

## Product datasheet

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# ARG40343 anti-INCENP antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

### **Summary**

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes INCENP

Tested Reactivity Hu, Rat

Tested Application WB

Host Rabbit

**Clonality** Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name INCENP
Species Human

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 785-914 of Human INCENP (NP\_064623.2).

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names Inner centromere protein

### **Application Instructions**

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HeLa	

# Properties

Observed Size

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purified.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.

135 kDa

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol

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. 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

INCENP

Gene Full Name

inner centromere protein antigens 135/155kDa

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 along chromosomes in the early stages of mitosis but gradually become concentrated at centromeres as the cell cycle progresses into mid-metaphase. During telophase, the proteins are located within the midbody in the intercellular bridge, where they are discarded after cytokinesis (Cutts et al., 1999 [PubMed 10369859]).[supplied by OMIM, Mar 2008]

**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. Controls the kinetochore localization of BUB1. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

105 kDa

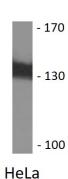
PTM

Phosphorylation by AURKB or AURKC at its C-terminal part is important for AURKB or AURKC activation by INCENP. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Nucleus. Chromosome, centromere. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Midbody. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Note=Colocalized at synaptonemal complex central element from zygotene up to late pachytene when it begins to relocalize to heterochromatic chromocenters. Colocalizes with AURKB at a connecting strand traversing the centromere region and joining sister kinetochores, in metaphase II centromeres. [UniProt]

### **Images**



#### ARG40343 anti-INCENP antibody WB image

Western blot: 25  $\mu\text{g}$  of HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG40343 anti-INCENP antibody at 1:1000 dilution.