of the multiprotein assembly that is required for creation of kinetochore-microtubule attachments and chromosome segregation. The encoded protein functions as a scaffold for proteins that influence the spindle assembly checkpoint during the eukaryotic cell cycle and it interacts with at least five different kinetochore proteins and two checkpoint kinases. In adults, this gene is predominantly expressed in normal testes, various cancer cell lines and primary tumors from other tissues and is ubiquitously expressed in fetal tissues. This gene was originally identified as a fusion partner with the mixed-lineage leukemia (MLL) gene in t(11;15)(q23;q14). Mutations in this gene cause autosomal recessive primary microcephaly-4 (MCPH4). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Additional splice variants have been described but their biological validity has not been confirmed.